

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

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, November 2,
Will be presented,
A variety of pleasing Entertainments,
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES,
By MR. RICKETTS and the rest of the Company.
SURPRISING

FEATS ON FOUR HORSES,
By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, and Mrs. Spinacuta.

AND FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
The whole to conclude with the favorite and splendid
PANTOMINE, of
DON JUAN;

Or, The LIBERTINE DESTROYED.
Under the direction of Mr. Sully.
As performed at COVENT GARDEN forty nights
with unbounded applause.

Don Juan,	Mr. Sully.
Commandant,	Mr. Tompkins.
Lover,	Mr. Durang.
Fisherman,	Mr. Coffie.
Sailor,	Mr. F. Ricketts.
And Scaramouch,	Mr. Spinacuta.
1st Fisherman,	Mrs. Durang.
ad ditto,	Mrs. Robinson.
And Donna Anna,	Mrs. Spinacuta.

An accurate description of the Pantomime to be had at the ticket-office.

The favorite Pantomime of the Death of Captain Cook, is in rehearsal, and will be brought forward in a few days.
Mr. Ricketts assures the public, that he will spare no expense or pains whatever to make the entertainments of the Pantheon as agreeable as possible.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 3,
Will be presented,
A variety of new Performances.
[Particulars To-Morrow.]

Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Box, 75. 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.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, on Morris's Wharf near the Drawbridge, will be sold for cash in lots of 5 hogheads

Seventy Hogheads of Coffee,
Of a superior quality, and 6 barrels do. do.
Landing from the copper-bottomed Schooner Expedition from Port-au-Prince.
FOOTMAN & Co.—Auctioneers.
Nov. 1.

Three 100 dollar Notes.
WERE LOST This Day, about 12 o'clock, 2 One Hundred Dollar Bank Notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, between the Banks of Pennsylvania and North-America, in the alley that leads into Chestnut-street, or in Chestnut-street. Whoever will bring them to No. 48 Chestnut-street, shall be handsomely rewarded.
October 29.

WANTED,
A WOMAN who is capable of taking care of a Child and who will occasionally do other service in a small family; a good character will be necessary. Apply at No. 109, Spruce-street. Oct. 27.

Just Imported,
In the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Madeira, and to be sold by
ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
Best London particular Madeira Wine,
Three years old,
In pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, fit for immediate use.—They have also for sale,
A few bags of Juniper Berries.
October 23.

Just Landing,
At South-street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgely, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Cash.
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.
Linglats, 1/2 and 2nd fort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philip, Cramond, & Co.

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.

Imported in the late arrivals,
And to be sold by
JACOB PARKE,
No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE
SMITHS' Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Cross-cut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, and other Tools; Carving Chisels and Gouges; Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Fryng-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Showels and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Candlesticks; Smelters; Warming-Pans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Barlow Pen, and other Pocket Knives; Razors; Scissors; Needles; Ivory and Horn Combs; best Kirby Fifth Hooks; brass Cabinet Furniture; Wagon Boxes; Sheet Brads; plated and rim'd Bridle Bits and Stirrups; ditto Saddles; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with most kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares, &c. &c.
October 24.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XIV.

IT will not now be denied, by any person acquainted with the state of public affairs at the alarming crisis in the summer of 1793, of which we have been speaking, that Mr. Jefferson was averse to the President's issuing his proclamation of neutrality, and that he advised the calling together of congress, deeming the proclamation a step too important to rest on the President's bare authority.—Whether this advice proceeded from a secret wish to involve us in war, or from a constitutional timidity, is immaterial to the present question: certain it is, that such a step would have been fatal to the peace and tranquility of America: certain it is, that Genet, and all the Jacobins of the country, and all the democratic societies, were extremely anxious for such a step: and while they rested all their hopes of war on the meeting of congress, there was no man, who valued the welfare of this country, who did not then shudder at the idea of such a calamity.—For had congress been convened in Philadelphia in the summer of 1793, bringing together all the passions which had been artfully excited in various parts of the Union, finding a mass of passions ready prepared in the metropolis, operated on by all the wiles and intrigues of Genet, and the manoeuvres of the democratic society, congress would, most undoubtedly, have been driven to some intemperate act, of which war would have been the immediate consequence.

