

THE PANIHEON, And RICKETS'S AMPHITHEATRE, For Equestrian and Stage Performances, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, October 27,
Will be presented,
A variety of pleasing Entertainments.

HORSEMANSHIP.
Mr. F. Ricketts will pick up a pin from the ground,
the horse in full speed.
And in particular for this night, Mr. Ricketts will leap
over a pole ten feet high, the horses in full speed.
After which will be presented,
A COMIC DANCE,

By Mr. Durang, who will change from a dwarf three
feet high, to a woman six feet high.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.
By Mr. Ricketts and Co.
And (for this night only) the whole to conclude with
a Pantomime, called,

**The TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE,
Or, HARLEQUIN EVERYWHERE,**
Among other scenery will be represented,
An elegant view of
Broadway and the Government-House in New-York.
Also,
A grand view of the Delaware and Jersey Shore.

To commence with the original Overture of
OSCAR and MALVINA.
Mr. Sully.
Mr. Tompkins.
Mr. Durang.
Mr. Coffie.
Mr. F. Ricketts.
Mr. Spinacuta.
Mrs. Tompkins.
Mrs. Spinacuta.

MANDARINS,
Messrs. Griffin, M'Ilroy, Grant, Snider, Mills,
Frost, &c.
Sailors, Watchmen, &c. by the rest of the
Company.
In the course of the Pantomime, the favorite
song of

ICH BIN LIEDERLIG.
By Mr. SULLY.
The whole to conclude with the view of a
Superb Temple,
AND A
DANCE by the Characters.

Box, 7s. 6d.—Pit, 3s. 6d.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in
Chestnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.

FOUND,
A small Bar of Iron.
Supposed to have been dropped from a dray. The
owner may receive it by applying to the Publisher of
this Gazette.
October 27.

The Subscribers have for sale
The following GOODS:
Claret in hogheads
Do. of the first quality, in bottles
Malaga wine
Old red Port do.
Madeira (London particular) fit for immedi-
ate use.
Philips, Cramond & Co.
October 27.

Just Landing,
At South-street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedg-
ley, Captain Dodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:
Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheetings do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 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 Duck.
Inglafs, 1st and 2nd fort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
30 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 28.

SAIL CLOTH.
On Monday, the 31st inst. will be Sold
at Public Sale, at the Store of Messrs.
George Hunter & Co. No. 153, Pearl
street, New-York,
275 Pieces of the Best
English West Country Sail Cloth,
By some persons called East Coken, and by others
West Coken.—It is of known excellency; wears
white, and does not mildew.
October 28. dragh

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, ele-
gant 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. 28. dtf

A CLOSE COACH, which has run about 7 months,
and a pair of brown, able-bodied horses, for sale
on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 63, fourth Third-
street.
P. S. The coach is more particularly calculated for the
winter season, having large glass lights and Venetian blinds.
October 28. dtw

WANTS a situation as CLERK, in a mercantile house
in this city, a young man who can be well recom-
mended: he is well acquainted with book-keeping, and
writes a good hand. Enquire of the editor of the Ga-
zette of the United States.
October 28. *6d

University of Pennsylvania,
October 25, 1796.
The Medical Lectures will commence the first Monday
in November.
taw3w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. PHOCION—No. X.

WE are next informed of Mr. Jefferson's "at-
tachment to the religious rights of mankind,"
and are referred to his sentiments respecting reli-
gious liberty to his writings, his conduct, and particu-
larly to the "establishing religious freedom," drawn
up by him.

Hampden would have acted more wisely, and
more conformably, I am persuaded, to the wishes of
his patron, had he passed over this tender subject in
silence. It was certainly indiscreet to mention Tho-
mas Jefferson and religion in the same paragraph of
an eulogy.—Religious freedom and freedom from re-
ligion are now become convertible terms with most
modern philosophers, particularly those who have
been educated in the philosophical schools of France.
Mr. Jefferson has been heard to say, since his return
from France, that the men of letters and philoso-
phers he had met with in that country, were gener-
ally Atheists. The late impious and blasphemous
works of Thomas Paine, reviling the christian reli-
gion, have been much applauded in France, and
have been very indolently circulated in the United
States, by all that class of people, who are
friendly to Mr. Jefferson's politics, and anxiously
desirous of his election to the Presidency. Mr. Jef-
ferson's friendship for Paine has been already men-
tioned; that anti-christian writer had apartments at
Citizen Monroe's at Paris, and should Mr. Jefferson
be President, there is no doubt he would return to
this country and be a conspicuous figure at the
President's table at Philadelphia, where this en-
lightened pair of philosophers would fraternize, and
philosophize against the christian religion, and the ab-
surdity of religious worship.—Whatever new lights
they may have acquired in France, it is certain that
Jefferson had naturally very good predispositions
on the subject of religion. In his notes on Vir-
ginia, page 169, in discussing the subject of religious
freedom, he makes this witty observation—"It
does me no injury for my neighbour to say there
are twenty gods, or no god; it neither picks my
pocket nor breaks my leg; if it be said, his tes-
timony in a court of justice cannot be relied on,
reject it then, and be the stigma on him. In
page 170, he says, "millions of innocent men,
women and children, since the introduction of chris-
tianity, have been burnt, tortured, fined and im-
prisoned." In page 171, speaking of the state
of religion in Pennsylvania and New-York, he says,
"religion there is well supported, of various kinds
indeed, but all good enough; all sufficient to pre-
serve peace and order."

