

THE PANTHEON,

181
Lid RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,
Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of
Chefnut and Sixth streets

THIS EVENING, Thursday, November 10,
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 fev-
eral pleasing

Feats in Horsemanship.

In particular, he will, for this night, pick up a
pin from the ground, the horse in full speed.

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

Will perform several Pleasing Feats
On a single Horse, in full speed, for the 4th time
in America.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

Clown to the tumbling, Mr. Spinacuta.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES,

By Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. F. RICKETTS, Master
HUTCHINS, and Mrs. SPINACUTA.

Clown to the Horsemanship, Mr. SULLY.

Mr. Ricketts, in particular, for this night, will
Leap over a Pole 10 feet high.

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. Shyndore.

Captain Cook, (of the Resolution) Mr. Sully

First Lieutenant, Mr. Ricketts

Midshipman, Mr. F. Ricketts

Sailors and Marines, Supernumeraries

INDIANS,

Terebo (King of Owyhee) Mr. Tompkins

Pere, (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.

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
3 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.

Box, 75. 61.—Fit, 35. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in
Chefnut-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.

SALT PETRE.

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

November 5. dtf

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.

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior
quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,

6 Bales of Corks.

40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.

A few sacks of Feathers.

A few bales India Mullins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

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, Cullens from 5 to 8 bottles, Sugar and
Cream Basons, Bottle Stands, Baskets, high Candelsticks,
Brackets and Chamber ditto, Branches, Sconces, a variety
of Silver and Plated Shoe La-cets, 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
japanned tea and coffee Urns, pincen, blue, brown
black and gold.

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

November 9. to th & f

Any PERSON
Who is well acquainted with the River
MISSISSIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same,
that can be depended on, shall be generously reward-
ed for his information, provided he will leave the
directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia,
or Edmund M. Blunt, Newbury port.

November 3. 242211

LONDON, September 10.

TOULON.

The capture of Toulon by Lord Hood, forms
one of the most important incidents of the present
war, and the particulars of it are highly interesting
at the present moment. For this reason we con-
ceive the following article, extracted from the
French deputy Isuard's answer to Freron, which
throws a strong light on the circumstances that pre-
ceded and followed that event, will not prove unac-
ceptable; at the same time this detail may serve as
an answer to the Republicans here, who are apt
to blame the conduct of the English on that oc-
casion:—

"The crime of the 31st of May had just been
perpetrated, and the ardent Republicans of the
South, enraged at the triumph of the Mountain,
rose in insurrection, to revenge the Convention.
Their cause was sacred, but they were subdued.
The Mountain flushed with success, proscribed them
in a mass. Numerous scaffolds, from the point
of being erected by Freron; all convenience for
provisions for that town was intercepted by land,
and it was unable to procure any by sea, the port
being blocked up by the English. Toulon was re-
duced to the dreadful dilemma of submitting either
to the Mountain or the English, and of surrender-
ing itself either to the mercy of Robespierre and
Freron, or to that of Lord Hood. The former
threatened the city with scaffolds, and the latter
promised to break them down; the former condemn-
ed us to famine, and the latter offered to supply
us with corn. Freron brought the constitution of
1793, dictated by Robespierre, in the presence
of the executioner, and written with the purest blood
of our representatives; and Lord Hood proposed
to us to acknowledge the ancient work of the con-
stituent assembly. Under these circumstances, some
of the inhabitants were weak enough to prefer
bread to death; the constitution of 1790, to the
anarchical code of 1793; the mitigated ancient
regimen to the new regimen of terror; and the future
despotism of Princes to the present tyranny of Freron
and the dictatorship of Robespierre. How-
ever grievous this crime may be, Freron and the
Mountain must attribute it to their usurpations,
cruelties, and crimes, which were its only cause.

