Pantheon, AND RICKETIN'S AMPLITHEATRE,
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES, Corner of Chefnut and Sixth-ftreets.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, Nov. 26,
The Indian Chiefs, Of the Cherokee, Chickefaw, and Creek nation we voluntarily promifed to affift Mr. Ricketts in A variety of Pleasing Performances:

The WAR DANCE.

Alfo, a young Cherokee Chief will ride between two horses and carry Mr. Ricketts on his shoulders.

In the course of the entertainments Mrs. Chambers will sing a Comic Song, also Miss Sully (a young lady only 7 years old) will sing a Comic Song. The whole to conclude with a COMEDY, in 2 acts,

... Mifs in her Teens; Or, The Medley of Lovers, Captain Flash, Mr. Durang Mr. Tompkins
Mr. Chambers
Mrs. Durang
Mrs. Chambers Miss Biddy,

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock; performance to

Commence at 7.

Box, 7s. 6d.--Pit, 3s. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Chelmut-fireet, from ten to three o'clock each day.

Silver Tickets, to admit for the feafon, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oellers's Hotel.

Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The -MEMBERS Of St. Andrews Society,

Are requested to attend their anniversary meeting at Oeliers's Hotel, on Wednesday next the 30th inst. Dinner to be on the table at 2 o'clock. The members will please apply for tickets of admission to either of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gaven Hamilton, jun. Dr. Andrew Spence, Robert Henderson, James Henderson, William H. Tod, or John Shields. The officers of the society will please give their attendance at one o'clock.

By order of the Society,

RICHARD LAKE, See'ry.

November 24 170

This Day Published, By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chefnut-fireet

AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL NOTES

From the Minister of the French Republic to the Secretary of State of the United States, With a Replication to the first Note, By the Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS,

By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Phi-ladelphia, for publishing by subscription, ADAMS'S Defence of the American Constitutions.

Defence of the American Constitutions.

CONDITIONS:

1. The work shall be printed on English wove paper, page for page, from the best London Edition; of course it will be comprized in three large oftago volumes.

If For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscribers, 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.

13th November, 1796.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal bookfellers of Fhiladelphia and New York

The subscriptions to the History of Jacobinism are respectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery early next week.

Nov 16.

Any PERSON Who is well acquainted with the River MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for failing into the fame, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

FOR SALE, A very Valuable Effate.

A Very Valuable P.Hate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, fituate in the
township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware,
7 1-2 miles form Philad-lphia, and half a mile from the
new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land,
45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are
on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms
on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well
of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables,
and other convenient buildings; a smoke-kouse and stone,
spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately
under fillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage
of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The fituation is pleafant and healthy, and from the high ellivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very fuirable for a gentleman's

country feat.

The foregoing is part of the cltate of Jacob Harman, deceafed, and offered for falle by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 124 Surviving Executor

Lottery and Broker's Office, No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Caral Lottery, No. 2, for falc—a
Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in

Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and r giftering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Pattern Lotteries, both of which are now errors a—information where sickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete lift of all the prizes in the late New-Pore Long Wharf, Flotel and Public School Lottery, for

The fabferiber folicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or fell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes. Honses, Lends, Dec. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

Alfo Tackets in the Schuylkill Bridge Littery for fale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in

the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn. Philadelphia, August 18, 1996.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

When the treaty of '83 was to be made with Great-Britain, the orders to Franklin, Adams, and Jay, as the French minister here advised, forbad them to take any step whatever in the negocia-tion without the knowledge and approbation of his court; which was leaving it with her to curtail and regulate our pretentions as would best comport with her own views. The butness was transacted at Paris; and the burden of it fell upon the two last named commissioners, the other being too old and infirm for an active share.

Trammelled as they found themselves, they nevertheless went on, kep by step, as Vergennes the French director approved; till they discovered—discovered what? That he was counteracting them; and secretly giving Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, to understand, that it, would not be negregated. ceffary to cede the territory fouth west of the Ohio, which would be more proper for the Spaniards; not the territory north-west of the river, which it was but reasonable should remain part of Canada; nor to let us share in the sisheries, which were but fufficient for England and France.

