THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,

For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, October 24,
Will be presented,

A variety of pleasing Entertainments.

Equestrian Exercises—by Mr. Ricketts, Mr F. Ricketts
Master Hutchins, and Mrs Spinacuta.
Clown to the horsemanship—Mr. Sully.
(For two nights only)
After which will be presented,
A Scotch Pastoral Dance, under the direction of Mr. Durang, called

THE CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

Principal Characters
By Mr. Durang, Mrs Tompkins and Mrs. Durang.

HORSEMANSHIP.

Mr. Ricketts will pick up a pin from the ground, the horse in full speed.

Slack Rope Vaulting by Mr. Durang.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.

By Mr. Ricketts and Mr. F. Rickets, who, for the second time, will carry Masters Hutchins and Snider on their shoulders, as flying Mercuries.

And for the first time, and for two nights only,
The whole will conclude with a favourite Pantomime, called

The Valiant Soldier;

Or, The Thieves.

Captain of the Banditti,	Mr. Spinacuta.
2d Thief,	Mr. Coffie.
Lucas,	Mr. Durang.
Clown,	Mr. F. Ricketts.
Valiant Soldier,	Mr. Sully.
Milkmaid,	Mrs. Durang.
Colette,	Mrs. Tompkins.

In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced a battle with broad swords, by Mr. Sully as Valiant Soldier, and Mr. Spinacuta as Captain of the Banditti. Magician, Witches, &c. by the rest of the company.

*** The Ladies and Gentlemen who secure seats in the day time, are requested to attend punctually at 7, as the performances are so arranged as to conclude by 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.

☞ Box, 7s. 6d.—Pit, 3s. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Chesnut-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 Oellers's Hotel.

MR. RICKETTS

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open his RIDING SCHOOL on the 1st of Nov. for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of riding and managing their horses with ease to themselves.

Mr. Ricketts has well trained Horses for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen for exercise, to pay monthly. Pupils to pay by the season, or by the lesson.

Horses trained to the road or field.

October 24. d

Landed this Day,

At Morton's Wharf, from the brig Fame, Captain Knox,

A quantity of Barbadoes Rum & Sugar.

For Sale by
Kearny Wharton.

October 24. d6

LODGINGS.

WANTED TO RENT,

Plainly furnished, (bedding excepted) a Parlour or Sitting Room, two Bed-Chambes, and a Kitchen A line addressed to J. J. at the Printer's, No. 119, Chesnut-street, will be attended to.

October 22. d

LOST, YESTERDAY,

A Note of Hand,

Given in favour of William Wright by John Curtis, for £130, or thereabouts. All persons are warned against receiving said Note in payment—If found, it is requested that it may be delivered to the subscriber at No. 102, North Third-street: payment being stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner.

Oct. 22. 3 JOHN CURTIS.

50 Dollars Reward.

Lost, a red Morocco Pocket-Book,

BETWEEN the Center House and the White Horse in Market-street; containing two 20 dollar bank-notes, one of 50 dollars, and one branch-bank-note of one dollar; George Weed's note of hand for 250 dollars, endorsed A. Joseph; a note of —— Jackson for 100 dollars; a note of Mr. Carr for 100 dollars; a note for 75 dollars, and one of Mr. Drake for 63 dollars—and several other notes, belonging to the subscriber.

The Public are respectfully desired not to receive any of those notes, as they can be of no use to any person but the owner, payment being stopped. Whoever will deliver the same at the office of this Gazette shall receive the above reward. AARON JOSEPH.

October 22. *3

Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to serve.
Enquire at No. 158, South Front-street.

October 18. §

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN just arrived in this city: would wish to engage as a Private Tutor in a Gentleman's Family. He professes teaching the Rudiments of the English, French, and Latin languages, Writing, Arithmetic, common, and decimal Fractions, Book-Keeping, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Algebra, &c. &c.

The Publisher, by reason of his travels, (having visited Europe, Asia and Africa) has had an opportunity of practising most of the above Branches.

A line addressed to C——— K———, and left at the Office of this Paper, shall be duly attended to.

October 20. 3

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.

Enquire at this Office.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IT appears by the vote of the assembly of Virginia, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, while governor of that state, that "there had been popu- "lar rumours against him, which had gained some "degree of credence by more pointed accusations, "and which had rendered it necessary to make an "enquiry into his conduct."