Which ought we to be most shocked at, the lev-
ity or the impiety of these remarks? "it does me no
injury, if my neighbour is an atheist, because it
does not break my leg!" What? do I receive no
injury, as a member of society, if I am surrounded
with atheists, with whom I can have no social in-
tercourse, on whom there are none of those relig-
ious and sacred ties, which restrain mankind from
the perpetration of crimes, and without which ties ci-
vil society would soon degenerate into a wretched
state of barbarism, and be stained with scenes of
turpitude, and with every kind of atrocity? Good
God! is this the man the patriots have cast their
eyes on as successor to the virtuous Washington, who,
in his farewell address, so warmly and affectionately
recommends to his fellow-citizens, the cultivation
of religion. Contrast with the above frivolous
and impious quotations the following dignified ad-
vice from that true patriot: "of all the disposi-
tions and habits, which lead to political prosperi-
ty, religion and morality are indispensable sup-
ports. In vain would that man (he seems to
point at Jefferson!) claim the tribute of patri-
otism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars
of human happiness, these firmest props of the
duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally
with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish
them. A volume could not trace all their connec-
tions with private and public felicity."

Let it simply be asked where is the security for
property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of
religious obligation desert the altar, which are the
instruments of investigation in courts of justice?
And let us, with caution, indulge the supposition
that morality can be maintained, without religion.
Whatever may be conceded to the influence of re-
fined education on minds of peculiar structure, rea-
son and experience both forbid us to expect that
national morality can prevail in exclusion of relig-
ious principle. 'Tis substantially true, that virtue
or morality is a necessary spring of popular govern-
ment. The rule indeed extends with more or less
force to every species of free government. Who
that is a sincere friend to it can look with indiffer-
ence upon attempts to shake the foundation of the
fabric?—Can it be, that Providence has not con-
nected the permanent felicity of a nation with its
virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended
by every sentiment, which ennobles human nature;
alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?"

What sublime sentiments, what admirable ad-
vice? How must it sink in our eyes the pretended
philosopher, who could attempt to degrade the
Christian religion by charging to it the murder of
millions, who could view with such indifference the
many alarming innovations on the mild and simple
religion of our forefathers? "There are religions,
of various kinds indeed, says our philosopher, BUT
ALL GOOD ENOUGH."
Good enough indeed for one who established and
patronized a newspaper, one object of which was
to revile christianity! It is not forgotten that the
National Gazette, published by a clerk in the de-
partment of state and under the auspices of the se-
cretary, lost no convenient opportunity of making
Contrast even an observation of his own in one of
his letters, already referred to, where he says, "the
declaration that religious faith shall be unpunished,
does not give impunity to criminal acts dictated by
a religious error." He then believed that religious er-
ror would produce criminal acts! and yet religious er-
ror does no injury to society! absurd and inconsistent
writer! !

a mockery of religion, and vilifying the clergy
of the country.
It is well observed by a modern writer, "that
patriotism, as a moral principle attaching itself to
political society, depends, like every other moral
principle, on its relation to religion. The creator
of man has bound the social to the divine virtues,
and made our devotion and our reverence to him-
self, the ground work of our duties to our brethren
and to our country."

The act for establishing religious freedom, in Vir-
ginia, (the necessity for which is not very obvious,)
has been much extolled by Mr. Jefferson's panegy-
rists. I ask them what good effects has it pro-
duced? Does religion flourish in Virginia more
than it did or more than in the eastern states? Is
public worship better attended? Are the ministers
of the gospel better supported, than in the eastern
states?

