

Pantheon,
AND RICKETS'S AMPHITHEATRE.
For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of
Chestnut and Sixth Streets.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, November 12,
Will be presented,
A Grand and General Display of
Pleasant and Novel Entertainments;
To commence with
Manly Feats in Horsemanship,
By master Franklin, (from Afley's Amphitheatre,
London) Mr. F. Ricketts, and Master Hutchins, a
young American, (a child only 6 years of age) will,
for the first time, perform standing on a single horse
in full speed.

MR. FRANKLIN,
From the Royal Circus, London,
Will make his third appearance in the Equestrian
Department; and, in particular, for this night, he
will carry master Hutchins standing on his hands,
the horses in full speed.

Clown to the Horsemanship, Mr. SULLY.
Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By Mr. Franklin, Mr. F. Ricketts, master Hutchins,
master Franklin and Mr. Sully.
Clown to the Tumbling, Mr. SPINACUTA.

The Horsemanship to conclude, for this night, with
The Taylor Riding to Brentford,
By Mr. Ricketts,
On the Hunter and Road Horse.
[The Hunter is a remarkable fine horse, and was at
the battle of Guilford Court-House in N. Carolina.]

And, by Desire of the Indian Chiefs,
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

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

Koah, (revengeful lover of Imai) 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 cere-
mony 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. RICKETS takes this opportunity of informing
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, 75. 6d.—Pit, 35. 0d.
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.

SWANN'S,
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN
RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom
he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and
flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous,
obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has
been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure
his future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large
that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the
purpose above described are open for the reception of pupils
of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding,
and the right method of governing their horses, to assist to
ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be
carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and
made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers
which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling
forth the activity of motion, and giving to that noble animal
all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully
bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is
liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed
by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been question-
ed, since it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's
aid will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of
the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that
public (which he is ever anxious in leaving) to enable him to
bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that
purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to
promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to
be returned by services in any of the departments he professes,
agreeable to the rate of charges fixed in his hand bill. Such
subscriptions are now open, and the signatures of many respect-
able gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his
friends and the Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not
the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take
the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support
and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and
Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. u.h.f.

Any of the Inhabitants
Of this City, who may be disposed to accommodate
Gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING for a few
months, will please to send their names and places of
abode to the publisher at Congress-Hall—who also
wishes to hear of a well furnished PARLOUR, and
TWO GOOD BED ROOMS, with Board for a
small Family.

THOS. CLAXTON.
Philadelphia, November 12.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IN your paper of yesterday I read this sentence
in a piece signed a *Federalist*:

"Here we might offer exculpatory remarks con-
cerning the dispositions, which a concurrence of
circumstances like these might naturally excite in the
bosom of Secretary Jefferson; perhaps we might
fully establish his MERIT on the occasion."

Tho' this very studied sentence is artfully couched
in the ambiguous, cautious, and appropriate lan-
guage of the writer, enough is said to discover a
timid willingness to become the apologist of Mr.
Jefferson, and to vindicate his conduct, in reference
to Genet's intrigues. That this is the design of
the writer is explained by his introducing the Pro-
clamation of the king of England against France,
and the order of 6th November, against our com-
merce, immediately previous to his remark, which
he begins with "Here we might offer," &c. rati-
fying the excitation of Mr. Jefferson on those facts.
Why does not this writer come boldly out and vin-
dicate his favorite? The public would be instruc-
ted by his exculpatory remarks, and delighted at
the same time with the ingenuity of a writer capa-
ble of justifying the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in
July, 1792, by a proclamation and an order, not
issued 'till the October and November following—Let
him be plain and explicit, and if he can prove to
the public satisfaction that any act of a foreign gov-
ernment, however hostile towards us, can justify
our Secretary of State in surrendering to a foreign
agent our self government and independence, then
it will be acknowledged, to borrow the expressions
of the writer, "that the opponents of Mr. Jeff-
erson have unconsciously steeped their pens in the
"acidulated gall of self-deceiving prejudice."

This writer affects to speak well of Mr. Pinckney,
who is understood, he tells us, to be set up by the
friends of Mr. Adams; and that no objections have
been made to him by the antifederal and jacobin par-
ty; for very good reasons, because they dare not
make any objections to that virtuous and distinguished
citizen; it is true that the friends of order and
good government and self government have set up
Mr. Pinckney with Mr. Adams and that the friends
of Jefferson can say nothing against him; but does
not this writer, who is in the secrets of the other
party, know that they don't intend to vote for
him, that their ticket is Jefferson and Burr, and
that this was agreed upon at a meeting of the party
just before the rising of Congress?