The author then proceeds to the recapture of
Toulon, the consequences of which he describes in
the following manner:—"The great number of
perons accused of federalism, and all rich and cau-
tious inhabitants fled with the English. The popu-
lation of Toulon, which amounted to 28,000
souls, was reduced to 8000. Pursuant to a Procla-
mation of Freron, ordering all good and loyal citi-
zens to repair to the Camp de Mars, 3000 citizens
proceeded to that place. The new Sardanapalus
made his appearance on horseback, surrounded by
cannon, troops, and the furious worshippers of their
God Marat. These cannibals fell on the assembled
citizens, and chose their victims, as fancy, passion,
or chance directed. One seized his enemy, another
his rival; some their creditors, others the husbands
of women they had seduced. All eagerly grasped
the most wealthy. On a signal given by Freron,
the air resounded with the cries of despair, and
numbers of slain were heaped one on another; Freron
cried out, that those who were not dead should
raise themselves; the wounded did so, the cannon
thundered again, and all who did not perish by
their fire were put to the sword. Upwards of 800
citizens were thus massacred without judge or
jury."

At Warwick affizes, Jones and Binns, two mem-
bers of one of the Democratic societies in London,
were indicted, under the last act for the punishment
of treason and sedition, for delivering certain polit-
ical lectures at Birmingham; in the course of
which they used several seditious expressions, parti-
cularly in the indictments. One Bathurst was also
indicted for seditious words.—But William Smith,
a material witness for the prosecution, being absent,
they were all admitted to bail, on their own recog-
nizances of £. 500 each; and the indictments are
removed into the court of king's bench, for trial.

The charge against Bathurst was for saying at a
public meeting in Birmingham, "Citizens, I very
much approve of what has been said. I beg leave
to acquaint you, that I can answer for all the mem-
bers of this society, who are firmly determined to
support your society. The inhabitants of Bir-
mingham can make arms, and will make arms—I
myself am prepared with a dagger."

Jones and Binns were charged with uttering a
great variety of seditious words, among which were
—"Will you submit to be slaves, or will you be
free?—I will lose the last drop of my blood to ob-
tain a reform in Parliament.—The king has grant-
ed it to the Corsicans, but has refused it to his na-
tural born subjects," &c.

At Somerset an action was brought against Geo.
Donilthorpe, Esq. of Somerton, for not doing his
duty as a magistrate, in order to suppress a riot on
the 28th of July 1796, which the evidence endeav-
ored to prove happened on that day in Somerton.
The jury found him guilty.—Judgment is to be
given in the court of king's bench next term.

NEW YORK, November 3.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Yesterday at one o'clock having been assigned for
that purpose, the Senate, preceded by their ser-
jeant-at-arms, moved in procession to the govern-
ment-house, and presented the following address,
in answer to the Governor's speech, at the opening
of the session:—

The answer of the Senate of the state of New-
York, to the speech of his excellency JOHN JAY,
Governor of the said state.

SIR,
The occasion which has called us together at this
early season, to make choice of electors for a Pres-
ident and Vice President of the United States,
presents itself to us, as one of the greatest national
magnitude.

Whilst that venerable man, who now presides
over the United States, yielded to the public wish-
es, and permitted himself to be elevated to that
exalted station, the public mind was tranquil, under
an assurance, that there would be perfect unanim-
ity in designating this first of men, as our President.

His having declined a re-election to this office,
though much to be regretted, exhibits him in a
point of view commanding the admiration of man-
kind. We cannot omit adding our testimony, that
he has uniformly displayed in all his public walks,
moderation, disinterestedness, penetration, and firm-
ness, and that he has, on a late great constitutional
and national question, evinced a steady and firm ad-
herence to the constitution of the United States.
These, sir, are not only our sentiments, but we are
firmly persuaded they are equally the sentiments of
the great body of our constituents.

In deciding on electors, under these circumstan-
ces, we feel the period to be important, and that
the utmost circumspection and caution are necessary,
and we shall most assuredly never lose sight of the
consideration, that the successor of this truly extra-
ordinary man, ought to possess those leading prin-
ciples of his predecessor, which, through the most
perilous circumstances, have, under the smiles of
heaven, conducted us to, and continued us in, that
national prosperity, which so eminently distinguish-
es us amongst the nations of the earth.

We are happy to learn, that the claim of the In-
dians, calling themselves the Seven Nations of Can-
ada, has been terminated and extinguished; and
agree with your excellency, that under the peculiar
circumstances of this case, without a reference to the
justice of their claim, good policy required of us
to pursue the measures adopted on this occasion.—
The prospect of an adjustment of the claim of the
Mohawks to other lands, and of the establishment
of a friendly intercourse and confidence between us
and the Indians on our borders, are also circumstan-
ces extremely grateful.

