

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

THIS EVENING, Monday, November 7,

Mr. Ricketts respectfully informs the public, that he has been at considerable expence in providing Dresses, Scenery, Music and Decorations, for the pantomime of CAPTAIN COOK, and he assures his patrons that it shall be his utmost study to introduce as much variety and novelty as he possibly can in the performances of the Pantheon.

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

After which will be presented, a Comic Pantomime
Dance, under the direction of Mr. Durang.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES,
By Mr. Ricketts and Co.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Serious Pan-
tomime, under the immediate direction of
Messrs. Sully and Spinacuta,

The DEATH of CAPT. COOK,
In the Island of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.

With the Original Music, Dances, Decorations, &c.
The Scenery Painted by Mr. Shnyder.

Captain Cook, (of the Resolution) Mr. Sully
First Lieutenant, Mr. Ricketts
Midshipman, Mr. F. Ricketts
Sailors and Marines, Supernumeraries

Tereboe (King of Owyhee) Mr. Tompkins
Pereza, (the favorite lover of Emai) Mr. Durang
Priest, Mr. Durang
Warriors, Supernumeraries.

Koah, (revengeful lover of Emai) Mr. Spinacuta
Emai, (the King's daughter) Mrs. Spinacuta
Female Islanders, } Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Durang,
and Miss Robinson

In act I. the method of courtship and marriage ce-
remony in Owyhee, with a beautiful View of the
Island.

Manner of a Single Combat, with Battle Axes.
In act II. the arrival of Captain Cook in the ship
Resolution; his reception by the King and Warriors
of Owyhee; a War Dance by the Natives, their
Preparation for War, and manner of Sacrifice, with
An exact representation

Of the Death of Captain Cook, by
the Warriors.

In act III. the Funeral Ceremonies made use of
at Owyhee, with a Procession of the Natives to the
Monument of Captain Cook, with Military Honors.
The whole to conclude with

An awful representation of a Burn-
ing Mountain.

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
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 Oc-
ler's Hotel.

Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednes-
day, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 28, NORTH SECOND-STREET.

JOHN GREEN & Co.

Have for Sale, on low terms, for Cash or the usual
credit.

A General Assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Bras and Ja-
panned Wares,
And a quantity of Ground White Lead, and Spanish
Brown in Oil and Powder.

LIKewise,

A small invoice of HATS, of different qualities,
October 26. m5wif

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingsworth, Esq. & Co.

25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.
Oct. 17. d.

To be Rented,

A Small and Convenient BREWERY, at
Morrisville, opposite Trenton.

ALL the Apparatus for Brewing new and in good
repair: A number of Barrels and Half-Barrels will
also be rented. Possession may be had at any time.
Enquire of Mr. Garrett Cottringer in Philadelphia,
or Mr. Robert Morris, jun. or Daniel Mun at Morris-
ville.

October 20, 1796. mth&sw

Just Imported,

Fin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all sizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and sheets
English shoes and boots in cases
Taunton Ale in casks of 10 doz. each
Basket Salt
Wool Cards
Gold Watches.

For Sale by

Simon Walker,

Oct. 7. mwfim

Doek-street.

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
cards.

Best Furniture ditto
Lace Dimity
Lace and Book, and Jaconet Muslins

Shawls in Gold and Silver
Lace Neckcloths, very fine
Muslins of the first quality

Silk and Cotton Hosiery
A Ribbons of the first quality, assorted
Lace Linens, very fine, and Table Linens

Woolen and Cotton Counterpanes
Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

ON PEACE.

[From a Paris Journal.]

"Do you know," said a person to me just now,
"what will form the most agreeable part of the fes-
tival of the 9th Thermidor? what the directory re-
solves for that day? In the midst of the fire-works,
during the calm of a mild and pleasant evening, a
transparency will suddenly appear, exhibiting these
words, written in letters of gold: Peace, Peace, is
concluded! and a thousand acclamations of joy will
suddenly fill the air."

Thus spoke a good man, and all the good people
round listened and believed. Their confidence, in
which I could not participate, gave me some con-
cern. I left them, without seeking to dispel the
pleasing illusion, and exclaimed—O God! wilt
thou permit us to see that same day, on which a stop
was put to the effusion of French blood on the sea-
fold, consecrated by that grand event, which would
put a stop to the effusion of human blood in the
field of battle? That day would then become dou-
bly sacred to us! It would twice deliver us from the
greatest calamities that a nation can experience—
tyranny and war.

My mind was filled with this idea, when I met a
man with a grave aspect, a haughty mien, and in-
flamed with diplomatic dignity, who condescended
to utter the following words: "The despot begins to
be humbled; a few more victories, and we shall have
them at our feet. Austria only waits for the junction
of our armies, on the road to Vienna, in order to sub-
mit."