If it was so difficult to restrain a party in congress from carrying hostile measures in the winter following, when the passions had considerably abated, when the public mind had manifested a marked wish for neutrality, and when Genet's influence was almost frustrated, how impossible would it have been to have resisted them, in the midst of these agitations, which convulsed the whole nation, in the summer of '93, in the midst of those political tempests and whirlwinds which were then directed by Genet? The few rational and moderate lovers of peace, instead of being listened to with that attention which their opinions afterwards excited, would have been silenced by the overwhelming acclamations of a factitious enthusiasm, and swept away from their ground by the irresistible torrent of exasperated passions.

Well might Genet wish for the calling of congress, when he found that he could not mould the executive to his views: well might he rave and threaten, when he found the advice of the secretary of state, on which he had depended, over-ruled in the council, by the discretion of the two other secretaries, and by the wisdom and firmness of the President!

The letters which Mr. Jefferson afterwards wrote to Genet and to Mr. Morris, and which have been quoted by his friends as evidences of his opposition to Genet's intrigues, prove only, that Mr. Jefferson possessed political sagacity enough to foresee, that had he, after the public sentiment was fixed, persisted in encouraging Genet, he would, like his less cunning successor, have been disgracefully dismissed from office, and, like him, ruined in the public estimation: for, like the friends of the insurrection when they saw the government strongest, he therefore made an ostentatious display of "his zeal to maintain our independence and self-government." It is evident, that Genet considered this conduct as a defection from his cause; for in his letter, referred to in the note, he complains bitterly of Mr. Jefferson's treachery and abandonment. He uses, in that letter, these remarkable expressions: "Besides, sir, whatever may be the result of the achievement of which you have rendered yourself the generous instrument, AFTER HAVING MADE ME BELIEVE THAT YOU WERE MY FRIEND, AFTER HAVING INITIATED ME INTO MYSTERIES WHICH HAVE INFLAMED MY HEART AGAINST ALL THOSE WHO ASPIRE TO AN ABSOLUTE POWER, there is an act of justice," &c. page 70.

Here Genet complains of Jefferson's treacherously becoming the instrument of his recall, after having persuaded him that he was his friend, and initiated him into mysteries of state, which had influenced Genet's hatred against the President, and the rest of the administration; in fact, after having caballed with this foreign agent, and by calumnies against the executive, inflamed him to hatred and excited him to resistance. Again, page 73, Genet says to him, in the language of reproach, "If I have shewn firmness (in opposing the President) it is, because it was not in my character to speak as many people do, in one way, and act in another, to have an OFFICIAL language, and a language CONFIDENTIAL."

Nothing further is necessary to prove, beyond a doubt, the improper encouragement which the secretary of state had given to Genet to resist the President's authority; were any further proof requisite we might refer to the writings of Helvidius, written in the month of July by a confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson, for the express purpose of proving that the President had no authority to issue the proclamation of neutrality, and inviting the people to disobey it; we might refer to the observations which prevented the recall of Genet, which did not take place till the 16th August, though he had dictated to and insulted the President as early as June, and which objections and delay, must have arisen altogether from the division of opinion which existed in the cabinet; to what other cause can we ascribe the delay of demanding the recall of a foreign agent, who had grossly insulted

* In his letter to the secretary of state (printed Correspond. p. 73) among other causes of complaint against the President, he states the following: "That he has deferred, in spite of my respectful insinuations, to convene congress immediately, in order to take the true sentiments of the people, to fix the political system of the United States, and to decide whether they will break, suspend, or tighten, their bonds with France—an honest measure, which would have avoided to the government much contradiction and sinister intrigue."

† These writings were so much suited to Genet's views, that, in his letter to Jefferson, above quoted, he says, "I will join only, in support of the opinions which I meant to profess, some writings which have been published here, such as those of Veritas, HELVIDIUS," &c. Page 70.

the government of the country, from the beginning of June to the middle of August, but to the powerful support which that agent found, even in the department, where his conduct was most notorious, and against which his attacks had been the most outrageous?

