

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

THIS EVENING, Saturday, November 5,

Mr. Ricketts respectfully informs the public, that  
in order to make the amusements of the Pantheon as  
pleasing as possible, he has engaged some eminent per-  
formers from Ashley's amphitheatre and the royal  
circus, London, one of whom,

Master Franklin, 9 years old,  
Will perform several Pleasing Feats  
in Horsemanship.

To which will be added, a Comic Ballet Dance, un-  
der the direction of Mr. Durang, called

The Two Huntsmen;

Or, The Death of the Bear.

Gillot, Mr. Durang

Coles, Mr. Sully

Lawyer, Mr. Sully

Country Girl, Mrs. Tompkins

Milkmaid, Mrs. Durang.

To conclude with a Pas De Trois.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.

In particular, for this night,  
Mr. Ricketts will go thro' the Manual  
Exercise, on horseback,

(The horse in full speed)

Dressed as an American Officer.

With other performances by the rest of the company  
too tedious for insertion.

And, by particular desire, (for this night only)

The splendid and favorite Pantomime of

DON JUAN;

Or, The Libertine Destroyed.

Under the direction of Mr. Sully.

In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced the

favorite song of

"WHITHER MY LOVE,"

By Miss Robinson.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold on Saturday evening the 5th of November, at

7 o'clock, P. M. at the Merchants' Coffee House.

TWO three story brick houses with convenient kitchens

north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets,

each house with the privilege of an alley is 16 1-2 feet

front; the lot is 150 in depth.

One two story brick house in Zane-street, commonly

called Sugar alley. The house is 16 1-2 feet front, on said

alley, with a good kitchen; the lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot, adjoining the said house, in Zane-street,

16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep; at the end of 90 feet

the said lot widens 33 feet, and runs back of the Market

street lots 111 feet, 33 feet wide.

One two story brick house and kitchen in Zane-street;

16 1-2 feet front; the lot 45 feet in depth.

45 acres of excellent meadow land in Greenwich,

which will be sold either by small parcels or 12 acre lots.

50 tons of excellent upland hay. Enquire of

HENRY SECKEL,

GEORGE COOPER,

HENRY SHEAFF,

ABRAHAM WILT, or

any of the above Auctioneers.

October 29.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected Assortment of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and

Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very

lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new

patterns

Ditto Furniture ditto

Ditto Dimity

Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins

Ditto in Gold and Silver

Ditto Neckcloths, very fine

Mantuas of the first quality

Silk and Cotton Hosiery

Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted

Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens

Marcellines and Cotton Counterpanes

Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

O L D

London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter-casks,

Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and

for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co. d

Nov. 1.

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackerel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.

47 bbls. prime Coffee,

Best Boston Beef,

Codfish in bds.

Spermaceti Candles,

Spermaceti, and } O I L.

Northern

Mould and dip, tallow candles, of a superior

quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,

6 Bales of Corks.

20 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.

A few sacks of Feathers.

A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co. d

October 31.

This Day is Published,

And sold by JOHN ORMDROD, No. 41 Chesnut-street,

(Price one sixteenth of a Dollar.)

A POEM

On reading the PRESIDENT'S Address,

WITH A SKETCH OF THE

CHARACTER OF A CANDIDATE,

FOR THE

PRESIDENCY.

This elegant little POEM is printed in a form to be bound

with the PRESIDENT'S farewell address, lately published by

John Ormrod.

November 1.

Washington Lottery.

The 14th and 25th Days Drawing are arrived at the

office No. 147, Chesnut-street.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets

warranted undrawn.

Nov. 3. d

The following judicious and candid analysis of  
"A Defence of the American Constitutions, by John  
Adams," is earnestly recommended to the considera-  
tion of the Electors, generally.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SHORT VINDICATION OF

Mr. Adams's

"Defence of American Constitutions."

There never was perhaps a literary work so much  
talked of, and so little known as this part of the  
Union, as Mr. Adams's *Defence of our Constitu-  
tions*.—Let candid and enlightened men judge of  
its merits and its defects by a temperate perusal.  
Let every man of honor pause before he passes  
sentence—is it not to try and condemn without  
the common forms of justice, if any man shall,  
without having seen it, pass a condemnation of  
this work, and of course of the character of one  
of the earliest and most conspicuous men of our  
revolution! Let the man of charity refuse his in-  
estimable principle—and before he condemns such  
a character, read the work.