AN ENQUIRER.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Minister of the French Republic, in his
late communication to our Secretary of State, has
declared that France means to consider herself as to
us, in the same situation as in the year 1793. He
intimates the discontent of the French nation at the
conduct of our government, for not having been
sufficiently friendly, and there are people, calling
themselves Americans, who are ever ready to re-echo
every attack upon our justice and national character,
which comes from that quarter. Thus, in the year
1793, Genet, at the time he was in the United States,
were displaying every mark of friendship for France,
rudely attacked the President and the government
for unfriendly conduct towards France, and then
the same apostate citizens, like a well-trained pack,
joined in the cry.—Yet even Jefferson, in his official
capacity, was compelled to give a flat denial to all
their charges. The following extract from his let-
ter of 16th August, 1793, applying to the now
revived charges of citizen Adet, as well as to those
of his predecessor, Genet, will convince even the
Jacobines, (though they are not expected to avow
it) that "for all the things we have done for France
(as Jefferson expresses it) her ministers reward
"us by endeavors to excite discord and distrust be-
"tween our citizens and those whom they have en-
"trusted with their government."

AN AMERICAN.

Extract of Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris,
16th August, 1793.

"Conscious, on our part, of the same friendly
and sincere dispositions, we can with truth affirm,
both for our nation and government, that we have
never omitted a reasonable occasion of manifesting
them. For I will not consider as of that character
opportunities of falling forth from our ports to-
way-lay, rob, and murder defenceless merchants and
others, who have done us no injury, and who were
coming to trade with us in the confidence of our
peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of
order and morality which bind mankind together,
would be an unacceptable offering to a just nation.
Recurring then only to recent things, after so afflic-
ting a libel, we recollect, with satisfaction, that in
the course of two years, by unceasing exertions, we
paid up seven years arrears and instalments of our
debt to France, which the inefficiency of our first
form of government had suffered to be accumulating;
that pressing on still to the entire fulfilment of our
engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the
effect of the instalments of the present year, to en-
able him to send relief to his fellow-citizens in France,
threatened with famine; that in the first moment
of the insurrection which threatened the colony of
St. Domingo, we stepped forward to their relief with
arms and money, taking freely on ourselves the risk
of an unauthorized aid, when delay would have been
denial; that we have received, according to our best
abilities, the wretched fugitives from the strait-
narrow of the principal town of that colony, who, es-
caping from the swords and flames of civil war,
threw themselves on us naked and homeless, with
out food or friends, money or other means, their fac-
ulties left and absorbed in the depth of their dis-
tresses; and the exclusive admission to sell here the pri-
zes made by France on her enemies, in the present
war, though stipulated in our treaties, and unsound
in her own practice or in that of other nations, as
we believe, the spirit manifested by the late grand
jury in their proceedings against those who had aid-
ed the enemies of France with arms and implements
of war; the expression of attachment to his nation
with which Mr. Genet was welcomed on his arrival
and journey, from south to north, and OUR LONG

FORBEARANCE under his CROSS USURPATIONS AND
OUTRAGES OF THE LAWS AND AUTHORITY OF
OUR country, do not bespeak the partialities intima-
ted in his letters, and for these things HE REWARDS
us by endeavors to excite discord and distrust, be-
tween our citizens and those whom they have en-
trusted with their government, between the different
branches of government, between our nation and
his. But none of these things we hope will be
found in his power."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XXI.

MANY other specimens might be furnished of
the partial complexion of Mr. Jefferson's com-
mercial report: a few of them, in addition to the facts
already stated, will more than suffice to shew that
the gratification of certain anti-national prejudices
was more an object with that work than the pro-
motion of our national prosperity.

The first circumstance which strikes us, in read-
ing the introductory letter to the speaker of the
representatives on transmitting the report, is the
bringing up the report only to the time, when things,
as the reporter says, were in their settled
order, that is the summer of 1792, (when the
monarchy of France terminated), and yet, in the
same letter, informing the representatives that
France had proposed to enter into a new treaty of
commerce with the United States, on liberal terms,
and had, in the mean time, relaxed some of her
commercial restraints; all of which facts were sub-
sequent to the period at which he had closed his
report.