When finally the measure of recall was agreed upon, and the secretary of state was at no loss for materials, on which to predicate it, when the President's opinion, as well as that of the public, became too imposing to admit of further hesitation, then the secretary, to whom the talent of epistolary composition is not denied, produced an able letter, in which he endeavored to make atonement by elegance and energy of style for his previous misconduct and opposition.

I shall conclude this number with the following remarks: 1st. The circumstance of Mr. Jefferson's being an enthusiastic admirer of the French cause (as Hampden describes him to be) is far from recommending him, in the judgment of all real Americans, to the presidency. The President of the United States ought to be an enthusiastic admirer of no cause, but that of his own country; enthusiasm, in a politician, is closely allied to error and passion, both of which are the bane of good government; but enthusiasm for a foreign country leads directly to subservience and devotion to foreign interests: a chief magistrate, enthusiastically attached to France, will therefore soon become a devoted tool of France; I cannot discern the merit of Mr. Jefferson, of having, as Hampden expresses it, forborne to sacrifice the independence and self-government of his own country even to the glorious cause of France; what attachment must that man have to his own country who could, for a moment, consider this, as meritorious? Were the fact as stated (which I deny, and the contrary of which I have proved) I should never be induced to view, as meritorious, the mere forbearance to be a traitor to one's country, by sacrificing its independence and self-government to the views of a foreign nation.

PHOCION.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
THERE is something so very extraordinary in the substance of the communication of Citizen Adet, in the mode by which it is notified to the public, and the particular juncture of doing it, that it must excite no less alarm, than enquiry into the causes which have led to it.

The principle laid down by Citizen Adet as the basis of the late decree, is neither warranted by the usage of nations nor the laws of neutrality, & would annul all treaties, as soon as either of the contracting parties found it convenient, for he establishes it as a principle, "that a nation at war is not bound to observe a treaty, whenever that treaty tends to her detriment, by being advantageous to her enemy." What use is there in a treaty if either of the contracting parties may break it, as soon as they find it injurious? Was not the article of the treaty, to which the decree alludes, made with a view to a war between France and some other nation, the United States remaining neutral? Did not France know when she agreed to that article, that, by the laws of nations, French property would be liable to seizure in American bottoms? Was not the law of nations so stated to be by Vattel, a writer of high authority in France? Did not France then make the stipulation with us, in contemplation of that inconvenience, of which she now complains, with the expectation of being compensated for it by the advantage she would derive from the operation of other parts of the treaty? What pretence then can she have now for complaint, when the United States have strictly pursued the law of nations, the law of neutrality and the treaty? None whatever. France may, for a time, avail herself of superior force to molest us, but her conduct towards us must be condemned by every impartial tribunal.—The mode of announcing the communication is no less remarkable than the communication itself: an official notification by a foreign minister to the executive of the United States, is printed in a newspaper (hostile to the executive and to the government) before the executive has seen it! The first notice the President will have of this communication and decree will be the reading it in Bache's paper!! and the decree itself declares that it shall not be printed!! The time at which it is made is no less worthy of notice.—Citizen Adet says he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives, which, at the present juncture, influence the French republic. Why at the present juncture, while the whole American nation is engaged in the choice of their chief magistrate, when the same causes have existed for three years, without producing this decree? Citizen Adet tells us "that the French government finds itself, with respect to America, at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of '93." Fellow Citizens! remember '93! Genet then openly interested in the direction of our government; he dictated to the President, and appealed to the people! If this publication of Citizen Adet looks like an appeal to the people, it is time the people should be heard.

Nov. 1. One of the People.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Amongst the extraordinary circumstances that from daily observation we experience, there is none more remarkable, than that the greater the advantages the people seem to derive from their liberty, the nearer they draw to the critical moment of losing it. The people have hitherto found out but two modes of government, either they must undertake, collectively to govern themselves, and here they will become both governors and the governed, a system very impracticable over this immense country, or they must be governed by their representatives, whom they have constitutionally appointed to govern. But when once they have determined upon the representative mode, and have exercised their right of suffrage in the choice of representatives, any attempt on the part of any number of individuals to dictate, is absolute usurpation and downright aristocracy. And yet strange as it may seem, a certain set of men amongst us, who assume the name of friends of liberty, and who cry, down with aristocracy, arrogate to themselves a co-ordinate

power with those they have chosen to command them. Incapable of bearing the very power they have intruded, they want to do every thing of themselves—to debate for the senate, to judge for the magistrate, and to enforce the laws for the executive.