As far as I am capable of judging, the follow-  
ing appears to my mind, a short outline of his  
main doctrine, in the "Defence of our Constitu-  
tions"—He calls his work a defence of our free  
governments and it is so. These governments were  
condemned by a M. Turgot, of France, because they  
had a legislature of two branches—and an inde-  
pendent executive. He charged upon those who  
formed them, too servile an imitation of the En-  
glish constitution. Mr. Adams had heard of the  
intended views of a faction in Massachusetts to in-  
troduce monarchical Turgot's theory there;—to abo-  
lish their separate executive, and their senate—and  
wrote this book, vol. I, to prevent this anarchy.  
Before he finished his volume an insurrection had  
actually taken place in Massachusetts, (1786) the  
object of which was to establish one supreme body  
to govern the state. The anarchists were then, as  
they have since been throughout the Union, de-  
feated. In order to vindicate the established repub-  
lican forms of three branches, each branch having  
a negative, Mr. Adams was led to review the feve-  
ral governments in Europe, wherein the people  
had any share. He and every man in America  
knew that we not only imitated the parts of the  
English government which were proper to be a-  
dopted here, to wit, a separation of the different  
powers of government into three branches, the  
complete independence of the judiciary;—a bill  
of rights;—the *habeas corpus*, and the inestimable  
trial by jury; but also continued in France the  
English statutes that had been heretofore adopted,  
and the common law of England. These princi-  
ples of public policy were adopted at the same time  
that we wisely rejected the name, and political cha-  
racter, of a king;—a hereditary senate or nobi-  
lity; and a bench of bishops.—The English go-  
vernment was at that time, and had been for  
ages, the only one in Europe wherein the people  
had a share, and in which was to be found the  
principle that we had actually adopted, viz. the di-  
vision of the powers of government into the one—  
an executive;—the few—a senate; and the many,  
a house of delegates, chosen immediately by the  
people, with a negative on each.—His work was  
particularly a defence of the principal outlines of  
the government of this state, where we have a go-  
vernor—a senate, elected for five years by electors  
—and a house of delegates, chosen by the people  
immediately.

In the vindication of such a political form, and  
of such imitations and adoptions from the English  
government and civil system, Mr. Adams was under  
a necessity of vindicating the English government,  
as far as it bore a comparison with any at that  
time in Europe. Wherever his comparison takes  
place between that and those constitutions which  
he was then defending, we always, in every instance,  
find that he is exultingly in favor of the free con-  
stitutions of America, and adjudges the palm of glo-  
ry to them;—not because they are called republics;  
a name given to some of the most tyrannical govern-  
ments at this day in Europe; but because the peo-  
ple were actually sovereign and free;—because they  
chose their own governors, senators, and repre-  
sentatives annually; and because there were no he-  
reditary honors, titles, offices or distinctions; and the  
powers of government were carefully divided.—  
Vid. I vol. 95 6.

No where does he even insinuate, that we ought  
to adopt hereditary first magistrates, or kings, or  
nobility. His whole book was written for the pur-  
pose of guarding against a state of things, which  
might give birth to such characters in our free states.  
He therefore enters into the history of governments,  
and develops the constituent qualities of every ci-  
vilized and wealthy society. He shows the danger  
of a free government becoming aristocratical, by  
pointing out this truth, that in every society, which  
is highly civilized, like our's, there are, and always  
will be, inequalities of condition—some rich, some  
indigent; some famous, others obscure: that some  
will pride themselves on birth, others in talents;  
that to check these natural tendencies to aristocracy,  
our government are wisely furnished with checks  
and balances; by the action of which, no one man, nor  
any of those who are rich, or descended from great  
men, as a body, nor the general mass of citizens, as  
a body, shall be able to trample on each others  
rights, as they invariably have done in all republics  
and other governments, where those mutual checks  
and balances of power did not exist. The English  
constitution, in theory, has certain checks, which  
for a monarchy, have certainly made it one of the  
most free in Europe. But its checks and balances,  
viz. a king, and hereditary nobles, Mr. Adams  
does not wish to see adopted here; for, in page 71,  
vol. I. he says, speaking of the Americans, "They  
have not made their first magistrates hereditary: here  
they differ from the English constitution, and with  
great propriety." Can language be more explicit?  
He thinks any government without our checks, a  
despotism, whether called monarchy, or aristocracy, or  
simple democracy. He is for compounding the bet-  
ter features of all and each of these three, to make

one free republic. The feature and quality of mon-  
archy he would popularize (if such a word may be  
used) into a chief magistrate, like a President of the  
United States, with a veto; but otherwise, he would  
have him elective.—And that he is a friend to fre-  
quent and popular elections, see page 96 and 369.  
To this magistrate, he would give the executive power.  
Thus it is given in one unvaried federal constitution.  
Again, he would check this first magistrate—the  
monarchy feature or quality, and the representatives,  
the democratic part, by the aristocratic quality of  
society, in a senate. Here he differs from the British  
ecologist, because he would not have this senate a he-  
reditary body. Again, he would have the third  
branch of government a house of delegates, imme-  
diately chosen by the people, to check the natural  
aristocracy, and the executive. He defends the free  
governments of his country in so doing; & prou-  
dly exults in the superiority of her forms, over those  
of every country, including the constitution of Eng-  
land.