It being time to risk a breach of orders, Vergen-nes was afterwards amused with partial communicaions only. And Mr. Ofwald in the mean time had t satisfactorily demonstrated to him, that it was he true policy of Great-Britain, if the acceded to our separation, to let it take place with such limits, and room for strength and self-confidence, as that we should not macestarily seel a dependence on her rival. Thus was acquired more than we expected; and certainly much more than France intended we should have.—But Adams and Jay have never been

Of a piece with this specimen, was the conduct of France down to the dissolution of her old government. Nor can it alas! be said, that "regeneration" has made her any better for us; or less a deceiver and troubler of nations, than she had

been for ages before.

By as folemn a ftipulation as could be formed, we were entitled to her " good offices with the Barbary powers." But so it turned out in our late negociation at Algiers, that an agent of the republic was discovered interposing every obstacle in his power, in the way of success. And had his means happened to have been sufficient, the prisoners might have rotted in their chains; and our commerce been sacrificed to pirates, in order to deprefs the American marine, and monopolize the Levaut

Unceasing attempts to diftract and deftroy our

against another; and at any time plunged into a foreign or a civil war.

It has been thought strange by some, that that virtuoso, Mr. Jesterson, though embosomed by kindred philosophers at Versailles, should write home to embarrass the acceptance of the constitutions; and should ever since remain the pole-star of its opponents. And stranger still that while in the administration himself, he should patronize and pay a printer, employed in rendering it suspected and odious. But it cannot be concealed that French confidants and leaders of anti-federalism, are every a printer, employed in rendering it suspected and odious. But it cannot be concealed that French confidants and leaders of anti-federalism, are every where the fame.

To organise the seditious, controul elections, and "Hop the wheels of government," Genet planted the democratic focieties. A rebellion was the confequence; and was calculated to have fpread, and terminated in anarchy. The clamour about excise was only a cover to the object.

The rebellion was in Fauchet's time, who appears to have been well aequainted with it before it that went over to the government fide, because he had not come up to their price. Since that experiment, the plan is changed. As the people are backward to lay hands on their government, they must be cheated out of it. An administration is to be packed; who, by infensible degrees, will either frirter it away, or subject it to foreign influence.

How competent citizen Adet will prove to the

part affigned for his ministry, remains to be seen.—
He is armed with a threat to plunder—upon condition, as it is understood, that Jesserson is not President. This is the explanation given by men in French fectets; and there is higher evidence than their teltimony, that it is the true one.

The decree of the 2d of July, here alluded to, was ferbidden to be published in France. Why? Plainly because it might reach us, and lose its impression before the time for which it was designed.

And why did not Adet bring it out fix weeks ago, for dispatches of the date of the decree, have been in his pocket longer than that?—Manifestly because the shock would best work its intended effeet, given at the critical moment of choosing elec-

And why, again, did he not, in his address, for the information of the people, tell an, in language they could understand, as he did with regard to every other date, when the decree was made and not conceal the time under " the 14th of Fruc-tidor, 4th year," which not three persons in a state could decypher ?- Doubtless because if they should fee its date, and of course how long it had lain per-due, they could see a trick, instead of seeling a shock : and would fee too, either that the directory had falished to Mr. Munroe on the 28th of August, or

that the decree must be a forgery.

And why, once more, did Adet put his message to the President into a newspaper, and that before the President had seen it? Why not confine his communication to the department to which it belonged, as he had ever done before, and as every one in his place ought to do, or be discarded for sedition?—Certainly, because the President might not publish it in season for the election; or if he should, might publish his answer at the same time, and deseat its object in that way.

Such is the decree .- And fuch the perfidy of France - And just such were the elections that ripened Poland for partition.

Tis time for America to place her confidence, under God, in herself alone.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A WILFUL mistake is made by the opponents of Mr. Adams in confounding his admiration of the essential and best parts of a monarchy with the monarchy itself: and yet there are no two things more diffinet: the effential parts of a monarchy are qualities which we find in our own federal constitution-fuch as unity of council-vigour and dispatch, and which give a fingle executive many advantages over a complicated one—but this executive may be limited to a term of years, as in the United States, limited to a term of years, as in the United States, still, so far as his powers go, he is full as much a king as the elective monarchs of the antient republics, or as the king of Poland. A man may greatly admire these qualities of a monarchy, without wishing for the introduction of a monarchy here. There is no effectial diffinction between a king elected for four years by the people, with limited power and a President. The idea the generality of people here annex to a monarchy is, that it must be hereditary; but this is a mistake; the king of Poland was cleated for life—the doge of Genoa is a hereditary; but this is a militake; the king of Polland was elected for life—the doge of Genoa is a king under another name. In short, doges, stadi-holders, governors, and presidents are all kings under various modifications—some hereditary—some elective—some for her—some for a term of years—we have wisely preserved that, which is the most favourable to public diberty—the elective, for a short term of years—and God forbid we should ever change it—still, in describing that branch of our government, and comparing it with others, we government, and comparing it with others, we hould call it the monarchical or executive part.

