

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,
For EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES,
Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets

THIS EVENING, Saturday, November 19,
Will be presented,
A variety of Entertainments.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By Mr. Sully, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Franklin and
Master Hutchins;

In which will be introduced, for the 2nd time,
The Force of Hercules,
By Mr. Franklin, a performance never before at-
tempted by any in America.

Horsefanship,
By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Mr. Franklin,
Master Franklin, Master Hutchins, the Young
American, and Mrs. Spinacuta.

Clown to the Horsefanship, Mr. Sully.
A new Ballet Dance,
Under the direction of Mr. Darang,
called

THE BACK COUNTRYMEN;
Or, the New Settlers.
Mr. Franklin and Mr. F. Ricketts will ride three
horses in full speed, carrying Mr. Ricketts on their
shoulders, a Pyramid never attempted by any persons
before.

The whole to conclude with
A Comic Pantomime, called
HARLEQUIN FOUNDLING.

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
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-
lers's Hotel.

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

TO LET,
From this day, to the twenty-eighth of April, 1797,
A commodious house in South Second-street, No. 133,
near George Hunters, apothecary, well calculated either
for a lodging house, a store or a shop.
Nov. 16.

SALT PETRE.
A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for
sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 3.

10 hogheads St. Croix Rum,
5 Pipes Vinegar,
For Sale, by
Ezekiel Hall,
No. 20, Penn. Street.
Nov. 7.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and
Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very
lowest terms;

Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new
patterns

Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Mullins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marfilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26.

A few Pipes of WINE,
Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold
by MORDECAI LEWIS,
Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms,
IRISH LINENS, well assorted
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
WIDE NANKENS
COSSAS AND BAFIAS
RAVENS DUCK
DIAPERS
QUICK SILVER
CHINA
ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c.
Ober 27.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, High-street,
The American Repository of useful
information, for 1797.

CONTAINING,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season.
A Calendar for the year
A complete Register of the Executive, Legislative,
and Judiciary Officers of the General Government.
A List of the Military Forces of the United States.
Post-Office Establishment—times of receiving and
closing the Mails at Philadelphia.
The post roads and towns, and their distances
Times of holding the Supreme, Circuit and District
Courts.

A table of Impost duties, alphabetically arranged.
A list of the custom-house officers and their fees.
Rules for reducing the currencies of the several
states into one another, and all of them into the mo-
ney of the United States.
Useful tables of the value of pounds, shillings and
pence, in dollars and cents.
A register of the officers of the civil government of
Pennsylvania.
A gardener's calendar for Pennsylvania.
And a great variety of other articles of useful infor-
mation. Embellished with twelve elegant vignettes, an en-
graved title-page and frontispiece, making together, a
handsome, as well as very useful, little pocket companion.
October 20.

The brig West-Indian's Cargo
Will be Landed on Monday morning,
The 21st instant,
At South-street Wharf,
From the North side of Jamaica.

180 Hogheads and one barrel Coffee
13 Hogheads of Sugar
105 Hogheads high proof Rum.
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

November 19.

PROPOSALS,
By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Phi-
ladelphia, for publishing by subscription,
ADAMS'S

Defence of the American Constitutions.
CONDITIONS:

I. The work shall be printed on English wove-paper, page
for page, from the best London Edition; of course it
will be comprised in three large octavo volumes.

II. For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to
subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscri-
bers, five dollars and a half.

III. The subscription shall remain open for ten days, and
if an encouraging number of subscribers are obtained in
that time, the publisher engages to have the work ready
for delivery in six weeks from the present date.
15th November, 1796.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal book-
sellers of Philadelphia and New York.
The subscribers to the History of Jacobinism are re-
spectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery
early next week.
Nov. 16.

JOHN MARKLAND,
Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer,
No. 91, South Front Street,
received by the last arrivals from London, an assort-
ment of Stationary, which he will sell on the most
reasonable terms, consisting of—

A great variety of copper-plate printing paper, from
33 by 27 inches to the smallest size; superfine, imperi-
al, super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio, and
quarto post, foolscap and post writing paper; marble
and blotting paper, large and small message cards, fan
and pounce boxes, shining sand, ink and ink-powder,
pencils, quills, crown, half crown, and common size
Irish wafers, coloured and red; India rubber, pen-knives
lead and pewter ink-stands, do. chests, cork soles, copy
books, slates and pencils, Entick's dictionary, Watts's
psalms, &c.

