

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

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, November 9,  
The Public are respectfully informed that  
Mr. FRANKLIN, from London,  
And one of the Managers of the Royal Circus, will  
make his first appearance in America, and exhibit fe-  
veral pleasing feats in

Horsemanship.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING,

By Signior Spinacuta, who will dance on the rope  
in Wooden Shoes, and perform several other wonder-  
ful feats, peculiar to himself.

Master Franklin, 9 years old,  
(From Ashley's Amphitheatre, London)

Will perform several Pleasing Feats

On a single Horse, in full speed, for the third time  
in America.

Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. F. RICKETTS, Master  
TUTCHINS and Mr. SULLY, Clown to the Horse-  
manship, will go through a variety of

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES,

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. Shyshore.

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

Terebo (King of Owyhee) Mr. Tompkins  
Pereia, (the favorite lover of Emal) Mr. Durang  
Priest, Mr. Durang  
Warriors, Supernumeraries.

Koah, (revengeful lover of Emal) Mr. Spinacuta  
Emal, (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.

Mr. RICKETTS takes this opportunity of inform-  
ing the Ladies and Gentlemen who attend the Riding-  
School, that he has, at considerable expense, engaged  
Mr. Franklin, to give lessons in the art of riding and  
managing Horses, as he finds it impossible to attend to  
it himself, in consequence of a variety of business  
which he is at present engaged in.

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 Oel-  
ler's Hotel.

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

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be repeated,

The Grand Serious Pantomime of

The Death of Captain Cook;

With a Variety of Other Entertainments.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract for furnishing of  
Rations and Quarter-Masters stores, for the  
troops in Philadelphia or Fort-Mifflin, on Mud Island,  
during the year 1797—are requested to send their pro-  
posals sealed, on or before the first day of December  
next, to

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

The component parts of the Rations, are  
1 pound of Flour or Bread  
1 pound of Beef or 3/4 of a pound of Pork  
1/2 a gill of Rum, Brandy  
or Whiskey  
1 quart of Salt  
2 quarts of Vinegar  
2 pounds of Soap  
1 pound of Candles

For 100 Rations  
Nov. 9 f&td

James Musgrave,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

No. 42, south Second-street,

HAS just received an assortment of Plated Ware  
and Jewellery, Plated Tea and Coffee Urns, Coffee  
Pots, Tea ditto, Castors from 5 to 8 bottles, Sugar  
and Cream Basins, Bottle Stands, Baskets, high Candlesticks,  
Brackets and Chamber ditto, Branches, Sconces, a variety  
of Silver and Plated Shoe La'chets, Spurs, &c. &c. war-  
ranted of the best plate; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold  
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Necklaces, Neck Chains,  
Ear-Rings, Finger Rings, Lockets, Breast Pins, Stone  
Knee-Buckles, with many other articles in the above  
branches.

He has likewise received an extensive assortment of  
Spiced tea and coffee Urns, Persian, blue, brown,  
black and gold.

All kinds of work in the gold and silver line; minia-  
tures set, and hair work executed as usual.

November 9. tu th & f

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 37 1/2 Cents.

The Pretensions of Thomas Jeff-  
erson to the Presidency,

EXAMINED,

And the Charges against John Adams  
REFUTED.

Addressed to the Citizens of America in general,  
and, particularly,

To the Electors of the President.

Sold by  
W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second  
and Chestnut-streets.

November 5.

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58, South Front-street,

Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liver-  
pool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York  
from Glasgow,

A large & general assortment of Goods,

Suitable for the Season, consisting of  
Duffie, Point and Rose  
Blankets  
White, Red, and Yellow  
Flannel

Bocking and other Baizes  
Second and coarse Cloths  
Plain and mixed Cassimeres  
Plain, twilled, and striped  
Coatings

Plains, Kerseys, and Half-  
ticks  
White & spotted Swanfkins  
Lainet and swanfdown vest  
shaps

Carpets and Carpeting  
Callimancoes and Durants  
Moreens and Taboreens  
Joans Spinning and Crapes  
Camblets and Wildborets  
Bombazens & Bombazets  
Ratients and Shalloons  
Plain, Genoa and printed  
Velvets & Thickfets

7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 Cotton  
Tapes, Bindings, Pins, &c.  
They have on hand a large  
assortment of India Mullins  
and Calicoes, black and coloured  
Persians, Bandannas and  
Pullicat Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of  
Nutmegs and Mace.