That act, which is nearly all preamble, setting
forth a series of principles, some of which are
proved by late experience in France to be very qu-
estionable, has, in my opinion, an immediate ten-
dency to produce a total disregard to public wor-
ship, an absolute indifference to all religion whate-
ver. It states, among other things, "that we
ought not to be obliged to support even the min-
isters of our own religious persuasion, and that our
civil rights have no more dependence on our reli-
gious opinions than on our opinions in physic or ge-
ometry;" the act then declares, "that no man
shall be compelled to frequent or support any reli-
gious worship or minister whatever, and that all
men shall be free to profess, and by argument to
maintain, their opinions, in matters of religion,
without diminishing their civil capacities."

I will not accuse Mr. Jefferson of having been
influenced by selfish views, in getting this act pass-
ed; but those acquainted with his conduct and op-
inions will agree with me, that he has fully taken
advantage of every title of the preamble and enact-
ing clause: he has proved his religious freedom, or,
rather, his freedom from religion, by his conduct;
and by his opinions, his right to maintain by argu-
ment any opinion whatever, in matters of religion.
Who ever saw him in a place of worship? The
man who can say he has seen such a phenomenon, is
himself a much greater curiosity than the elephant
now travelling through the northern states.

But how inconsistent, not only with truth, but
with themselves, are these visionary philosophers,
who are thus always striking out some new doc-
trine? The preamble states, that our civil rights
have no dependence whatever on our religious op-
inions: and yet it immediately after admits, that
religious opinions may break out into overt acts against
peace and good order, and yet the letter just quot-
ed speaks of criminal acts dictated by religious error!

What a conformity do we find between the senti-
ments of Mr. Jefferson, in matters of religion, and
those of Tom Paine? Where is the wonder, then,
if the works of the latter are circulated with so
much zeal by the friends of the former? Tom
Paine has ridiculed the Holy Scriptures, and repro-
bated public worship. Tom Jefferson has attempt-
ed to disprove the deluge—has made it a question
whether the Almighty ever had a chosen people, &
and has, by example and precept, discountenanced
public worship. Such is the Chief Magistrate whom
the patriots of citizen Fauchet have selected for the
United States!! Such the kindred philosophers,
whose new lights are to be disseminated through-
out America, under the auspices of the Chief Mag-
istrate of the Union!!

Sec. among various instances, the 36th number of
the National Gazette, where the belief of a Provi-
dence is treated as an impious tenet. In the time of
Robespierre, a member of the convention who had
introduced into his speech the word Providence, was
called to order, by the cry of Point de Providence, no
Providence.
I Notes on Virginia, p. 175. "Those who labour
in the earth, are the chosen people of God, if ever he
had a chosen people."

From the Providence Gazette.
Messrs. Printers,
You will oblige a number of your customers, by
publishing the following advertisement in the next
Gazette.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Was mislaid, or taken away by mistake (soon
after the formation of the Abolition Society) from
the Servant Girls of this town, all inclination to do
any kind of work;—and left, in lieu thereof, an
impudent appearance, a strong and continued thirst
for high wages, a gossiping disposition for every
sort of amusement, a leering and hankering after
persons of the other sex, a desire of finery and fashion,
a never ceasing trot after new places more advan-
tageous for stealing—with a number of contingent
accomplishments that do not suit the weavers.—
Now if any person or persons will restore to the own-
ers that degree of Honesty and Industry which has
been for some time missing, he or they shall receive
the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, beside
the warmest blessings of many abused and insulted
HOUSEHOLDERS.
Providence, CA. 14, 1796.

BON MOT.
A gentleman who possessed a much larger quan-
tity of nose, than nature usually bestows upon an
individual, contrived to make it more enormous by
his invincible attachment to the bottle, which also
befet it with emeralds and rubies. To add to his
misfortunes, this honest toper's face was somewhat
disfigured, by not having a regular pair of eyes,
one being black, and the other of a reddish hue.
A person happening once to observe, that his eyes
were not fellows, consulted him on that circum-
stance. The rosy pillled old toper demanded the
reason. "Because," replied the jocular genius,
if your eyes had been matches, your nose would
certainly have set them in a flame, and a dreadful
conflagration might have been apprehended."

From a London Paper.
Lately died at Crookhaven, Cork, PATRICK GRADY
and ELEANOR his wife.—They were born in the same
house, on the same day;—they were married in the same house
they were born in; where they fell sick on the same day
and died on the same day, after having lived 96 years;
their bodies were elevated to the grave by 96 of their
children, grand and great grand-children.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1796.

DIED, yesterday, Mrs. SARAH EMMEN, wife of
Mr. Samuel Emmen, sen. now in England.
—, this morning, Mr. JOSEPH SHARPLES, mer-
chant, formerly a reputable Schoolmaster in this city.

