

THE PANTHEON,
And RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,
For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of
Chestnut and Sixth-streets

TOMORROW EVENING, Saturday October 25,
Will be presented,

A variety of pleasing Entertainments.
Equestrian Exercises—by Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts,
Master Hutchins, and Mrs. Spinacuta.
Clown to the horse-manship—Mr. Sully.
After which will be presented, for the first time this
Season,

A PANTOMIMIC BALLET DANCE,
called

The Distressed Sailor,
and the
BENEVOLENT CREW,
Poor Jack with a hornpipe—Mr. Durang.
Ned Hawlyard—Mr. Coffie.
Sailors by the rest of the Company.
Cafe, the Wapping Landlady—Mrs. Tompkins.
Sailory Ladies.

Mrs. Spinacuta, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Tompkins,
and Orange Girl, Mrs. Durang.

HORSEMANSHIP—by Mr. Ricketts.
TIGHT ROPE DANCING—by Mr. Spinacuta.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.
And (for the last time this season)

The whole to conclude with a **COMIC PANTOMIME**
called,

The Death and Renovation of Harlequin.
Harlequin—Mr. Sully.
Old Man—Mr. Durang.
Lover—Mr. Tompkins.
Clown—Mr. Spinacuta.
Ariel—Miss Robinson.
And Columbine—Mrs. Spinacuta.

Supernumeraries by the rest of the Company.
The pantomime to conclude with a **DANCE.**
The doors will open at 6 o'clock—Performance
commences at 7—Boxes 75c, 60c—Pit 35c, 50c.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in
Chestnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.
Silver Tickets, to admit for the season, to be had
by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oak-
ley's Hotel.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT or CHARTER,
The Brig ZEPHYR,
Capt. HINCHMAN.

This vessel is about 3 years old, staunch,
and well found, has two decks, and is
burthened about 1200 barrels; lying at first wharf below
Chestnut-street. If not sold or chartered on or before the
10th inst., she will take freight for Norfolk. For terms
apply to the captain on board, or to

SAMUEL BRECK, jun.
No. 89, South Third-street.
22 hds. New-England RUM,
May be had on board said vessel.
Philad. October 14, 1794. d6t

The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George,
established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of
Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a quarterly
meeting of the said Society on Monday the 24th inst. at
one o'clock P. M. at the City Tavern.—The members are
requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the rules
and regulations of the Society are to be considered.
A. Humphreys, Sec'y.
Oct. 14, 1796.

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of Madeira Wine, landing from on
board the schooner Lucey, Capt. Prows, at Chestnut-
street wharf, and for sale by the subscriber.
Robert Andrews,
Oct. 14. mwf No. 86, So. Wharves.

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
Have received per the William Penn, in addition to
their own assortment,
A consignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant
London patterns; also a few cases of handsome
Buttons—Which will be sold at a short credit, on very
reasonable terms, by the package only.
Oct. 14. d6t

On Tuesday next will be published,
By William Cobbett, opposite Christ-Church,
An Answer to Paine's Rights of Man,
By R. McKenzie, Esq. of Edinburgh.
To which is added,

A Letter to Citizen Swanwick,
By Peter Porcupine.
The whole is dedicated to Doctor Joseph Priestley,
Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Citizen of
America, and Deputy Elect to the National Convention
of France.
Oct. 14.

Benjamin and Jacob Johnson,
No. 147, Market-street,
Have received by the last arrivals from Liverpool and
Hull,
A very general assortment of **DRY GOODS,**
Well suited to the approaching season, which they will
sell on the lowest terms by the piece or package.
October 14. taw4w

Just Landing,
At South-street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedg-
ley, Captain Hoyle, from St. Petersburg.

The following Goods:
Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Funchback.
Do. Crail.
Do. Woad Candits, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the
English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Ducks.
Hilghs, it and and four.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
Do. Tons Oakum and Tons.
St. Petersburg Clean Soap.
For Sale By
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. fm&w3

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth days drawing
arrived at the office No. 127, Chestnut-street.
Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets
warranted equivalent.
Oct. 14.