October 17. mwtm

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for  
sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5. dit

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackerel,  
Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.  
47 bbls. prime Coffee,  
Best Boston Beef,  
Codfish in hds.  
Spermaceti Candles,  
Spermaceti, and } OIL.  
Northern  
Mould and dip, tallow candles, of a superior  
quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,  
6 Bales of Corks.  
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.  
A few facks of Feathers.  
A few bales India Mullins.

FOR SALE BY  
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.  
October 31. d

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,  
at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester,  
in Virginia, the following lands, situate in the said  
state, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres,  
Of excellent land on the waters of Back-creek, in  
Frederick county, on the great road leading to the  
South Branch, about ten miles from Winchester, 100  
acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running  
through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom  
are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust.  
There is a log dwelling and out-houses, some  
madow made, and 40 acres of upland cleared. On  
this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an under-  
shot-mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres.  
Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch  
of the Potomack, and on a branch called Cabbins-run,  
about eight miles from Fort Cumberland. On this  
tract is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow  
or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkably good,  
being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The  
above tract is in two furveys of 400 acres each.

No. 3.—200 Acres.  
Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from  
Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house  
and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely  
timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground.  
In the town of Woodstock, Shanandoah county,  
whereon is erected a two story house, and other im-  
provements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of  
said town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres.  
Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of  
this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good  
quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 6.—400 Acres.  
Situate in Hampshire county, on George Aude's mill  
run, on a branch of the Cacapon. This tract is finely  
timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be  
easily converted into meadow.

No. 7.—One moiety of 5000 Acres.  
Lying on the waters of Hughes's river, in Harrison  
county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dol-  
lar per acre, cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres.  
Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and  
Grayson (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters  
of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New River,  
and on the fourth fork of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres.  
Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great  
Cacapon and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the  
purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of ex-  
ecuting the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining  
two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18,  
and 24 months thereafter securing those payments by  
mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale,  
application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near  
Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or  
by letters, (post paid,) to the subscriber in Philadel-  
phia, being the owner of said lands, who will personal-  
ly attend the sale on the day abovementioned.

George Meade.  
Philadelphia, 2d of November 1796.  
dtw wks 1 MdtA.

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,  
THE SIXTH EDITION,  
Is this Day Published,  
BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,  
Corner of Second and Chestnut streets,  
In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning,  
one main object of which is to establish a plain and per-  
manent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed,  
a Profodial Grammar.

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.  
October 22. u&4

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XVIII.

IT remains now to consider the pacific measures,  
as Hamppden calls them, which Mr. Jefferson recom-  
mended to Congress, while Secretary of State,  
to counteract the perfidious conduct of Great-Bri-  
tain, measures which he asserts, would have been  
more advantageous than those which have taken  
place; this consideration will necessarily involve a  
consideration of the diplomatic talents and political  
sagacity of the Secretary, which are asserted, by  
Hamppden, to be not inferior to his republicanism  
and unalterable attachment to liberty.

These themes of panegyric are comprized in the  
6th and 7th division of Hamppden's Essay.

As to the 8th and last, viz. "Mr. Jefferson's  
possessing a fortune no less independant than his prin-  
ciples," it is so extraordinary a subject of recom-  
mendation in the quarter from which it comes, and  
as applied to this simple republican and zealous ad-  
mirer of equality, that we are at a loss to account  
for its slipping into this panegyric; we shall only  
remark, that in this respect Mr. Adams must yield  
to Mr. Jefferson; the former, having a large fam-  
ily and a small fortune does certainly not boast of the  
pecuniary advantages of the latter, who has a very  
small family and an independant fortune.

Among the advantages which may result from  
this superiority of riches, that of being able to attach  
to a chief magistrate useful and zealous supporters  
of his administration, will not be the least important.  
And if a salary of only two hundred and fifty dol-  
lars, on a former occasion, could procure such sup-  
port, what may not be expected from the independ-  
ent fortune of a President, the whole of which  
might conveniently be applied to the pensioning of  
Printers and Partisans.

The Executive Directory of France keep in  
their pay regular Journalists, who publish their pro-  
ceedings, vindicate them from attacks and endeavor  
to write down their assailants. These Journals are  
called the Official Journals of the Directory, and  
are known to cost the government an immense sum  
annually.

We cannot then doubt, that with so useful a  
lesson before his eyes, and not scrupulous about the  
means, if they attain certain ends, a rich President,  
devoted to every thing which comes from that coun-  
try, not being yet allowed to apply the public mone-  
y to such purposes, will find a valuable aid in his  
private resources. Having just reason to dread the  
severe displeasure of the people for most of his mea-  
sures, it cannot be doubted that Writers will be  
kept in pay to vindicate his official conduct, and to  
defame his opponents.