Now, as he had fixed upon a certain period, at
which it was proper to close his report, for the
reason he had assigned, namely, because it was im-
possible to describe all the changes which the war
had occasioned, and because the report was pro-
perly adapted to a time, when things were in their
settled order, he certainly ought not to have intro-
duced the commercial measures of France, subse-
quent to that period; or if he did, he ought like-
wise to have stated all the changes which had subse-
quently taken place in the measures of the other
nations, he ought also have stated that since that
period, France had broke her existing treaty with
us; instead of which, he remarks, that to have
endeavored to have described all these changes would
have been as endless as useless, since the scenes would
have been shifting while under description. He
must have well known that the LIBERAL treaty
proposed by France required that we should be-
come a PARTY IN THE WAR; he must have well
known that this proposal of a new treaty arose al-
together out of the then existing war, and was
therefore no more a circumstance connected with
the settled order of things, than any other war mea-
sure of the other belligerent power.

Here in the very introduction then of his report,
he departs altogether from the plan laid down, on
purpose to impress congress with a belief that
France was disposed to make a liberal treaty with
us, when he knew (what Genet's published instruc-
tions soon after told us) that the *fine qua non* of this
liberal treaty was OUR ENGAGING IN THE WAR.

In specifying the duties imposed on our produc-
tions by G. B. the report stated that our tobacco, for
their consumption, paid 1/3 sterling the pound,
custom and excise, whereas the heavy expenses of collec-
tion; but he neglected to state, what he must have
known, that if our tobacco paid 1/3, the tobacco
of all other countries paid nearly treble that sum,
3/6.—He was directed "to report to congress the
nature and extent of the privileges and restrictions
of our commercial intercourse with other nations;"
yet, in relation to a very important article of ex-
port, he states the 1/3 duty imposed on our pro-
duction, and omits a duty nearly treble that sum,
imposed on a similar production of all other coun-
tries, although the very book of rates which fur-
nished him with the one fact must have exhibited
the other, close by its side.

This suppression was attempted to be justified,
by alleging that the higher duty on the tobacco of
other nations was not worth noticing, because G.
Britain imported no tobacco from any other coun-
try than the United States.—Then the duty of 1/3
on our tobacco could work no injury to us, then it
was improper, in the secretary, to notice the heavy
expenses of collection, because, there being no com-
petition of foreign tobacco, these heavy expenses,
as well as the duty, must fall upon the British con-
sumer: if there was no tobacco, but that of the
United States, consumed in Great-Britain, in that
case, the duties would not injure us, but the con-
sumer: if, on the contrary, there was a competi-
tion of the tobacco of other countries with ours,
then the preference given to ours by the discrimi-
nation of duties was sufficiently important to be
particularly noticed.

Besides, being directed to state facts, it was his
duty to have stated this fact, so closely connected
with that which he had stated, and left it to con-
gress to make the proper inferences. This omis-
sion is the more extraordinary, as in some other
parts of the report, where he states a commercial
regulation of Great Britain, which is favorable to
this country, he endeavors to detract from it by
some qualification; thus, after mentioning an ad-
vantageous distinction in favor of our bar-iron, he
immediately adds, "of which article, however, we
do not produce enough for our own use;" a cir-
cumstance well known to every one, and very un-
necessarily introduced; thus, again, after having
stated that our exports to Great-Britain and her
dominions were twice as great as to France and her
dominions, he takes care to qualify this advantage,
by endeavoring to prove that the greater part of
what the former received from us was re-exported
to other countries.

With this disposition thus to qualify and dispa-
rage, every advantage, would it not have been but
candid to qualify also the disadvantages; and in
stating the duty of 1/3 on our tobacco, to have
added, but there is nearly a treble duty on the to-
bacco of all other countries?

In stating the restrictions on our navigation in
Great-Britain, he notices the duty of 1/9 per ton,

"We have, notwithstanding exported it to other
countries in the year 1790, our export of Iron to Great-
Britain, amounted to upwards of 20,000 dollars.

which our vessels pay for light and trinity dues,
more than is paid by British ships, except in the
port of London; but he omits the following mat-
erial circumstances; 1st. That the extra duty, which
a British ship pays in our ports more than an
American ship, is greater than the extra duty, which
an American ship pays in the British ports more
than a British ship; 2dly. That our ships are upon
a better footing in the ports of Great-Britain than
those of any other nation, for while they pay upon
the carriage of several of their productions, alien
duties, our ships are exempt from them.

He lays great stress upon the exclusion of our
vessels from the British West-Indies; but he omits
altogether noticing their free admission into the Bri-
tish East-Indies. He mentions the advantages we
enjoy by the admission of our vessels into the French
West-Indies; but he is silent altogether on the sub-
ject of their exclusion from the French East-Indies.