This appears, to my mind, the principal outline  
of his work. Those among my young country-  
men, whose education defines them to learned re-  
flection, and probably to public station, will find,  
in this work, a clue to guide both to political know-  
ledge, and to the practice of virtuous sentiment:  
they will find, too, that this learned and able state-  
man, no where substitutes an audacious philosophy,  
in the place of religion.

I appeal to federal men—is not this attack on  
the work of the man whom the federal party, the  
lovers of our constitution, and the friends to the  
measures of our government, brought forward as  
a candidate, any thing more than a continuation of  
that hostile spirit to the government, which has al-  
ways distinguished the southern faction, & more par-  
ticularly the state of Virginia? In what papers do  
you find the most virulent attacks upon Mr. Adams?  
In the precious *Aurora* of Mr. Bache, from which  
the filter *Telegraphe*, of Baltimore, interchanges its  
signs and motions of sedition, upon all occasions.  
A letter is propagated in the latter, from the for-  
mer, said to be from Thomas Paine, relative to Mr.  
Adams.—There is the highest probability that the  
whole is fabricated, or grounded in egregious mis-  
representation. The probability is, that Thomas  
never enjoyed a single confidential conversation with  
Mr. Adams in his life. He was a ready writer,  
and did us service by his pen, in '76: but I no  
more believe that Mr. Adams had the conversation  
asserted with Paine, than I do the stroke of politics  
that was propagated, so industriously, about two  
years since, by a member of congress, viz. that  
Mr. Adams had said, among a few senators, in the  
senate-chamber, that our government would never  
do, till we had an hereditary first magistrate, and  
senate. This story, on inquiry, turned out to be  
a falsehood, or a gross mistake, "flock and block."

It is not to be wondered at, that those writers,  
who have so long opposed and vilified the constitution,  
which is the checked and balanced government, that  
Mr. Adams so much admires; and the President,  
together with his measures of government, which  
are perpetually abused by Bache, (as they were by  
his predecessor, Freneau, who, while he was one of  
Mr. Jefferson's confidential clerks, was the editor of  
one of the most virulent and antifederal papers in the  
union, the *National Gazette*) it is not surprising  
that those writers, and men of the same complexion  
should now attack and vilify the chief of the chief  
supporters of our present inestimable constitution!  
Are they not the same men who have kept this  
country on the verge of war for three years past?  
and who have uniformly opposed and vilified every  
measure which the President adopted to avoid war?  
Are they not the same men who lately opposed the  
treaty? Look at them—hear their names—ask  
their party!—You will know them to be the same  
men, with unchanged minds, and unaltered views.

The only pieces I have seen against Mr. Adams,  
are two—the one alluded to in the *Telegraphe*, and  
some references to Mr. Adams's book, in a late Bal-  
timore paper, said to be taken from a Boston hand-  
bill. The references are either designedly or unin-  
tentionally inaccurate, or misunderstood by him who  
made them. It is to be lamented, that a great na-  
tion, in the moment of exerting one of the proudest  
and most splendid of its rights—a nation that de-  
serves, from its moral excellence, long to enjoy this  
unexampled exercise of its sovereignty, the election  
of its chief magistrate, should be insulted in the  
moment of its choice, by the wantonness of malice,  
or the taunts of the seditious. Let us show the  
world of kings, that the freemen of America de-  
serve this happy exemption from arbitrary rule.—  
And let a manly and elevated contempt of all elec-  
tionering chicane, prove, that the people who  
would not be brow-beaten by foreign power, are  
not to be deceived or cajoled by domestic tricksters,  
in that great hour when their sovereignty is to be  
most nobly exerted.

Eastern Shore, Maryland,

26th October, 1796.

PARIS, August 30.

Partition of Germany.

The following plan has been submitted to the  
French Government, for revolutionizing Germany,  
at the conclusion of general peace:

1. There shall be no Germanic Empire, no Em-  
peror, and consequently no Electors.
2. Austria and Prussia shall have no more con-  
nection with Germany than those countries which  
France may detach from it, by making the Rhine  
her frontiers.
3. The remainder of Old Germany containing  
eleven millions of men, divided into different states,  
shall form New Germany.
4. This New Germany shall be distributed into  
nine or ten Districts; each of which shall bear a  
title, such for instance as that of Grand Duchy.
5. Those nine districts shall form with each other  
a federal treaty of alliance, for their common de-  
fence and their common interest under the protec-  
tion and guarantee of the French Republic.
6. All the ancient elements of those districts,  
such as free Imperial cities, Provincial States and  
Princes, shall become constituent parts of this Fe-  
deration.
7. At the expense of the ecclesiastical powers,  
which shall be suppressed, and their sovereign en-  
joy their revenues for life, the territory of the free

cities shall be increased, as likewise the territory  
for the families which suffered too much by the sa-  
vages of this war, such as the two Palatine houses  
of Deuxponts and Bavaria, the Orange family, &c.