With respect to the measures recommended by  
Mr. Jefferson, to counteract those of Great-Bri-  
tain; they are so connected with his correspondence  
with Mr. Hamppden respecting the non-execution  
of the Treaty of Peace, that, in order to have a  
complete view of the subject, it will be proper to  
advert a little to that correspondence, for which he  
has received so much applause from his Panegy-  
rists.

It is not intended to deny to Mr. Jefferson the  
merit of having devoted considerable pains to the  
collection and digesting of the materials which were  
furnished him from various quarters of the union,  
and by the other heads of the executive department,  
nor to withhold from him the requisite tribute of  
approbation for some skill and ingenuity in com-  
menting upon them. But even were his epistolary  
talents and his diplomatic skill and ingenuity much  
greater than they are admitted to be, by all those  
who have examined his works with more than a  
superficial view, and are capable of judging of their  
real merit, still those talents and that skill offer but  
slender pretensions for so high and important a sta-  
tion as that of Chief Magistrate, if unsupported by  
sound and correct principles of government, great  
purity and firmness of character, rectitude of views,  
and strong national attachments.

Hundreds of citizens are to be found throughout  
the United States competent to compose a memo-  
rial in a neat and slipant stile, when furnished with  
the necessary documents, and in a much shorter time  
than it appears Mr. Jefferson employed to compose  
his famous memorial, which was from the 5th of  
March to the 29th of May, twelve weeks.

I shall not lay much stress upon the personal in-  
terest he may have taken in the issue of that discus-  
sion, from his avowed hatred to England, which  
would naturally stimulate him to very uncommon  
and extraordinary exertions in such a contest, nor  
shall I take advantage of the charge which has been  
publicly brought against him, in a Virginian news-  
paper, of "being considerably indebted (notwith-  
standing his fortune) on account of debts originally  
contracted with British subjects, by his late father-  
in-law, prior to the revolution," but proceed to re-  
mark that there was no subject more likely to in-  
terest the popular passions and to enlist the national  
pride on the side of Mr. Jefferson, than the subject  
matter of his correspondence with Mr. Hamppden.  
When the question was, which nation was to blame  
for the non-execution of the Treaty of Peace, the  
citizens of this country were of course disposed to  
receive with favor and even admiration every thing  
which had a tendency to throw the blame on the  
other party, and to overlook any inaccuracy of rea-  
soning or unlogical deductions, in a cause so flattering  
to their national pride.

Yet it must now be confessed even by his greatest  
admirers, that amidst all the alleged excellencies  
of that correspondence, many injudicious concessions  
have been made by Mr. Jefferson, of which the op-  
posite party have not been remiss in taking a fair  
advantage.

Herein he has grossly forfeited his character for  
political sagacity and exhibited proofs of a want of  
that caution and discernment so necessary in trans-  
actions with foreign nations. I allude among o-  
thers, principally to the following instances. In  
his great zeal to vindicate the courts of Virginia  
from the charge adduced by Mr. Hamppden of their  
having infringed the treaty, in respect to the pay-  
ment of debts, Mr. Jefferson replies that, "no na-  
tional subject ought to be chosen President of the United  
States?"

\* See Virginia Gazette, 13th last month (Oct. '96)  
in which a writer asks whether a man indebted to Brit-  
ish subjects ought to be chosen President of the United  
States?

tion can answer for perfect exactitude of proceed-  
ings in all their inferior courts; it suffices to pro-  
vide a supreme judicature, where all error and par-  
tiality will be ultimately corrected. If any instan-  
ces of unlawful impediment have existed in any of  
the inferior tribunals, they would, like other unlaw-  
ful proceedings, have been over-ruled on an appeal  
to the higher courts. If your citizens would not pro-  
secute their rights, it was impossible they should  
recover them or be denied recovery, and still a de-  
nial of right through all the tribunals, there is  
NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT." Here Mr. Jef-  
ferson laid a great deal more than was necessary or  
called for by the occasion; it would have been suffi-  
cient for him to have required authenticated proofs  
of the precise cases, referred to by Mr. Hamppden,  
and until they were produced he might have waved  
any further discussion of that point. But by im-  
prudently volunteering the doctrine of appeal to the  
superior tribunals, he put it in the power of the En-  
glish government soon after to avail themselves of  
this very doctrine, and of the authority of Mr. Jef-  
ferson to our great injury.