AT a meeting of a respectable number of the ci-
tizens of Philadelphia, held at Dunwoody's ta-
vern, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons
as electors of a President and Vice President of
the United States—the following proceedings
were reported, to wit.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the
members of the legislature and other citizens of the
different counties of Pennsylvania, held in the city
of Philadelphia, on the evening on which the leg-
islature adjourned, SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE, of
Cumberland, in the Chair, and ROBERT FRAZER,
of Chester, Secretary; it was unanimously agreed
to recommend the following named persons for elec-
tors of President and Vice President, at the election
to be holden on Friday the fourth day of Novem-
ber next.

- ELECTORS.**
Israel Whelen, Philadelphia,
Samuel Miles, Montgomery,
Henry Wynkoop, Bucks,
John Arndt, Northampton,
Valentine Eckhart, Berks,
Thomas Bull, Chester,
Robert Coleman, Lancaster,
John Carson, Dauphin,
William Wilson, Northumberland,
Samuel Postlethwaite, Cumberland,
John Hay, York,
Benjamin Elliott, Huntingdon,
Ephraim Douglas, Westmoreland,
John Woods, Allegheny,
Thomas Stokely, Washington.

Whereupon—It was unanimously agreed to re-
commend and support the foregoing ticket at the
said election.
Attest, J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
DANIEL SMITH, Sec'y.

TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.
It having been determined by the legislature at
its last session, after several endeavors to obtain dis-
franchisement had failed, that the election for electors of
a president and vice-president of the United States,
should be by the citizens of the state at large, a
meeting was held, composed of a number of citi-
zens from various parts of the state, including sev-
eral members of this state in congress, and of both
houses of the state legislature, which meeting con-
vened at the state-house previously to the opening
of the legislature, when after discussing
to support the following ticket, they agreed to re-
commend it to the support of their fellow-citizens.

- Thomas M'Kean, city of Philadelphia,
Jacob Morgan, county of do.
James Boyd, Chester,
Jonas Hartzell, Northampton,
Joseph Heister, Berks,
William M'Clay, Dauphin,
James Whitehill, Lancaster,
William Irvin, Cumberland,
Abraham Smith, Franklin,
William Brown, Millin,
John Piper, Bedford,
John Smilie, Fayette,
James Edgar, Washington.

Whereupon the electors throughout the state are re-
quested to give the above tickets a place in their pa-
pers.

The Editor of the Northern Star, a paper printed
at Belfast in Ireland, and some other printers in
that town were arrested on the 16th Sept. on a
charge of high treason.—A large military force ac-
companied the civil officers—when as the editor of
another paper says, a common constable might have
done the business, no one being disposed to resist
the authority.
The new French minister Aubert Dubayet, has
arrived at Constantinople.
Mr. Hammond, on the 19th Sept. embarked at
Cuxhaven, on his return to England.
Col. Crawford who is mentioned in the Ham-
burgh papers, was wounded in an action on the
25th Aug. he was exchanged, and the English pa-
pers say, was in a fair way of recovery.
Louis the 18th, has found refuge in the domin-
ions of the Empress of Russia. The English pa-
pers say that the King of Prussia would not con-
sent to his being at Brunswick.
Lord Dorchester and family are arrived at Port-
mouth England.
The garrison of Malta consists of 5600 men.

READING, Berks county,
October 22, 1796.

Mr. FENNO,
By publishing the following Remarks and Return you
will oblige A Subscriber.
General Daniel Heister, who, it is well known,
voted against making the appropriations for carry-
ing the treaty with Great-Britain into effect, find-
ing his conduct not approved of by his immediate
constituents, resigned his seat in congress. In con-
sequence of which, the governor of this state issued
his writs, directed to the sheriffs of Berks and Luz-
erne counties, commanding them to hold an elec-
tion for a person to serve the next session of con-
gress in his place, at the same time that a member
was to be elected to serve in the next congress.—
Colonel Joseph Heister, cousin to the general, and
of the same political opinions, was a candidate;
but the friends of government, thinking that the
change would not be for the better, proposed Mr.
George Egge, who was known to be a firm federal-
ist. They also proposed Christian Lower, a fed-
eralist, (and who, as colonel of militia, was decidedly
in favour of government during the insurrection at
the westward) as a senator for Berks and Dauphin
counties, in opposition to Gabriel Heister, who
thinks with his brother Daniel. Every exertion
was made, on both sides, for upwards of two months
previous to the election; and on the day, Gabriel