The funds of the state, and the manner in which
they may be improved, and rendered productive, to-
gether with the other various and important sub-
jects communicated by your excellency, evince of
much reflection and great solicitude for the welfare
of your constituents, shall receive, as they merit
our early and attentive consideration—and we beg
your excellency to be assured, that we shall cheerfully
and indefatigably exert ourselves to promote the
interest of our constituents and the public weal.

By order of the Senate,
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Pres.
Senate Chamber, Nov. 7, 1796.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,
I receive this address with those emotions which
coincidence in opinion and a persuasion of mutual
confidence naturally excite.

Whenever the independent representatives of
free and enlightened republicans, bear testimony to
distinguished merit, they do honor to a form of gov-
ernment, which in past ages has not been remark-
able for justice, to real and living patriots.

It is only by adhering to those leading principles,
to which you allude, that stability in our councils
can be preserved, and the evils resulting from fluctu-
ation be obviated. While legislators and states-
men are guided by those principles, our constitu-
tion will be secure from violation; wisdom and mo-
deration will cherish union and harmony; an up-
right and well advised policy will consult the inter-
ests of the public; and instruction and morals will
diminish ignorance and licentiousness.

From a people who know how to estimate men
and measures, they who with you cheerfully and
indefatigably exert themselves in promoting the gen-
eral welfare and the public weal, may expect ap-
probation and support.

JOHN JAY.

ANSWER of the Hon. House of Assembly of
this State, to his Excellency, the Governor's
Speech at the opening of the Session.

To his EXCELLENCY JOHN JAY,
Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR,
The reflections you have been pleased to make
on the occasion which has called us together at this
early season, are as just as they are natural. Sensi-
ble how materially our national happiness must at
all times be connected with the proper choice of a
person to preside in the executive department of the
United States; and equally sensible how much the
delicacy of the task of providing for that choice,
is at this juncture increased by the resolution to de-
cline a re-election, which the ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT
who has hitherto united the suffrages of his country,
has lately announced, we shall act with correspond-
ent circumspection. At the same time, we partici-
pate in the deep regret, common to all good citi-
zens, which is inspired by the prospect of foregoing
the services of a man, who has so often, so signally
and so successfully supported and promoted the
greatest and best interests of his country. Review-
ing his conduct, either in the arduous scenes of that
war which secured to us independence and liberty,
or in the critical transactions which, preserving us
in honorable peace, have thus far exempted us from
the calamities that overwhelm so large a part of the
world; we find equal cause for admiration; we
perceive in every situation the same stamp of wis-
dom, fortitude and virtue. In the relinquishment
as in the execution of public trusts, we equally be-
hold a man destined to give great examples; to merit
and to acquire the affection and gratitude of his
countrymen; the esteem and applause of mankind.
May the beneficent ruler of the universe bless his
retreat with every enjoyment and satisfaction, a
great and good man can desire, and to grant to his
country a successor who will emulate so glorious a
model!

The final agreement concluded between this state
and the Indian tribes, who style themselves the Se-
ven Nations of Canada, was an event greatly to
be desired, and the principles on which this settle-
ment has been effected, merit our approbation. We
unite in the hope, that the period of a com-
plete adjustment of all Indian claims, to lands with-
in this State, is not far distant, and that, influenc-
ed by the general fairness of our conduct, the In-
dians on our borders will consider our prosperity as
nearly allied with their own, and will regard our
justice and benevolence as their best protection.

The utility of a proper arrangement of our fi-
scal affairs, is evident; and the public welfare is so
intimately connected with this interesting subject,
that it cannot fail of demanding our serious atten-

tion—the various other objects recommended to our
notice by your excellency, will receive a discussion
due to their importance. To promote the happi-
ness of our fellow citizens, and to ensure a continu-
ance of our present prosperity, will be the object
of our deliberations, and in all measures calculated
to produce these desirable ends, we feel full confi-
dence in the assurance of your excellency's aid and
co-operation.

THE REPLY.

Gentlemen,
I receive this address with particular satisfaction.
You have done honour to the State by demon-
strations of its gratitude for most signal services; and
on an occasion that will always be memorable.
Such acts encourage as well as reward genuine pa-
triotism.