8. Prussia shall renounce her possessions in Fran-  
conia, and receive in exchange Lusatia, which bor-  
ders on her territories.

9. The Prussian possessions in Westphalia, with  
the Bishopricks of Osnaburg, Paderborn, and part  
of the Electorate of Hanover, shall form an appen-  
dage to the elder Branch of the House of Brun-  
swick.

10. Provision shall also be made for enriching the  
patrimony of the Duke of Mecklenburg, and the  
different branches of the house of Anhalt.

11. The extent of the territories of the Prince  
of Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, &c. shall also be en-  
larged.

September 18.

General Buonaparte has authorized our minister  
at Rome, to signify to the Neapolitan minister  
Aston, that if the Neapolitan troops invade the  
territory of the pope, he will order a division of  
his army to march to the defence of his holiness's  
dominions. Eighteen thousand men are already  
preparing to march towards Bologna. The Ne-  
apolitans were at Ponte Corvo to the number of  
3,000. It is feared that another column will march  
to the Romagna. The Neapolitans replied, that  
they took these precautions merely to prevent de-  
fection. This however is but an excuse.

September 19.

The change which we have announced is decid-  
ed: Jourdan goes to the army of the north, and  
Bourmonville will take the command of the Sam-  
bre and Meuse.

They write from Nantes, of the 22d Fructidor  
(September 8) that the Squadron under Richery  
had entered the port of Brest, with four Spanish  
ships, which had not left them since their sailing  
from Cadiz.

In L'Eclair of the 18th also, there is an article  
from Brussels, of the 28th Fructidor (September  
14) which state that general Jourdan was in full  
retreat at all points.—The siege of Mentz has been  
raised.

Several corps of the army of the Sambre and  
Meuse are already fallen back to Neuwied. All the  
baggage of the army is passing the Rhine in the  
utmost disorder. The confusion is such as never  
was known. The baggage of Jourdan is arrived  
at Coblenz. All the roads are covered with wag-  
gons, filled with wounded, which they send to the  
left bank of the Rhine. The general of division  
Bernadotte, is of the number.

P. S. We are assured at this instant, that the  
head-quarters of Jourdan's army have been trans-  
ferred to the left bank of the Rhine.

LONDON, September 23.

The lord chancellor yesterday had the king's or-  
ders to prepare a commission for assembling both  
houses of parliament on Tuesday next.

The subscribers to the second loan this day made  
good their payment of 15l. per cent. on the whole  
of that capital at the bank.

On Wednesday earl Macartney kissed the king's  
hand on being appointed governor of the Cape of  
Good Hope; as did Sybester Douglas, Esq. on  
being appointed deputy governor.

On TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th inst.

Will be Sold,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House,

The Schooner Lucy,

Now lying at Chesnut-street wharf; a fine, stout  
built vessel, one hundred and sixteen tons burthen;  
may be refitted well found, and may be sent to sea at a  
small expense—the inventory may be seen at the  
Computing-House of the subscribers, or at Footman  
and Co. auctioneers.

Joseph Anthony & Co. d

Nov. 5.

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for

sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5. dlf

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, 164 feet 7 inches front on South  
Water-street, and bounding on the Delaware about the  
same width, with a wharf thereon in good repair. On the  
north side adjoining Tun alley, is a large and well built  
dwelling house, and counting house, communicating with  
each other, 47 feet wide, a spacious kitchen, and other  
well planned accommodations, and below these a stack  
of floors, 62 feet in front, by 93 feet in length, built a few  
years ago; on the remainder of the lot on Water-street,  
there are two ancient brick dwellings, a Cooper's shop, &  
a frame store, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Tod, and  
bounds adjoining the stores of the heirs of the late Joseph  
Wharton. It will be better described by drafts and plans  
of the ground, and buildings, to be seen at JOHN WIL-  
COCKS's computing house, on the premises, and of whom  
particulars of sale may be obtained.

The whole will be sold together, or detached as may  
best suit the purchaser.

Nov. 5

No. 153.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of  
September, in the twenty-first year of the independence  
of the United States of America, William Cobbett of  
the said district hath deposited in this office the Title of  
a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in  
the words following, to wit.

"The Political Censor, or Review of the most im-  
portant political occurrences relative to the United States  
of America—By Peter Forcupine."—In conformity to  
the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled  
"An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing  
the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors  
and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein  
mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk  
District Pennsylvania.

A few Pipes of WINE,

Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold

by MORDECAI LEWIS,

Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms,

IRISH LINENS, well assorted

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS

WIDE NANKENS

COSSAS AND BASTAS

RAVENS DUCK

DIAPERS

QUICK SILVER

CHINA

ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c.

Ober 27. d