hould call if the monarchical or executive part.

Another mistake is made with respect to Mr. Adams.—In treating of the different antient republics, fome of which had elective, some hereditary kings or chief magnifrates, he describes the various checks which were devised to restrain either the amchecks which were devided to reftrain either the ambition of the kings, or the pride of the rich, or the turbulence of the people, to as to prevent either the one body or the other from trampling on the reft; when these checks answered the salutary purposes for which they were designed, he admires them, as applied to the form of government which existed in the country he is describing, and as adapted to the people of that country; the same kind of government is not suited to expery patient. Induced we find ment is not fuited to every nation. Indeed we find that even Mr. Jeffor fon imagined, that if 20 millions of American republicans had been turned loofe upon France, in the year 1782, they would have defroyed the peace, tranquillity and happiness of that binades.

To know Mr. Adams's fentiments of the kind of government, he withes to fee in the United States, we must examine his conduct and his writings, as apnational government, throw further light upon the views of France. Difunited, it is well known, the states would feel their weakness—would be more manageable by intrigue; might be played off one against another; and at any time plunged into a foreign or a civil war.

It has been thought states and destroy our national government, throw further light upon the view of the United States; they are to the point, and unequivocal; the aided in forming the constitution of Massachusetts; let any one read that and he will find true republicanism in every word; there is proof, direct and unequivocal; there he was acting, for his own country, and we see the kind of govern-

government with those of any other country."

After these unequivocal proofs, the man who can fly that Mr. Adams wants a change in our conflitution to introduce monarchy or hereditary dif-tinctions, must not only be blinded by the most ri-diculous prejudices, but soolishly think that the peo-ple of this country are all as blind as himself. TRUTH.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF

Mr. FENNO.

WE real federal Jerseymen agree in opinion with "Thousands," that your paper should be kept uncontaminated with the treacherous essays—or, if not treacherous-with the confused, ignorant, crude remarks of those, who, smarting, as citizen Fauchet suggests, under the odium of an unpopular-but well-merited name, assume the appellation of Federalist"—and diminish the sterling value and federal beauty of your gazette, by making it the vehicle of either anti-federal poison or sweakness. Sir, we insign, on the exclusion of such daggers of a ne to our union-or fuch vomitings of a weak and foul stemach, from your paper—unless the journey-men in the Hollow Ware workhouse, will upright. ly infert in their papers, the logical, unanswerable, instructive, sensibly & chastely composed, discourses of Phocion and others. No man, fir, is justified, or will be justified, in passively submitting to the murderous assaults of a villain or the rumous pranks of a blockhead. Hence, while we fuffer those who "threaten" to purfue measures which will "result in a revolution," and who " wish to bring back the government to republican ground*;" that is, to the condition we were in some time back - just before the constitution was formed-while we fuffer thefe republicans to croud your paper with their writings, and while their republican printers will publish none of our remarks, you, the honorable organ of fedetailim, are weakly permitting the enemies of order to subvert our happy government. Let, however, these back bringing, down pulling republicans, do to us, as they have persuaded you to do to them -Let them but give us access to their gazettes, and, fir, every Pennsylvania-every Jersey federaliff, will infiff, if necessary, that you republish all they make the press groan under. Oh! how I should rejoice at such an event. Information among the people, is the death warrant of back bringing republicanism. Darkness and light, are not only op-posite—but siercely so—they carry on an exterminating war with each other where one prevailsthence the other is necessarily displaced.—To be displaced from the people's shoulders, is the subject of dread to our demagogues; and therefore all our candid accommodations—our offers of mutual attention—will be rejected, I well know. Never never-will they admit light into their dominions of darkness; for its first admission would be but the