For one Night only.

THIS EVENING, Friday, October 14,
At the Assembly-Room, Oellers's Hall,
Will be Presented, by way of an Evening Lounge,
A Whimsical Medley Entertainment, in three parts,
CALLED,

The World as it Goes;
Or, A Touch at the Times.
By Mr. BATES and Miss BROADHURST.

PART THE FIRST,
SKETCHES OF CHARACTERS,

in which will be introduced Remarks and Observa-
tions, Satirical, Whimsical and Laughable, on the
different characters, professions and passions of man-
kind, (as altered and modernized from G. A.
Stevens's celebrated *LeSueur on Heads*) with the
following Portraits:

Alexander the Great, with observations on the mad
ambition of Kings.
A Cherokee Chief.
A celebrated Quack Doctor, with his Coat of Arms.
A Cornuto, who pockets his disgrace.
A Lawyer, with the interesting case of Bullum
versus Boatum.
Song—"One kind Kiss before we part,"—Miss
Broadhurst.

A London Buck, going to keep it up.
A Courtizan.
A Married Buck, returning from a frolic.
The smooth face of Courtship, contrasted with the
four aspects of Matrimony, and "John loves Jane,
and Jane loves John," by Mr. Bates.
"Keep your Distance," a comic ballad—by Miss
Broadhurst.

PART THE SECOND,
COLLINS'S EVENING BRUSH;
Or, a Peep Behind the Curtain.

With strictures on Acting—Stage Quixotes, and
Quack-salvers—long of "Harkaway to the Brush"—
Spouters & Spouting Clubs displayed—Tragedy Tay-
lor's introduction to Mr. Garrick—A blind Actor
reading his part—A blank-verse Butcher cutting up
King Lear—The Duke in Venice Preferring—A Rum
Duke—Bajazet and Tomarlane, or a Tragedy Bell-
weather and a Bantam Cock, &c.
With a humorous Vocal Parody on Shakespeare's
Seven Ages.

"Blithe as the hours of May," from the siege of
Belgrade, by Miss Broadhurst.

PART THE THIRD—selected from
DIBDIN'S WHIMS AND ODDITIES.

The Laughing and Crying Philosophers, with
"Neighbour Sly, or, Lord how this World is given
to Lying," by Mr. Bates.
The Monk's conversion of the Jew, a comic tale.
Song, "A Sailor lov'd a Lass," by Miss Broad-
hurst.

A Treatise on Provincial Dialects, with
A West Country Collier's First Trip to Church.
The Comic Song of "Four and Twenty Fiddlers,"
by Mr. Bates.

The doors to be opened at six, and the performance
to begin precisely at seven o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the Bar of the Hotel.

The Subscriber requests every Man
to whom he stands indebted, to meet at the City Tavern
on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, PRECISELY,
as he would wish, in the course of the evening, to con-
vince every IMPARTIAL MAN he means to do him strict
justice. He will personally attend and bring his books
with him, and be prepared to make such proposals to his
creditors, as will, he hopes and flatters himself, be satis-
factory.
GEORGE MEADE,
Fourth-street, Philad. 14th October, 1796.

On Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 o'clock in the
evening, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the City
Tavern, (if not before disposed of at private sale)
An Elegant House, No. 78,
In Walnut-street;