Also, some elegant prints, an assortment of blank-
books, American manufactured writing paper, do. play
ing cards of a superior quality; and a collection of
BOOKS, London and American editions.
Nov. 12.

W. Young, Mills, and Son.
Have for Sale, a large assortment of
PRINTING and WRITING PAPERS
Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove print-
ing paper,

Imperial
Super-Royal
Royal
Medium
Demy
Thick post in folio
Ditto in 4to
Extra large folio Post
Ditto 4to
Folio Post wove
Quarto ditto
Folio wove post lined
Quarto ditto do.
Ditto gilt do.
Common size Folio Post
Ditto quarto plain

Folio and Quarto Post, gilt
Small Folio Post, plain,
Ditto gilt
Blossom paper assorted
Transparent Folio Post
Sup. fine & common Foolscap
Marbled papers

COARSE PAPERS.
London brown assorted
Log-book paper
Hatters' paper
Stainers' paper
Common brown
Patent sheathing paper
Bonnet boards
Bookbinders' boards.

A variety of other Stationary Articles:
Viz Wedgwood and glass philosophical Inkstands, well
assorted, pewter ink-chests of various sizes, round pewter
ink-stands, paper, brass and polished leather ink-stands for
the pocket, shining sand and sand boxes, pounce
and pounce boxes, ink and ink-powder, black leather and
red morocco pocket books with and without instruments
of various sizes, counting-house and pocket pen-knives of
the best quality, ash-leaf tablet and memorandum books,
red and coloured wafers, common size office do. quills
from half a dollar to three dollars per hundred, black lead
pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of blank-books ready made or made
to order, bank checks, blank bills of exchange, and notes
of hand executed in copper-plates, bills of lading, manifests,
seaman's articles and journals, &c. &c.

A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Also
of Greek, Latin, and English Classics, as are now in use
in the colleges and schools of the United States.

W. Young, Mills, and Son have just published in one
large volume 12 mo. Sheridan's Dictionary for the use
of schools, 1 50-100 dollars.—Also the same work large
8vo. price three dollars.
Nov. 6.

Washington Lottery.
TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or
exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-
street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public
inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or ex-
changed for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of
which the 38th and 39th days returns are received.

The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold
on reasonable terms.
November 17.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,
No. 3, South Fourth street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his
Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the
Most Fashionable GOODS,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best
materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most
Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice—He will
thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and
punctual attention to them.
November 10.

No. 153.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit.
BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of
September, in the twenty-first year of the independence
of the United States of America, William Cobbett of
the said district hath deposited in this office the Title of
a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in
the words following, to wit:

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

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
District of Pennsylvania

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,
AS your paper is considered all thro' America as
a found federal paper, and the rallying point of the
friends of the constitution and of good government,
your subscribers must view with pain any attempts
by the concealed enemies of both constitution and
good government, to injure its circulation, by mak-
ing it a vehicle of publications, disgusting to all
good federalists. There are unfortunately papers
enough already, well disposed and eager to dissemi-
nate pernicious sentiments and to poison the public
mind; in God's name, let the good federalists have
one paper, free from disorganizing doctrines, let
them have one repository for the supporters of good
government. These sentiments have been drawn
forth by seeing a great many columns of your truly
valuable paper fluffed, at this interesting crisis of
our affairs, with calumnies against that virtuous pa-
triot, John Adams, by a writer, disguising himself
under the name of a federalist, in order to excite
attention among your readers, a trick, proceeding
from his consciousness that his writings alone would
not merit it.

Are not the anti-federalists satisfied with one pa-
per? They have *Bach's* at their command, and
have filled that for weeks past with their slander.
What right have they to poach on federal ground?
Be assured that this pretended federalist is an enemy
in disguise, who is wire-drawing long, sophisticated
pieces, merely to exclude the friends of Mr. Adams
from your paper, and to disgust your subscribers.
Are not these very pieces republished in the *Auro-
ra*? Does the *Aurora* publish with liberality, abuse
against Mr. Jefferson, or panegyrics on Mr. A-
dams? No—that paper is devoted altogether to one
side—what right have the *antis* to both papers,
when the *federalists* have only one? These things
are recommended to your serious consideration, by
THOUSANDS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHOCION—No. XXIV.