Were this the case, generally, virtue could no longer exist in the republic. I will ask, what check could the constitution have contained, which is not to be found in that instrument, restraining the representative from oppressive measures? He can sanction no law which will not have its full operation on himself, as well as on the whole society. This has always been deemed one of the strongest ties by which human policy can connect the rulers and the people together. If a spirit of discrimination should ever be introduced, so as to tolerate a law not obligatory on the legislature, as well as on the people, the people will be prepared to tolerate any thing but liberty. Duty, interest, gratitude, are the ligaments which bind the representatives to fidelity and sympathy with the great mass of the community.

What then are we to understand by the objection which this paper combats? What are we to expect from the men who profess the most flaming zeal for republicanism, yet boldly impeach the fundamental principles of it? who pretend to be champions for the right and capacity of the people to chuse their own rulers, yet maintain that they will prefer those only who will infallibly betray the trust committed to them? Nothing but anarchy and confusion, disorganization and disunion. The charge of a conspiracy against the liberties of the people, and the perpetual changes which have been rung upon the wealthy and the well born, have been such as to inspire general disgust, and excite the indignation of every one who feels within himself a reformation of the calumny.

Let us now pause, and ask ourselves, if the unwarrantable misrepresentations which have been practised, and the various falsehoods which have been industriously circulated to influence the approaching election, deserve not the reprobation of all honest men; and be not of a nature to demand great precautions against the repetition of those practices, which have undermined the foundations of society, planted distrust in all classes of citizens, occasioned an almost universal prostration of morals, and finally issued in the subversion of good government.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, October 25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have again an opportunity of presenting to the public the latest news from Europe. The treaty between France and Spain, is clearly demonstrative of the inevitability of a Spanish and English war; a sudden peace only can prevent it. Jourdan continues his retreat; and private accounts say, his army baggage has already re-crossed the Rhine.—Frankfort is re-taken. Moreau is said to have received a check. From this gloomy information, the friends to French successes may turn with rapture to the official letters of Buonaparte, whose victories, in quick succession, increase in brilliancy and importance.

There are no official letters either from Jourdan or Moreau, in the papers we have received, later than those published in our last.

The king of Naples, it is said, is again in hostility with the French.—(Boston Mercury.)
Extract of a letter from a Bostonian in Bordeaux, September 14:

"A decree has been passed by this government, which permits their armed vessels to take any vessels under neutral colours, which may have enemy's property on board; declaring, that, in future, the flag shall not neutralize the goods. This, you will recollect, is directly contrary to an existing treaty.—One ship, belonging to Charleston, and bound to that place from Bremen, was, in consequence of this decree, brought in here a few days since; but nothing could be proved against her, and she has been released, with a very handsome sum for demurrage—which is some consolation for wanting faith in treaties."

A letter was yesterday handed to us dated Havre, September 6, stating, a report was in circulation, that Mr. Moreau was ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and that war was to be declared against America. In consequence of the alarm excited by this report, the writer inveighs most acrimoniously against our treaty with England, and its makers; but a few days proving the error of the rumour, probably restored him to good humour.

Verbal information from Halifax states, that admiral Gardner, with a fleet of ten sail of the line, had arrived on the banks of Newfoundland. Several victuallers had arrived at Halifax from England. Tho' accounts of Newfoundland mention Bull's Bay as a hamlet of huts and hovels—we are told, there were many large and handsome houses there.

Latest of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 23.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anstuther, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head-quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Windecken, September 10.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction of informing your lordship, that the progress of the Austrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success.

His royal highness the archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of lieutenant gen. Kray, to secure the De Bouches of the Speyart. That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Alchaffembourg in the afternoon of the 9th, found the enemy, to the number of two thousand men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position; and his cavalry, still pursuing them without hesitation through the town, dispersed them in the woods