WHICH is twenty-five feet front by one hundred and
seventy-one feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 x 2 feet
wide by 72 feet 8 inches deep—(This lot is back of the
house occupied by George Willing, Esq.) The house is
completely finished in every respect. It is fifty feet deep,
has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back
one 22 feet by 18 1/2 feet; a handsome drawing-room
24 1/2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing-
room and chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors,
and these, as well as the rooms above them, have a com-
munication with each other. The height in the first and
second stories is twelve feet, and have floor cornices, and
nine rooms up-stairs besides the garrets, which are divid-
ed into three rooms: a good kitchen, wash-house, milk
and bathing-house, a large ice-house, a pump in the yard,
and a three feet three inch alley that leads into Fourth-
street. The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with
two inch plank, and plastered. The yard is well paved
and the house is clear of ground-rent. Two brick stables
in Walnut-street, with two coach-houses, one of them will
hold two carriages the other one. The smallest stable has
room for three, the large one for four horses. It is 21 feet
front on Walnut-street, by 30 feet 3 inches deep. They
have excellent lots over them. The building is arched
and laid with lime and two inch plank, and will hold
about one hundred pipes of wine; is clear of ground-
rent, and has the privilege of an 11 and 1/2 foot alley
that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large, Brick Store, 33 feet front on Fourth-
street, by 50 feet deep, which might, as a small expense,
be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been
so contrived in the building. It has a yard, 43 feet 6
inches deep, by 24 feet wide; has a rain water pump,
and other conveniences, and the cellar is laid with two
inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month.
This building is subject to a ground-rent of 11 3/4 dollars
per annum. Purchasers before the sale may apply to the
subscriber,
GEORGE MEADE,
Of R. FOOTMAN, & Co. Auctioneers,
October 14.

REMOVED.
The Computing-House of HENRY PHILIPS, No.
118, Spruce-street, to the Corner of South Fourth and
Prune-streets.
October 13.

Loft, last Evening,
AT RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,
A new, red Morocco Pocket-Book,
With sundry Papers of no value except to the owner—
Also, about Fifty Dollars in Bank Notes. Whoever will
leave the same at this Office shall receive the Money for
their trouble, and no questions asked.
October 13.

A Young Woman
OF unexceptionable character, and who has been
brought up genteelly, would be willing to engage in
a decent family as chambermaid, and assist in sewing, &c.
A line left at the Printers herof directed to A. B. will
be attended to.
Oct. 12. d6t.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

A writer under the signature of Hampden, in
the Richmond paper of the 1st inst. after asserting
the exclusive right of Virginia to fill the office of
President, calls the attention of the citizens of that
State to the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, as the fit-
test character in the Union to fill the President's chair
and proceeds to enumerate the various pretensions
of that gentleman. They are,

1st. His merits as a philosopher.
2d. As a republican.
3d. As a friend to the civil and religious rights
of mankind.

4th. As a citizen, who was in favor of the pre-
sident federal government, but wished for amend-
ments.

5th. As an enthusiastic admirer of the French
revolution, without however surrendering the inde-
pendency and self government of America.

6th. As a citizen, who had a proper sense of
the pernicious conduct of Britain towards us, which
he would have counteracted by pacific measures, and
measures more advantageous than those which have
taken place.

7th. As a citizen, whose diplomatic talents, and
political sagacity are not inferior to his republican-
ism and unalterable attachment to liberty.

8th. As possessing a fortune no less independent
than his principles, and with a disposition, contin-
ually impelling his fertile genius to discoveries and
improvements in the arts and sciences.

I shall not stop to consider the exclusive claim of
Virginia to the presidency, but shall proceed to ex-
amine the pretensions of Thomas Jefferson, as above
stated. We may justly presume that his panegy-
rist has brought forward every title which this
candidate possesses to the public favor on this occa-
sion, and we may therefore safely pronounce that
those and those alone are the titles of which his pre-
tensions rest. I shall examine,

1st. The merit of T. Jefferson, as a philosopher.
Whether a moral or a natural philosopher, or
both, is not stated by Hampden. The character
of a good moral philosopher is certainly a very re-
spectable one, and if Mr. Jefferson's panegyrist can
produce any evidence of his merits in that relation,
I shall be happy to see them. If it can be shown
that he has disapproved of the cruelties which have
ruined the French revolution, that he has reprobated
instead of countenancing the impious doctrines
of Thomas Paine, that he has been an advocate for
peace, order and submission to the laws, that he has
never recommended in a public character, a profligate
violation of public faith, in that case, his quali-
ties as a good moral philosopher, would be valu-
able ingredients in the character of President of the
United States.