ABOUT the beginning of the year 1791, the
house of representatives of the United States, re-
ferred to the secretary of state, a representation of
the legislature of Massachusetts on the decayed state
of the cod and whale fisheries. The object of the
reference was to cause an enquiry into the real state
of the fisheries, and to receive from the secretary,
some plan of legislative aid. The representation
complained "that the fisheries laboured under ma-
ny and heavy embarrassments, which, if not remo-
ved or lessened, would render them every year less
extensive and important, that these embarrassments
were, heavy duties on their produce abroad, and
bounties on that of their competitors, and duties at
home on several articles, particularly used in the fis-
heries, and it asked, that those duties might be taken
off, that bounties might be given to the fishermen,
and the national influence used abroad for obtaining
better markets for their produce."

The course to be pursued by the secretary was
plain and simple—to inquire into the truth of the
representation, and if true, to report some system of
legislative aid, either by taking off the duties, or
giving bounties, or using the influence of the gov-
ernment with foreign nations, to procure better
markets, or all of these measures.

But instead of following this direct and obvious
course, he begins with a long, tedious, and pedantic
history of the discovery of Newfoundland by the
Cabots, as far back as the year 1519, and a detail of
the fishing adventures of the *Bajques* and *Biscay-
ans*, and *Bas Bretons*, more than two centuries ago,
with the rise and progress of the French, Spanish,
and Portuguese fisheries, from the year 1519, to the
time of the report, all of which, tho' no doubt
faithfully copied from books of authority, were as
uninteresting to the impatient fishermen, as they were
useless to congress.

After thus torturing the patience of the house
and the feelings of the fishermen, he might at least
have concluded with recommending something *pra-
ctice, practicable and effectual*. But, after all his sym-
pathetic lamentations about the deplorable state of
the fishermen, and his settled conviction of the im-
portance of the cod fishery, what does he conclude
with recommending?—"that fish might constitute
a part of the military rations, and a part of the ne-
cessary sea stores of vessels, and that private individ-
uals might be encouraged to let the fishermen share
with the cultivator, in furnishing the supplies of the
table," for, adds he, "a habit, introduced from
motives of patriotism, would soon be followed from
motives of taste." Having made this notable discov-
ery to save the fisheries from ruin, he exclaims,
with patriotic enthusiasm, "and who will under-
take to fix limits to this demand, if it can be once
excited, with a nation, which doubles, and will long
continue to double, at very short periods?"

The secretary might have strengthened his argu-
ment very considerably, if he had had all his wits a-
bout him at the time; he might have shewn that
the very eating of fish would have promoted popu-
lation—that the more fish was consumed, the more
people there would be to eat fish, and thus by a hap-
py joint operation of cause and effect, the consu-
mers of fish at home would continue to increase in
a compound ratio.

Having hit upon this very notable substitute for
foreign markets, he passes over slightly the main ob-
jects which the fishermen had in view, and which
had been the essential points of the reference; in
respect to these, he merely observes, "that it will
rest with the wisdom of the legislature to decide, whe-
ther any, and which of the naval and other duties
may be remitted, or an equivalent given to the fis-
herman in the form of a drawback or bounty: in re-
spect to that which was the most material part of the
reference, he gives no opinion, but leaves it where it
was before, to the wisdom of congress. The fish-
ermen pray that heavy duties may be taken off, or
bounties given, or better markets procured abroad
by treaty; the secretary, instead of reporting whe-
ther any and what duties ought to be taken off,
what would be the effect of so doing, as it concern-
ed the public revenue, what substitutes might sup-

ply the deficiency, whether it was constitutional to
grant bounties, and if so, whether it would be ex-
pedient, what nations we might negotiate with to
obtain better markets, cautiously avoids all these to-
pics of governmental interposition and aid, and
gravely recommends that, which the government
could not middle with, to convert all the people of
the United States into *Ichthyophagites*, or eaters of
fish. The fishermen pray for some legislative succour
to preserve them from ruin—congress refer their pe-
tition to the secretary—he acknowledges that they
will be ruined without some immediate legislative
aid, and yet instead of recommending any, informs
congress, that if individuals in the United States
can be encouraged to eat fish, from patriotic motives,
as the nation doubles in short periods, the demand
at home must in progress of time be very great!