Great God! to what a pass are we arrived?—
What new chances of misfortune, what new dan-
ger of destruction, have we yet to encounter? Must
we again be obliged to hear the recital of those
victories, ever glorious, ever lamentable, when our
armies, repulsed in four attacks, carried the ene-
my's entrenchments at the fifth? when the fields of
battle exhibited an immense number of victors and
vanquished groveling in the dust?—I turned to the
diplomatic character, and asked him, if it would
not be equally glorious, equally advantageous to us,
to offer Peace to the enemy, who must be in a situ-
ation to wish for it? "We are (said I) ambitious
to obtain the title of a generous nation, and so eager
are we after it, that we give it to ourselves. Has
not fortune, then, placed us in one of those situa-
tions in which we may display our generosity, and
terminate the War, on receiving a just indemnity?"

"If we consult the practice of civilized Europe,
we shall see, that it was always the conquerors who
offered Peace. Why then, should we measure our
glory by the humiliation of our enemies? Are not
our victories our own? Do they not already belong
to history? Hitherto Europe is silent before us; the
regards us as conquerors, who, from the point which
we have attained, look forwards, with a melting
eye, to all the points which we have not yet been
able to attain. Let us make known our moderation
to her."

At these words, the countenance of the person
to whom I addressed myself, exhibited the strongest
marks of disdain. I perceived that, in the language
of the Corps Diplomatique, the word Moderation still
retained that abject and odious sense which we so
long assigned to it.

"Yes, Moderation (said I):—without modera-
tion there can be no Peace; there can be nothing
but destructive traces, in which your irritated ene-
my daily prepares for fresh hostilities, seeks how he
may take you by surprise, and solicits the resent-
ment of every other nation.

"That Peace which, I trust, will soon be con-
cluded, ought to ensure the repose of Europe for a
great length of time. Oh! how glorious it would
be for our government to establish its claims, to
calculate them by the rule of rigid justice, and to
announce them in an invariable, I had almost said
in a solemn manner! Hitherto we have only
known the use of warlike Manilleos; it would be
truly great to publish a Manifesto of Peace, every
line of which should breathe the spirit of Candour,
Moderation and Justice! It is thus that it would be
glorious for us to introduce innovations into the
Public Law of Europe.

Austria in aggrandizing herself by the parti-
tion of Poland, has given us a right, even stronger
than that which we derive from our victories, to lay
claim to a just compensation.

"One great advantage to be reaped from such a
Manifesto would be that of not making a partial
Peace, but of forcing all our enemies to treat, as
their resistance would unveil their ambition."

LA CRETELLE, Jun.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

Please to publish the following letters, which are
a satisfactory reply to citizen Adet's note and the
decree of the French republic.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1793.

Mr. Jefferson, secretary of State, to Mr. Genet,
minister plenipotentiary of France.

SIR,

Your favor of the 9th instant, covered the in-
formation of Silvat Ducamp, Pierre Nouvel, Chou-
quet de Savarence, Gaston de Nogere, and G.
Beullier, that being on their passage from the
French West-Indies to the United States, on board
vessels of the United States, with slaves and mer-
chandise of their property, these vessels were stop-
ped by British armed vessels, and their property
taken out as lawful prize.

I believe it cannot be doubted, but by the general
law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the
vessel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an
enemy found in the vessel of a friend, are lawful prize.
Upon this principle, I presume, the British armed
vessels have taken the property of French citizens
found in our vessels, in the cases above-mentioned,
and I confess I should be at a loss on what principle
to reclaim it. It is true, that sundry nations, de-
siring of avoiding the inconveniences of having
their vessels stopped at sea, ranfacked, carried into
port, and detained, under pretence of having ene-
mic goods on board, have, in many instances,
introduced, by their special treaties, another prin-
ciple between them, that enemy bottoms shall make
enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods;