Whether or not, he has vindicated the horrors
and cruelties perpetrated in France, has been the
advocate of Thomas Paine and the patron of his
works, has fostered dissensions in the administration
of the federal government, has connived at the op-
position to the laws, has recommended measures de-
structive of the public credit and reputation, will
hereafter appear by a review of his conduct, and by
a reference to public facts and documents.

If Hampden only intended to exhibit him in the
character of a great natural philosopher, I am at a
loss to discern in what respects his merits as a natu-
ral philosopher, can recommend him to the preside-
ncy. It should seem that the active, anxious and
responsible station of president would illly suit the
calm, retired and exploring views of a natural phi-
losopher; his merit might entitle him to the profes-
sorship of a college, but they would be as incompat-
ible with the duties of the presidency as with the
command of the Western army. As well might we
have brought forward the eminent talents of
Rittenhouse, had he been living, or the wonderful
genius of Cox, the great bridge builder: indeed
the merits of the famous equestrian Ricketts would
have been at least as likely to recommend him to a
station, which may occasionally require great mili-
tary talents.

Had Hampden justly appreciated the talents of
this great natural philosopher, he would have con-
tinued him in his philosophical retirement, employ-
ing his fertile genius in discoveries and improvements in
the useful arts, impaling butterflies and insects, and
contriving turn-about chairs, for the benefit of his fel-
low citizens and mankind in general. While in the
innocent enjoyment of such harmless occupations,
no real friend to his peace and repose, and to the
welfare of mankind, would draw this calm phi-
losopher from these useful pursuits, to plunge him
into the busy and dangerous vortex of an arduous
station.

To be serious, let us examine the claim which
his panegyrist sets up for him to the title of phi-
losopher.

For the proof of his assertion, he refers us to
the *Notes on Virginia*. As a moral philosopher, I
do not recollect any part of that work, which jus-
tifies the assertion; but as a natural philosopher,
his claim is probably founded on his ingenious dis-
tinction respecting the primary causes of difference
between the whites and the blacks. It is worthy
of insertion, and will furnish an accurate idea of
his philosophical sagacity. This philosopher had
once formed the extravagant project of emancipating
all the slaves of Virginia, and the more extravagant
one of afterwards shipping them off to some other
country; in page 252 of his *Notes on Virginia*,
he says,—"it will probably be asked, why not re-
tain and incorporate the blacks in this State? He
answers, deep rooted prejudices entertained by the
whites, ten thousand recollections by the blacks of
the injuries they have sustained, new provocations,
the real distinctions which nature has made, and
many other circumstances, will divide us into parties
and produce collisions, which will never end but
in the extermination of the one or the other race.
To these objections, which are political, may be
added others, which are physical and moral. The
first difference which strikes us is that of colour;
whether the black of the negro resides in the retic-
ular membrane between the skin and the flesh,
or in the flesh itself, whether it proceeds from
the colour of the blood, or the colour of the bile,
or from that of some other secretion, the differ-

is fixed in nature, and is as real as if its seat and
cause were better known to us. And is this differ-
ence of no importance? Is it not the foundation of a
greater or a less share of beauty in the two races?
Are not the fine mixtures of red and white, the
expressions of every passion by greater or less suffu-
sions of colour in the one, preferable to that eter-
nal monotony which reigns in the countenances,
that immovable veil of black which covers all the
emotions of the other race? Add to these, flowing
hair, a more elegant symmetry of form, their own
judgment in favor of the whites, declared by their
preference of them as uniformly as is the preference
of the oran orang for the black women over those of
his own species. Besides those of colour, figure
and hair, there are other physical distinctions pro-
ving a difference of race; they have less hair on the
face and body, they secrete less by the kidneys and
more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a
very strong and disagreeable odour. They are more
tolerant of heat, and less so of cold, than the
whites, perhaps owing to a difference of structure in
the pulmonary apparatus; they are more ardent af-
ter their female; their griefs are transient; in general
their existence appears to participate more of sensa-
tion than reflection. They are in reason much in-
ferior to the whites. It is not again to expect to
suppose these different species of the same genus, or
varieties of the same species, may possess different
qualifications. Will not a lover of natural history,
then, one who views the gradations in all the races
of animals, with the eye of philosophy, exult an ef-
fort to keep those in the department of man as dis-
tinct as nature has formed them; this unfortunate
difference of colour, and perhaps of faculty, is a
powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people.
Many of their advocates, while they wish to vindicate
the liberty of human nature are anxious also to
preserve its dignity and beauty. Some of these, em-
barrassed by the question, what further is to be done
with them, join themselves in opposition with those
who are seduced by forcible avarice only. Among
the Romans, emancipation required but one effort;
the slave when made free might mix without stain-
ing the blood of his master, but with us, a second is
necessary, unknown to history; when freed, he is
to be removed beyond the reach of mixture."