Congress, however, wisely conceiving, that the
learned anecdote about the *Bajques*, *Biscayans* and
Bas-Bretons, and the distant prospect of a great
domestic consumption, from a future doubling of
our population, were but feany means of succour
for the poor starving fishermen; devised some im-
mediate relief, which, tho' promising, from the best
information, to be cheap and effectual, was, under a
pretence of its unconstitutionality, warmly opposed, in
a debate of several days, by the very friends of the
Secretary. This opposition at once, accounted for
the Secretary's caution, in evading the points refer-
red to him by congress, and urging with an affect-
ed zeal for the welfare of the fisheries, that which
he knew to be as delusive, as it was ridiculous and
puerile.

The foregoing strictures apply to that part of the
report which relates to the cod fishery. When the
secretary comes to treat of the whale fishery, it
furnishes him with some materials wherewith to
build his favorite system of hostility towards Eng-
land, and partiality for France, (from whence he
had returned but the preceding year) he is more
particular and decided in his recommendation. Af-
ter stating, that the remission of duties would stand
on the same ground as in respect to the cod fishery,
that is, resting on the wisdom of congress, he pro-
ceeds to the subject of foreign markets, and informs
congress, that France is the only market for our
common oils; that, although there was an interest
in that country, soliciting the exclusion of our oils, yet
we might hope, that the government of France
would view us, not as rivals, but as co-operators a-
gainst a common rival; and that friendly arrange-
ments with France would long secure to us this re-
source. Full of this object, so near his heart, he
then deviates from the subject of the fisheries, to-
gether, to make a pompous statement of the great
amount of our general exports of American pro-
ductions to that country—a statement which subse-
quent information shewed to be extremely fallacious.

He then states, that England is the market for the
greater part of our sperm-ceti oil; but, to coun-
teract this circumstance, adds, "that the tenure by
which we hold the admission of this commodity in
their markets, is as precarious as it is hard; tho'
in truth, it was, at least, as likely to be durable,
as the tenure by which, from his own account, we
hold the admission into the French market, where
he had stated, "that there was a particular (and,
he might have added, a powerful) interest perpetu-
ally soliciting the exclusion of our oils."

Growing still warmer on his favorite topic, he
adds, "Nor can it be announced, that there is any
disposition on the part of England to arrange this
or any other commercial matter, to mutual conve-
nience; the *ex parte* regulations which they have be-
gun, for mounting their navigation on the ruin of
our's, can only be opposed by counter regulations on
our part."

However reluctant the secretary had been to give
any positive advice to congress, respecting the es-
sential aid which the cod fishery required, content-
ing himself with leaving that to their wisdom; yet,
here, his zeal for counter regulations against Great-
Britain, overcomes his diffidence, and he plainly and
pointedly advises decisive and important measures.

Though evidently indifferent about the prosperity
or distress of the fishermen, yet he is ready to seize
on the interests and passions of the New Englanders,
and embody them on his side, against their suppo-
sed enemy, Great-Britain. But these prudent peo-
ple, too wise to be caught in such a snare, and too
well acquainted with the true interests of their
country, were almost unanimously opposed to Mr.
Jefferson's plan of counter-regulations, which he
afterwards more fully developed, when circumstan-
ces promised a more successful result. It was not a
little surprising that he should, thus early, have
complained of the disinclination of Great Britain
to meet us in commercial arrangements. Mr. Jef-
ferson had not been many months in office under
the new government, which was then but in its in-
faucy, and it was known that Great-Britain was
about to send a minister to this country, who in-
deed arrived here within a few months after this
complaint.

Anxious as was the secretary, thus early, to sow
the seeds of commercial hostility against Great-
Britain, some facts incautiously escaped from his
pen, in this report, of so unfavourable a comple-
tion to France, that he took special care, in his
commercial reports, to pass them by in silence, tho'
they were full as relevant to the subject, as those
he then detailed respecting the rival nation. Thus,
in page 5, he says, "the navigation of France, from
being the most economical, was become the most ex-
pensive of any nation." This is the navigation, in
favour of which, he recommends in his commercial
report, the exclusion of British vessels. In the
same page he tells us, that, though the fisheries of
the United States were annihilated during the war,
and their markets in the Mediterranean and British
America lost, yet their produce was duties in those
of France. In page 9, he tells us, that, at this cri-
tical time, when the fishermen of the United States,
left without resource by the loss of their markets,
began to think of accepting an invitation from G.
Britain, and removing, some to Nova-Scotia, and
others to England, the government of France, not
inattentive to these proceedings, endeavoured to
prevent this emigration of our fishermen, by pro-
mising, that our friends in France would do some-
thing for them; but that, instead of doing any-
thing to induce them to stay in the United States,
the government of France, insidiously, and contrary