The accusation was that, on the approach of a few British troopers, the governor of Virginia, betrayed a want of firmness, and, by his flight, caused great injury to the state in the loss of records, &c. The verdict of the assembly of Virginia, *departing* altogether from the charge, acquits Mr. Jefferson of that of which he had not been accused, namely, want of ability and integrity, but gives no verdict on the charge of *want of firmness*. This is not unlike the proceeding of some masters, when they give a character to a discharged servant who has been dismissed for *drunkenness*, and whom they describe as having been very *faithful, industrious* and *honest*. This assembly of Virginia has been at all times remarkable for their votes of thanks. The late *Richard Henry Lee*, a senator in congress from that state, had acquired the severe displeasure of al the *republicans* in Virginia, (and we know that it abounds with them) for having proposed in the senate in the first session the *title* of his *highness* for the President of the United States. It was never ascertained whether he was sincere in making the motion, or only wished to disparage the federal constitution by such a manœuvre. Certain however it is that he lost his former popularity in Virginia, and therefore thought proper to decline being a candidate at the expiration of his term; yet strange to tell, the assembly of Virginia gave him an *unanimous vote of thanks* for his faithful services in the senate of the United States. A short time after the assembly of Virginia passed a vote of thanks to *Mr. Giles* for having instituted an enquiry into the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Hamilton, when it was universally known, that the whole was a *party business*, contrived merely to get Mr. Hamilton out of office.—In 1794, the assembly of Virginia, after having voted that *governor Lee* had abandoned his post, as governor, by assuming the command of the Western army (which certainly would have been a very reprehensible act) gave him an unanimous vote of thanks for his *meritorious* conduct, in having abandoned his post. Last year, the assembly of Virginia wished to vote thanks to the *President* for his conduct, but the two houses could not for a long while agree on the proper wording of the vote; the lower house were willing to applaud his *integrity* and *his firmness*, but would not acknowledge his *wisdom*; the senate insisted on his *wisdom*, and after much debate, the President's *wisdom* was carried in the lower house, by a majorty of two votes. But here, in voting thanks to Washington, the assembly of Virginia were *not unanimous* ! !

These votes of thanks in the state legislatures are becoming so cheap, and so much a thing of course that very little value is now annexed to them.

They frequently pass nem. con. because those who are opposed to them, conceive that a debate would annex some importance to the person who is to receive thanks. I remember hearing of an instance in a state legislature, where a vote of thanks was just about to pass, and the clerk was enquiring whether it was to be entered unanimously, when the sudden arrival and opposition of a member brought on a debate, and the vote was *rejected by a large majority*.

CIVIS.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. VIII.

It has been stated, that the object of Mr. Adams's book was to point out the tendency of a *single* legislative branch to destroy the liberties of the people. His reasoning in favour of a distribution of the legislative power into two branches, and the establishment of checks and balances, has been wickedly perverted into a reasoning in support of privileged orders. Who has not seen the venomous effusions, and the low ribaldry, which has of late been disgorged from the *Jacobine* presses against Mr. Adams's system of checks and balances? Who would have supposed, that *similar* reasoning and principles were to be found in the works of Mr. Jefferson, the *favorite of those presses*, and the very man who had first founded the alarm against Mr. Adams's system of checks and balances, in other words, his *political heresies?* Such however is the fact.

In the Notes on Virginia, page 126, the constitution of Virginia is condemned by Mr. Jefferson, because "all the powers of government result to "the legislative body." "The *concentrating* these, (he adds) in the same hands, is precisely the * *de* "*finition* of despotic government. It will be no "alleviation that these powers will be exercised by "a *plurality* of hands, and not by a single one.— "*One hundred and seventy-three despots* would surely "be as *oppressive* as one. Let those who doubt it, "turn their eyes on the republic of Venice. As "little will it avail us that they are *chosen by our-* "*selves*: an *elective* despotism was not the govern- "ment we fought for; but one which should "not only be founded on free principles, and in "which the powers of government should be divid- "ed and *balanced* among several bodies of magistra- "cy, as that no one could transcend their legal li- "mits, without being effectually *checked* and re- "strained by the others."

Now, here we find a very able recommendation of *checks and balances*; and we are told, that we are *not to trust* even those whom *we elect ourselves*, unless *checked* by some other power; for, if not so checked, they will instantly be converted into *elective despots*.