a principle much less embarrassing to commerce,
and equal to all parties in point of gain or loss; but
this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, con-
trolling, in special cases, the general principle
of the law of nations, and therefore taking effect
between such nations only as have agreed to con-
troll it. England has generally determined to ad-
here to the rigorous principle, having in no in-
stance, as far as I recollect, agreed to the modifi-
cation of letting the property of the goods follow
that of the vessel, except in the single one of her
treaty with France. We have adopted this mo-
dification in our treaties with France, the United
Netherlands and Prussia, and therefore, as to them,
our vessels cover the goods of their enemies, and
we lose our goods when in the vessels of their ene-
mies. Accordingly, you will be pleased to recol-
lect, that in the case of Holland and Mackie, citi-
zens of the United States, who had laden a cargo
of flour on board a British vessel, which was taken
by the French frigate Ambascade, and brought in-
to this port; when I reclaimed the cargo, it was
only on the ground that they were ignorant of the
declaration of war when it was shipped. You ob-
served, however, that the 14th article of our treaty
had provided that ignorance should not be pleaded
beyond two months after the declaration of war,
which term had elapsed, in this case, by some few
days; and finding that to be the truth, though
their real ignorance was equally true, I declined the
reclamation, as it never was in my view to reclaim the
cargo, nor in yours to offer to restore it, by question-
ing the rule established in our treaty, that enemy bot-
toms make enemy goods. With England, Spain,
Portugal and Austria, we have no treaties, there-
fore we have nothing to oppose to their acting
according to the general law of nations, that enemy
goods are lawful prize, though found in the bottoms
of a friend. Nor do I see that France can suffer
on the whole, for though she loses her goods in our
vessels, when found therein by England, Spain,
Portugal or Austria, yet she gains our goods, when
found in the vessels of England, Spain, Portugal,
Austria, the United Netherlands or Prussia; and
I believe I may safely affirm, that we have more
goods afloat in the vessels of these six nations, than
France has afloat in our vessels, and consequently,
THAT FRANCE IS THE GAINER, AND WE THE LOSER,
BY THE PRINCIPLE OF OUR TREATY; indeed we
are losers in every direction of that principle; for
when it works in our favor, it is to save the goods
of our friends; when it works against us, it is to
lose our own, and we shall continue to lose, while
the rule is only partially established. When we
shall have established it with all nations, we shall be
in a condition neither to gain nor lose, but shall be
less exposed to vexatious searches at sea. To this
condition, we are endeavoring to advance; but as
it depends on the will of other nations, as well as our
own, we can only obtain it, WHEN THEY SHALL BE
READY TO CONCUR.

I cannot therefore but flatter myself, that on
revising the cases of Ducamp and others, you will
perceive, that their losses result from the state of
war, which has permitted their enemies to take
their goods, though found in our vessels, and conse-
quently, from circumstances over which we
HAVE NO CONTROL.

Extract of a letter from T. Jefferson, Secretary of
State, to G. Morris, minister plenipotentiary of United
States at Paris.

Philadelphia, 16th Aug. 1793.

"Another source of complaint with Mr. Genet,
has been, that the English take French goods out
of American vessels," which he says is against the
law of nations, and ought to be prevented by us.
On the contrary, we suppose it to have been long an
established principle of the law of nations, that the
goods of a friend are free in an enemy's vessel, and
an enemy's goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend.

The inconvenience of this principle, which subjects
merchant vessels to be stopped at sea, searched, ran-
sacked, led out of their course, has induced several
nations latterly to stipulate against it by treaty, and
to substitute another in its stead, that free bottoms
shall make free goods, and enemy bottoms, enemy
goods, a rule equal to the other in point of loss and
gain, but less oppressive to commerce. As far as it
has been introduced, it depends on the treaties stipu-
lating it, and forms exceptions in special cases to the
general operation of the law of nations. We have
introduced it into our treaties with France, Holland
and Prussia; and French goods found by the two
latter nations in American bottoms, are not made
prize of. It is our wish to establish it with other
nations. But this requires their consent also, is a
work of time, and in the mean while, they have a
right to act on the general principle, without giving to
us, OR TO FRANCE, cause of complaint. Nor do I
see that France can lose by it on the whole. For
though she loses her goods when found in our ves-
sels, by the nations with whom we have no treaties,
yet she gains our goods when found in the vessels
of the same, and all other nations; and we believe
the latter must be greater than the former. It
is to be lamented, indeed, that the general prin-
ciple has operated adversely in the dreadful calamity
which has lately happened in St. Domingo. The
miserable fugitives, who to save their lives had taken
asylum in our vessels, with such valuable and port-
able things as could be gathered in the moment, out
of the ashes of their houses, and wrecks of their
fortunes, have been plundered of these remains by
the licensed sea rovers of their enemies. This has
swelled, on this occasion, the disadvantages of the
general principle, that an enemy's goods are free
prize in the vessel of a friend. But it is one of those
deplorable and unforeseen calamities to which they
expose themselves who enter into a state of
war, furnishing to us an awful lesson to avoid it by
justice and moderation, and not a cause of encourage-
ment to expose our towns to the same burnings and
butcheries, nor of complaint because we do
NOT."

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, lying on and between Marsh
and Beech Creeks, Millin county, Pennsylvania, in
four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street.
October 31. mwfif

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1796.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev.
Thomas Jones, Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, to the a-
miable Miss RACHEL TEST, both of New-Jersey.