Accordingly, when our vessels were illegally con-  
demned in the British Vice Admiralty Courts in  
the West-Indies, and we complained of it, the Bri-  
tish government retorted upon us the arguments of  
Mr. Jefferson.

We could not justly complain of the cruel neces-  
sity of sending our merchants to the court of ap-  
peals in England, when our secretary of state had  
so decidedly asserted the justice and propriety of  
such appeal; for according to his position, we had  
not even a ground of complaint, till we had pro-  
secuted our rights through all the British tribunals.

And however strange it may appear that all the  
partisans of Mr. Jefferson should have heaped upon  
Mr. Jay every kind of opprobrium for the article  
in the treaty, which required appeals in certain cases,  
yet it is manifest the article was fully sanctioned and  
rendered inevitable by Mr. Jefferson's indiscreet con-  
cessions.

While on this subject of Mr. Jefferson's diplo-  
matic correspondence, it may not be amiss to ad-  
dite, in this place, another essential faux pas which  
he committed in his letters to Mr. Genet, in rela-  
tion to the neutral code.

I refer to his decided and unqualified avowal,  
that "by the law of nations, Great Britain had  
an undisputed right to take French property in our  
vessels."

However true the position, yet if it could have  
been possibly avoided, he should have been as silent  
as the grave on so tender a subject. This was the  
more necessary as, at that very moment, negotiations  
for a commercial treaty were in contemplation with  
Great-Britain, in which the subject of the neutral  
code would necessarily be involved, and it was with  
Great-Britain particularly that we were desirous  
of obtaining a change in the existing system. How  
extremely injudicious and unwise then was it to de-  
clare, not only in his letter to Genet but to Mr.  
Morris, that "we had no claim whatever on Great-  
Britain for a modification of the system, that he  
should be at a loss on what principles to demand it,  
that Great-Britain had in no instance agreed to the  
modification of letting the property of the goods  
follow that of the vessels, except in the single one  
of her treaty with France (which by the bye, show-  
ed his ignorance; for it was agreed to in her treaty  
with Prussia) and that any relaxation of it depend-  
ed altogether on the will of other nations, and that  
we could never expect to obtain it, until they should  
be ready to concur."

And to make the matter more desperate, these  
letters were soon after printed and published to the  
world, and thus the British government were, by  
our secretary of state, furnished with arguments  
against us, when Mr. Jay (who has been repro-  
bated by the friends of Jefferson for his failure in  
this respect) attempted to obtain a relaxation in  
the system. However anxious Mr. Jefferson might  
have been, at that moment, to display his zeal for  
the government, and his separation from Genet,  
the subject matter of the correspondence did by no  
means require the full avowal of the right on the  
part of Great-Britain: it would have been suffi-  
cient to have stated, that negotiations with that  
country were then on foot, in which this matter  
would be attempted to be settled advantageously  
for France as well as ourselves; or even if it had  
been necessary, then the correspondence, as far as  
it related to that point, ought not to have been  
published.—Whereas his very lengthy and labored  
argument to establish the right of Great-Britain,  
under the law of nations, has not only prevented  
our obtaining a favorite alteration, but has even  
thereby laid the foundation for those very measures,  
which are now directed to his aggrandisement.

PHOCION.

Thus the same PARTY, with the same liberality  
and candor, complained loudly of that part of the 7th  
article, which allowed compensation by the United  
States for property taken by French privateers in cer-  
tain cases, altho' it did no more than what Mr. Jef-  
ferson himself had expressly promised in a letter to Mr.  
Hamppden.

Erratum—in Phocion, No. XVII, second para-  
graph, line 12, for discounts read discontents, so as  
to read thus: "if there is a danger of the public  
payments not being punctual, I submit whether it  
would not be better that the discontents which would  
then arise should be transferred from a court of  
whose good will we have so much need to the breads  
of private individuals."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Electors of the President of the United  
States.

Respectable fellow-citizens,  
WHATEVER may be the result of your ap-  
proaching deliberations, the interests of this coun-  
try cannot fail to have been promoted by many of  
the discussions to which this great occasion will have  
given rise. The numerous addresses to the people  
at large, to the state legislatures, and to yourselves,  
will often bring truth and reason into the public  
view, or expose to detection the improper measures  
which passion or unworthiness have induced the  
parties to adopt.

It is plain that those, who have necessarily reply  
at a very late hour have far the hardest task, though