Such were the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, when he wrote his Notes on Virginia. Whether his subsequent *residence in France* has effected a total change in these opinions, we have not the materials to decide; those we possess, involve the matter in obscurity; for, though in his letter to Mr. Madison from Paris, dated December 20, 1787, on the subject of the new federal constitution, he says, "I like the *negative* given to the executive;" yet, a few years after his return from France, this kind of check was ranked by him among Mr. Adams's *political heresies*; and tho', in that letter, he seems to approve of the distribution of the legislative power, by the American constitution, into two branches; yet he is said to have been consulted about, and to have approved, the French constitution of 1791, which vested the whole legislative power in one branch, and thus, according to his doctrine, established (or, to use his expression, *defined*) an *elective* despotism.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson, while they hold him up as the quintessence of *republicanism*, affect to be prodigiously alarmed lest the enemies of republicanism should gain the ascendancy in the United States. Nothing can be more preposterous than this silly affectation. Those who make the most ostentatious parade of it, are known to be the most anti-republican in their private life, their public conduct, and all their views

It is certain, that Mr. Jefferson himself, whatever he might affect, entertains none of these fears. In a letter, already referred to, from him, are these expressions: "The rising race (in the U. States) "are *all* republicans. We were educated in roy- "alism: no wonder if some of us retain that idol- "atry still. Our young people are educated in re- "publicanism; an *apostacy* from that to royalism, "is unprecedented and *impossible*." What ground then for these apprehensions? How must every judicious and independent citizen reprobate such base attempts to mislead the public, and to defame some of the best characters in the United States? And of whom are these fears entertained? Of Mr. Adams! —a citizen who, through the arduous progress of a long public life, has never been betrayed into one *act*, which his opponents can object to him; for, it is to be observed, that, although he has been in public life, uninterruptedly, for near thirty years, *they dare not attack his public conduct*, but are driven to the wretched expedient of criticising his political sentiments, by misquoting his writings. For my part, were I a southern planter, owning negroes, I should be ten thousand times more alarmed at Mr. Jefferson's ardent wish for *emancipation*, than at Mr Adams's system of checks and balances. Emancipation is a *possible* thing: *apostacy to royalism*, according to Mr. Jefferson, *is impossible*.

I have produced written sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, which will bear as unfriendly a construction to republicanism, as any ever affixed to Mr. Adams's works. I will now call on the adversaries of the latter to produce, from the works of the former, a more glowing panegyrick on, or a more affectionats evidence of attachment to, true republicanism, than is to be found in the following passage of Mr. Adams's Defence. After pointing out, with great ability, the superior advantages of a republican government, he says, in page 95, "After all, let us "compare every constitution we have seen with "those of the United States of America, and we "shall have no reason to blush for our country. On "the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives "to fall upon our knees, in *gratitude to heaven*, for "having been graciously pleased to give us *birth* "*and education in that country*, and for having des- "tined us to *live under her laws*. We shall have "reason to *exult*, if we make our *comparison* with "England, and the *English constitution*. *Our people* "are undoubtedly *sovereign*—All the landed and "other property is in the hands of the citizens— "Not only their representatives, but their *senators* "and governors, are *annually* chosen—There are "no *hereditary* titles, honors, offices, nor *distinctions*. "The legislative, executive and judicial powers are "carefully separated from each other. The powers "of the one, the few, and the many, are nicely "balanced in their legislatures. *Trials by jury* are "preserved in all their glory; and there is *no stand-* "*ing army*. The *habeas corpus* is in full force; and "the *press* is the *most free* in the world: and where "all these circumstances take place, it is unnecessa- "ry to add, that *the laws alone can govern*."

In this passage, Mr. Adams goes beyond Mr. Jefferson in commendation of democratic republicanism, for he approves of the *annual* choice of the *senators*, as in New-England, while Mr. Jefferson, not content with a *quadrennial* election of the senate in Virginia, wants to invest that body with *peculiar and exclusive privileges*; Mr. Adams rejoices that we have no hereditary distinctions in America; Mr. Jefferson was desirous of clothing the wealthy class of Virginia with constitutional, permanent and exclusive privileges, amounting to *hereditary distinctions*.

Hampden, unable to attack with effect any part of Mr. Adams's known public acts, though so long in public life, after falsly charging his book with being friendly to monarchy and privileged orders, relates a *fact*, as he calls it, respecting his *public conduct*: "When several important questions, which "had received the sanction of the house of repre- "sentatives, have been submitted to his decision, "as president of the senate, upon an equal division "of that body, he has *uniformly* decided against "the opinion of the representatives, which we "may reasonably suppose to be the opinion of the "people! I believe," he adds, "no member of "congress will contradict this fact."

"Without being a member of congress, I will undertake to contradict this fact, and to prove that Hampden's assertion is as false, as his reasoning thereon is absurd.

As the vice president is, by the constitution, placed in the chair of the senate, with a casting vote, it was intended that he should exercise his judgment, in giving that vote: and whether the measure in question, had been approved by the house of representatives or not, he ought not to concur, if his judgment decidedly rejected it.