In the County of Philadelphia the votes for
the Ticket beginning with the name of
Thomas M'Kean, amounted to
Those for the Ticket beginning Israel
Whelen

Majority

1434

The following compliment to the French Govern-
ment is extracted from the Boston Independent
Chronicle of 31st ult.

France, (and be not deceived my friends by Mr.
King's letter from England, for I believe both he
and Mr. Monroe are kept in the dark with respect
to the intended conduct of the Executive Direc-
tory towards us,) will and has begun to stop our ves-
sels going to or coming from British ports.

USEFUL HINT,

Communicated by the royal society of Sweden to
that of London.

After roofing a house with wood, boil tar in a
kettle and mix finely pulverised charcoal with it,
till it is of the thickness of mortar; spread this
with a trowel about a fourth of an inch thick over
the roof; it will soon grow hard and defy all the
vicissitudes of weather. Roofs thus covered, have
stood in Sweden above a century, and still want no
repair.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

HALLOWELL, October 21.

We are informed that on the 10th instant, the
Light-house, Dwelling house, &c. on the island of
Sequin, were completed. They were built under
the direction of the Hon. Henry Dearborn.—We
congratulate our maritime brethren that so import-
ant and necessary a guide is erected on this Eastern
coast.

BOSTON, October 31.

CAPTURE OF ST. JOHNS.

Capt. Newcomb, arrived here on Saturday even-
ing last, in 5 days from Prospect, 9 miles from
Halifax, informs that he read, in a Halifax news-
paper, dated the day before his departure, an account
of the capture of St. Johns, together with the British
vessels of war, stationed there, by the French Squadron,
frequently mentioned in our paper to be off New-
foundland. The captured Squadron consisted of one
74, two 50's and several frigates.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

THE SYNOD

Of New-York and New Jersey, at their late
session in this city, appointed the first Wednesday
in December next, to be observed as a Day of
THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, by all the
churches under their care. We hear, also, that the
Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, at their last
meeting, agreed to observe the same day.

From the Minerva.

Accounts of a late date from Germany, state,
that the Mithillian doctrine of pestilential fluids is
becoming known and gaining an establishment in
their universities; Several of their most philosophi-
cal and learned physicians have approved the prin-
ciple, and have pronounced it to be very interesting,
new and ingenious: Some of the latest publica-
tions in France contain numerous facts that coincide
perfectly in support of this system; and we hear
from Great-Britain, that men of science and ta-
lents, agree with the American ideas concerning the
generation and composition of infectious fluids.
The reasonable address of governor Jay, to the Le-
gislation of New-York, on this subject, will proba-
bly be a prelude to the adoption of such modes of
preserving and treating distempers, called contagi-
ous, as shall put a stop to much of their mortality
in our cities, and prevent the panic and terror,
which almost every year disturbs the public tran-
quillity. If America has discovered the true idea
of these things in theory, then it will be no less
honorable than important to apply found theory to
practice in the regulations that the legislature should
adopt with regard to quarantine, Lazarettos, intro-
duction of distempers from foreign places, and as
the governor expresses it, "the generation of them
here from nuisances among ourselves." It is to be
hoped that New-York will set her example and take
the lead in this useful and public work.

NORFOLK, October 25.

We are authorized to say, that Josiah Riddick,
Esq. of Nansemond county, offers himself as an
elector for this district. Mr. Riddick is a repub-
lican, and we are authorized further to say, that he
will if elected vote for Mr. Jefferson, and against
Mr. Adams.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadel-
phia, to his friend in this city.

"The President's valedictory address you have
without doubt attended to. It is therefore the du-
ty of the republicans to act in concert and with vi-
gour in the choice of his successor. We must choose
electors who will vote for Mr. Jefferson, and against
John Adams. It is not enough that they vote for
Mr. Jefferson, but they must vote against John A-
dams, since evidently a vote for Adams in your
state, will be a vote against Jefferson.—For vice-
president is not very material, to be a republican.
We here contemplate Mr. Burr, of New-York, or
Mr. Langdon, of New-Hampshire. Various arts
are already practised in order to defeat Mr. Jeff-
erson clandestinely, the President's address does not
seem to look with a friendly eye towards him; the
serious declaration in the address, that an establish-
ment of national religion is necessary to support national
morality, has an aspect towards a religious establishment,
that ought to make the people who advocate the
rights of conscience look about themselves.—Mr.
Adams is known to be a friend to such an estab-
lishment. Mr. Jefferson framed your religious
bill, and that is enough to prove him an advocate
for the rights of conscience."