Striking is the contrast which you observe be-
tween the calamities that overwhelm so great a part
of the world; and the honorable peace and singu-
lar prosperity which we enjoy.

To him who forbids those plagues to pass into
our borders, most cordial gratitude is due; and it
is worthy of remark, that those nations have most
reason to expect the continuance of such favours,
who receive them gratefully and use them ratio-
nally. Indeed it is not easy to form an idea of a
more or human government, without admitting the most
intimate connection to subsist between protection
and allegiance.

JOHN JAY.

New-York, 5th November, 1796.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XIX.

Mr. Jefferson's report on the commercial restric-
tions of other nations, and on the measures which
the United States ought to pursue to counteract
them, has been also referred to, as a subject of con-
sideration.

The resolution of the House of Representatives,
which called for this report, was transmitted to the
secretary of state on the 23d February 1795. The
report was not delivered to the House until the
16th December 1793.—A period of near three
years may well be considered as sufficiently exten-
sive, to have enabled the secretary to collect and
digest with accuracy all the materials necessary for
a report, comprized in fifteen short pages, without
being afterwards exposed to animadversion for the
commission of many important blunders, and even to
retreat, in a supplementary report of the 30th De-
cember, a positive assertion of a fact, evidently cal-
culated to give the House an unfavorable impression
of the British regulations.

The egregious errors contained in this short re-
port of fifteen short pages (the work of near three
years) are so numerous as to require more than an
equal number of pages to specify them all. This
is the less necessary as they were fully exposed at the
time in the discussions which took place on the sub-
ject, in Congress, and pointed out by well inform-
ed commercial men in Boston and Philadelphia;
the detection of these errors caused the total failure
of the proposition, introduced by Mr. Madison,
but of which, citizen Faubert informs us, in his
intercepted letter, Mr. Jefferson was the real author.

It was obvious to those that examined it, that
the whole object and tendency of the report went
to swell the catalogue of supposed injuries, arising
from the commercial regulations of Britain, and to
diminish those of France, Spain and Portugal, par-
ticularly the former, by overlooking important dis-
criminations in our favor on the part of Britain,
and exhibiting her unfavorable discriminations in
the most prominent colours, while, on the other
hand, the disadvantageous restrictions of the other
nations were grouped in the back ground and trifling
preferences brought forward and swelled into
immense benefits.

So eager was the secretary in the pursuit of his
favorite object, viz. to entangle the United States
into altercations with England, which could only
issue in war, that he not only advanced in support
of his commercial propositions, theories directly
the reverse of those he had elaborately inculcated in
his Notes on Virginia, but he even flatly contradicted
in one page a maxim of government which he had
emphatically laid down no farther back than in the
preceding page, and stated, with confidence, a com-
mercial fact of no inconsiderable importance, which
he was obliged to contradict in his supplementary re-
port.

These three charges will now be detailed and
supported by evidence from Mr. Jefferson's own
pen.

1st. He advanced in his commercial report the-
ories which he had strongly condemned in his Notes
on Virginia.

In his Notes on Virginia, page 174, he says,
"The political economists of Europe, have estab-
lished it as a principle, that every state should
manufacture for itself; and this principle, like many
others, we transfer to America, without calculat-
ing the difference of circumstances which should
often produce a different result. In Europe, the
lands are either cultivated, or locked up against the
cultivator. Manufacture must, therefore, be resorted
to, of necessity, not of choice, to support the
surplus of their people. But we have an immensity
of land, courting the industry of the husbandman.
Is it best, then, that all our citizens should be em-
ployed in its improvement, or, that one half should
be called off from that, to exercise manufactures
and handicrafts for the other? Those who labour in
the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had
a chosen people, whose breath he has made his pe-
culiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.—
It is the focus, in which he keeps alive that sacred
fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of
the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cul-
tivators, is a phenomenon of which no age nor na-
tion has furnished an example. It is the mark set
on those who, not looking up to heaven, to their
own toil and industry, as does the husbandman, for
their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and
caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservi-
ence and venality; suffocates the germ of virtue,
and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition.
This, the natural progress and consequence of the
arts, has sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by ac-
cidental circumstances: but generally speaking, the