* Sec citizen Taylor's letter.

figual of emancipation, and of federal's figural of emancipation, and it federal rouble freedom of foul, to their back bringing republican function. Power and dominion, as they lay, a know, are too fweet to man, for them to confect to fuch an interchange of political writings as upposed wreft from them the machines of terms, fuch as it benty and equality," "the cause of France." he reditary kings and nobles," &c. &cc.—whereby they have falcinated, subdued and marshalled, for their nave fatemated, resolved and marasined, for the over purpoles, many, whom Mr. Findley pleates to call "the fum of fociety."

Middlefex county (N. J.) Nov. 22, 1796.

For the Cazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,
The following extract from a report made to the council of ancients of France, and adested by the nation, as the principles which ought to povers neutral nations, will furnish a proof (among a thousand others) of the juffice of citizen Adet's complaints. It has frequently happened, since Genet's first attack upon our independence, that the principles established by our government, have been afterwards fauctioned by France herself.

A REPORT of a resolution on the subject of the sale of prizes, presented by Barbe-Murbois, to the council of aucients, on the 3d I loreal, 20th April,

In which he says—

In which he lays—

"That the committee had carefully annalyfed the various treaties subfitting between France and other nations; among other things it declares, that the treaty of commerce made in 1778, between France and the United States, forbids the admiralty vicets of American poits into which the French may conduct their prizes, cognizance of the validity of such prizes, and so reciprocally; but this same article adds, that they may freely depart for the port where the captors were fitted out:—

this same article adds, that they may freely depart for the port where the captors were litted on:

and the spirit of the treaty is, that judgment upon the prizes belongs to the tribinish of the nation to which the captors belong, but not to the confuls.

A mong other sentences predicated on a just know ledge of the law of nations, the reporter states a case:

"Supposing (says he) peace re-established between France and Great-Britain, and the latter power at war with Spain, should we quirtly fee a British conful pronouncing judgment in a sovereign manner, causing a prize to be unloaded and sold, and sow, with a secret joy, the the seeds of rupines or difficulty between us and a nation with whom we are at peace? In short, a neutral power, connected with two belligerent powers, ought not to suffer either the one nor the other to exercise any act of sovereignty, even towards its enemy; otherwise, the neutral nation is exposed to indomnity, and even war, if she was unable to hinder such violation of her neutrality." her neutrality."

Speaking of prizes carried into neutral ports,
Barbe-Marbois proceeds—"The captors and the
captured, after a stay longer or shorter, according
to the spirit of existing treaties, must again proceed to fea; and the prizes must be conducted to the ports of the nation of the captor, and it is there'they ought to be tried. This, colleagues, is the reciprocity which we demand, and it is thus we will-fulfil the duties of friendship and benevolence towards our allies, and even towards nations with whom we are only at peace."

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mestrs. Claypooles,

I have inspected the original ease submitted to the judges and attorney general in the year 1702, relative to the law providing for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and also their opinion subscribed by them and suljoined to the case. I find the law is raithfully recited, and cretary, though it has fince been omitted in the printed copy; either by an error of the prefs, or of the transcribing clerk. CANDOR

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY, THE SIXTH EDITION Is this Day Published,
BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,
Corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

In one large 8 we, volume, price 3 dollars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH
LANGUAGE, both with regard to found and meaning,
one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed,

BY THOMES SHERIDAN, A. M.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Bank of the United States

Are hereby informed,

THAT, according to the Statute of Incorporation, a
General Election for Twenty-Five Directors will be
held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of
Philadelphia, on Monday the fecond day of January
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purfuant to the eleventh fection of the Bye Laws,
the Stockholders of the faid Bank are hereby notified to
affemble a General Meeting, at the fame place, on Tuefday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the
evening.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. SIMPSON, Cafaier.

2nd Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President, shall be engible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.

estel

TO BE SOLD, A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, country ty of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty agres; a suitable propor ing about one hundred and fifty acres; a furtable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high flate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On faid plantation there is a genteel two-flory brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cullar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage, heuse. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inculated fruitrys; the orchard confists of about three hundred grafted appetrees. Any person inclined to purchase faid premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to.

ANDREW HUNTER.