PHOCION.

Philadelphia, October 14.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Franklin, captain
Walker, in 49 days from London, by whom
we have received London papers to the 27th
of August, of which the following are the most
material contents. [Am. D. A.]

PARIS, August 22.
It is said, that the directory has refused to re-
ceive Mr. Hammond, minister from the cabinet of
London.—Batavo.

In spite of the pacific assurances from most parts
of Europe, we see nothing to make us believe that
the war is yet drawing nigh to an end. In spite of
the armistice of the king of Naples, we perceive he
is still making the most urgent preparations for war.
The emperor, on his side, has ordered very extra-
ordinary levies of men and horses, and all citizens
as well as corporations, are desired to send in their
quotas of plate, jewels and other valuable effects,
towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the
war, according to their several abilities. The king
of Prussia is awaiting himself of the calamitous situ-
ation of the empire, to aggrandize his power in
Germany. Already, under pretext of forming a
pretended convention in the city of Nuremberg,
his majesty has sent troops to take possession of that
town. It appears also, that the city of Frankfurt
is on the eve of passing into other hands; and it is
said, the king of Prussia is to be master of it. The
senate of that city has just published a proclamation,
in which it announces, "That it has to combat a
very great misfortune, and also a formal change
in its political constitution."

It appears also, that there is forming a political
balance, the object of which is to ensnare the house
of Austria, and to destroy its influence in the af-
fairs of Europe. Already do the extraordinary
pretensions of the directory mark its design of seiz-
ing on his majesty's most valuable possessions in
Germany; and to render his humiliation complete,
the directory are determined to snatch from him his
possessions in Italy. The pretext for all these pro-
jects of invasion is, to make Lombardy an indepen-
dent republic, which, owing its political existence
to France, will become a faithful and powerful ally
to her.

The circles of Franconia have obtained an ar-
mistice, and agreed to pay the republic 8 millions in
money, and to find 2000 rifles.

A report is this moment current, that Mantua
has capitulated, and the army of the Rhine has ef-
fected a junction in Tyrol with that of Italy.

The wife of a member of the Batavian conven-
tion has been brought to bed of five boys, all of
whom are living.

Letters from Italy mention, that the French
found 7000 bales of silk at Milan, which, as they
probably belonged to the English, have been sold,
and it is said they have been bought by some Swiss
merchants.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.
OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Head Quarters at Amiens, 26th
Thermidor, August 15.

"On the 21st instant, (August 8) we attacked
the enemy in their positions at Neresheim. They
were repulsed with the loss of 450 men, who were
made prisoners.

"On the 22d, we reconnoitred in order to find
a proper position for the army, which was extreme-
ly difficult from the nature of the country.

"On the 23d, we attacked the enemy's advanc-
ed guard which we defeated. Their loss was be-
tween 450 and 500 men, which we took prisoners.
A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night,
prevented us from profiting of our success.

"On the 24th, Prince Charles, having received
strong reinforcements from Galicia, and the inter-
ior of Austria, attacked our whole line. Our
right flank was repulsed, and the enemy proceeded