A memorable instance may however be adduced, where Mr. Adams gave the casting vote in the affirmative, in respect to a measure which had passed the house of representatives: it was in the session of 1790; a vote had passed the representatives for removing Congress from New-York; this had been a subject of much contest, and the vote was considered as a great triumph by the southern members, because it was an ultimate step towards fixing the seat of government in a more southern situation: the senate were equally divided on the question, Mr. Adams decided in the affirmative, and on being asked by some eastern member, who complained that such vote had been injurious to the eastern states, why he had voted in the affirmative, he made this memorable reply, which was related to me by a member of the senate who heard him, "That whenever the senate were equally divided, on a subject, which had passed the house of representatives, he should always *vote with the house*, unless he had very clear and convincing reasons in his judgment against it."

The two houses differing afterwards as to the place, whether Philadelphia or Baltimore, nothing was then done; but the residence bill passed soon after. Here then is a *fact*, which completely disproves Hampden's assertion, and which ought to remove from the minds of our fellow-citizens every degree of credit to the assertions of this malignant writer and others of a similar stamp, who do not accompany their accusations with proof.

PHOCION.

* This concentration might be the ESTABLISHMENT of despotic government, but it is difficult to comprehend how it is the DEFINITION of it.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

The last dispatches from the high admiral are dated from the isle of Scio, where he remained at anchor with his squadron, He takes to himself the credit of being the greatest hero and the first seaman in the universe; because, with a considerable squadron of frigates and other armed vessels, he has captured a Maltese privateer, mounting 24 guns, with which he intends to make his triumphal entry into our port. The grand signior, who protects and loves him, is enraptured with this capture, which has been represented to him as a most gallant and glorious exploit of his favourite, whilst all people of sense laugh at the ridiculous vanity of the puny conqueror.

For these last weeks past the vigor of the warlike preparations in this capital, as well as in the provinces, has much abated; but councils of state are held more frequent than before, although the subject of the deliberations does not transpire. It is generally reported, that the late transactions between the courts of Russia and Sweden have much alarmed the Porte; and as the minister of the latter in the month of May stated a rupture between the two courts, and the breaking out of a war in the north to be unavoidable, he was very ill received by the reis effendi, when he lately announced that the two courts had concluded a convention, by which a sincere and solid friendship was established for the future.

A French traveller is arrived in this metropolis from Italy, and last from Bosnia, having under the disguise of a merchant stolen into Trieste, and from thence proceeded to Carlstadt, and from that place to Bosnia. Rumour says, that he is to reside as French consul in Modavia, but this report stands in need of confirmation. As to the ambassador of the French republic, who is to relieve M. Verninac, we have not received the least intelligence of him, although the Porte has ordered all the governors on the continent, as well as in the islands, to grant him all the honours due to his character, and to afford him all possible assistance on his journey.

Some of the French emigrants, who, at the request of M. Verninac, were lately dismissed by the Porte, have already left these dominions, but whether for Russia or Malta, is not known.

LONDON, September 9.

Capt. Drury, of the Alfred, who captured Le Renommée French frigate, is the officer who commanded the Endymion, which in the last war engaged a Dutch ship, which, after having struck to the Endymion, fired a broad-side as the English crew were going to board her. Captain Drury rewarded this perfidy of the Dutch commander by returning a fire that blew up the enemy's ship, by which every one of the crew perished.

September 16.

In the late letter from the directory to the minister at war, on the reforms to be made in that department, it states, that the enemies of the republic, deaf to the voice of humanity and their own interests, have refused to accept the just and moderate conditions of peace which the French government has not ceased, and shall not cease to offer them.

But when has the directory made proposals of peace to this country? By whom, and to whom have they been made? And what was the nature and purport of these proposals? These are pressing and precise querics, which we have a right to address to the directory before we place implicit faith in its vague and unsupported assertions. Not only has it never made any pacificatory propositions, but all Europe knows with how much haughtiness it rejected those which were made through Mr. Wickham on the part of our cabinet. All Europe has witnessed with indignation the insolence with which it declined the mediation of the king of Denmark offered by the emperor, our ally. We defy the most zealous partizans of the French regimen to disprove the reality of these pacific measures pursued by the coalesced powers; or to prove, that the French ever took a step of the same nature.

If the directory *calls just and moderate conditions* terms which would subject us to the same despotic influence as Spain is now groaning under, which would chain us down like the king of Sardinia, and force us to submit, like the king of Prussia, to contributions being levied by the republicans in our own dominions, or expose us to the same vexatious proceedings as are experienced by the petty states of Germany and Italy, the national dignity, the energy of our government, our immense resources, and the dearest interests of the people can never allow us to listen to the like *just and moderate conditions*.

Besides, the moment is now arrived, when all Europe will be able to appreciate this new declaration of the directory. The answer it returns to our demand for a passport to Paris, for a gentleman