In extolling the liberal policy of France towards
the United States, he entirely overlooked this mat-
erial circumstance, that there was not a benefit grant-
ed to our navigation or productions, which was not
common to all other nations whatever, except in the
solitary article of fish oil, which was the only dis-
tinction in our favor.

He states that our woods are free of duty in
Great-Britain, whilst those of other countries pay
only some small duties; when, on inquiry, it ap-
peared that instead of small duties, the woods of
other nations paid very high duties.

There are some other errors of smaller moment
in the report, which would have been overlooked,
had not the friends of the author made such a pe-
rade of it's merits.

In the first page, in the list of exports of pri-
mary importance, ships are inserted, but no value
annexed, though the proposed object of the list is
to give the value of each article: the article ought
rather to have been altogether omitted, or some
pains taken, in the course of three years, to obtain
its value: the blank left in the report is an evi-
dence of carelessness and inattention, not to be ex-
pected in a work, pretending to such accuracy.

In the 14th page, in recommending the system
of free trade, he remarks that, "would even a
single nation begin with the United States this sys-
tem of free commerce, it would be advisable to be-
gin it with that nation;" he then gravely adds—
"since it is one by one only that it can be extended
to all;" to be sure, it must be, one by one; who
ever expected to make treaties with all other na-
tions at the same instant? However true the re-
mark, it is certainly a very frivolous one.

In the 16th page, he says, "were the ocean,
which is the common property of all, open to the
industry of all, so that every person and vessel should
be free to take employment wherever it could be
found, the United States would certainly not let
the example of appropriating to themselves any
portion of the common stock of occupation. But
if particular nations grasp at undue shares" &c. &c.

In this passage, which is not a little obscure, he
speaks of the freedom of the ocean, as if that were
obstructed by the restrictions of which he com-
plains; which is not the case: the United States
are not prohibited, in time of peace, or to use his
expression, during the settled order of things, from
navigating freely and uninterruptedly every part
of the ocean; the freedom of admission into the ports
and territories of other nations is quite a different
thing, and has no connection with the freedom of
the ocean; yet the whole of his reasoning turns
upon the supposed obstruction of the ocean.

Nations have a right to make what commercial
regulations they please, concerning their own ports
and territories, and other nations may reciprocate
them: all this is done without obstructing the free
navigation of the ocean, about which the reporter
makes such a sad lamentation. It is with conside-
rable reluctance we descend to these remarks, which,
tho' demonstrative of great ineffectualness of style
and inaccuracy of reasoning in a work of three years
labor, yet may be thought, by some, to partake too
much of a mere verbal criticism. They would cer-
tainly have been spared, had not the friends of the
reporter ridiculously over-rated the merit of this
work, and blazoned the wonderful talents and geni-
us of the writer, avowedly to obscure, by an invidi-
ous contrast, those of a competitor, whose friends
would have been well content to have left the pre-
tensions of both candidates altogether to the reflect-
ing and sober choice of the people, uninfluenced
either by an exhibition of their defects or by a dis-
play of their excellencies. But the antecedent steps
which have been pursued on the one side, have not
anyly justified, but even called for, the retaliatory
measures which have been adopted by the other.
Retaliatory measures are not only justified on the
principles of self-defence, but even on the very prin-
ciples of Mr. Jefferson himself in the report now un-
der consideration. If his friends feel sore at the
exposure of his errors, they have only themselves to
accuse; their conduct has provoked, nay even ex-
cited an examination, which he inclination alone of
the examiner could never have suggested. The na-
ture and tendency of the commercial measures which
Mr. Jefferson recommended to counteract those of
other nations, will form the subject of another num-
ber.

PHOCION.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A WRITER in your paper under the assumed
name of a *federalist* has taken up the pen to vin-
dicate Mr. Jefferson's opinion on the subject of the
Negro slaves of the United States, and weakly at-
tempts to remove the inconsistencies which Phocion
has charged him with on that subject. Let us examine
how he succeeds. The charge was that Mr. Jeff-
erson, at one period, considered the blacks as an in-
ferior race of animals, and at another, as being equal
to the whites. Now the writer admits the former
part of the charge in substance, and even derives
from thence an evidence of Mr. Jefferson's regard
for the black, and the general freedom of mankind
so much the prouder, as he may think the black in-
ferior to the whites. "If Mr. Jefferson," says the
writer, conceives this ill-fated description of men in-
ferior to ourselves in the present powers of their
minds, it is highly humane, and magnanimous to pro-