

NEW THEATRE,

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING, Monday, December 3, With An Occasional Prelude.

After which, will be performed the Tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET.

- Romeo, Mr. Moreton. Paris, Mr. Warrell, jun. Montague, Mr. Morris. Capulet, Mr. L'Estrange. Mercutio, Mr. Wignell. Benvolio, Mr. Fox. Tybalt, Mr. Darley, jun. Friar Lawrence, Mr. Warren.

In act I. a Masquerade Dance—by the Characters in act V. a Funeral Procession and Solemn Dirge. The Vocal Parts by Messrs. Darley, Warrell, Francis, Darley, jun. J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mitchell, Morgan.

To which will be added, A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called The Waterman; Or, THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

- Bunfile, Mr. Warren. Tug, (the Waterman) Mr. Darley. Robin, Mr. Francis. Gardeners, Messrs. Warrell, Darley, jun. Mitchell, &c. Mrs. Bundles, Mrs. Oldmixon. Wilhelmina, Mrs. Warrell.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 2 till 4 on the days of performance.

On Wednesday, INKLE & YARICO—with a new Comic Ballet, in which Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, from the Theatre, Covent Garden, will make their first appearance in America—to which will be added, a farce, called 'The Village Lawyer.'

Mr. Cooper will make his first appearance on Friday in the character of Macbeth.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land, WELL situated, laying out and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Milford county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to Wm. Blackburn, No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mw1f

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be fit to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.

- 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. Northern } 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 Muffins.

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

Imported in the late arrivals,

And to be Sold by JACOB PARKE, No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c. AMONGST WHICH ARE

- SMITHS' Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Cross-cut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, and other Tools; Carving Chisels and Gouges; Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Fryng-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Shovels and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Warming-Pans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Barlow Pen, and other Pocket Knives; Razors; Scissors; Needles; Ivory and Horn Combs; best Kirby Fifth Hooks; brass Cabinet Furniture; Waggon Boxes; Sheet Brags; plated and tin'd Bridle Bits and Stirrups; into Sa die Nails; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with most kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares, &c. &c.

October 21. n.v.16

IMPORTED,

Per schooner Hetty, Capt. Thomas Mason, jun. Fresh Rice, from Savannah, For Sale by

F. Coppinger, No. 221, South Front-street. December 2.

For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY, No. 38, S. Second near Chestnut-street,

A few excellent GOLD WATCHES, From Forty to One Hundred Dollars, And SILVER WATCHES, Of various prices—all warranted. An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets, Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care. Best Watch Glasses by the groce. November 12. tuf232w

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.

ONE of the greatest evils to which republics have been exposed, is instability of councils, a fluctuation of laws and schemes of policy produced by the change of parties and factions. This result may be properly called a government of MEN, rather than of laws. In this country and under the constitution of the United States, it will be by no means a difficult thing to avoid this evil, if the people have discernment to comprehend the true principles of the government, and virtue enough to endure them in practice. They will shew in their elections, whether they prefer this penetration and firmness. If they elect men who are friendly to systems founded in the true spirit of the constitution; if they reject candidates who are opposed to good measures which have been adopted, and the success of which and of others connected with them, depends upon stability and perseverance; if they have sagacity to comprehend the system into which public affairs internal and external have been arranged, and wisdom enough to give that system a fair experiment; if they have confidence in the great and enlightened man who retires full of glory from the chair of state, they will name a successor who will pursue the thread of his views, give continuity to his system, and carry into practice those inestimable political precepts which he has fancied at his parting advice to his grateful country. Who among us does not glow in reading that address from the President, in which he has so affectionately developed the sound principles that have governed his public conduct—who among us who does not acknowledge the profoundness of his maxims, the simplicity of his system of general federal policy, the wisdom of his advice!—In the choice of the electors of his successor, we ought constantly to keep in view a successor who is attached to the constitution and the measures of the President; and who will carry into practice that system which our beloved Washington has adopted and recommended to his fellow-citizens. This will be some consolation for our loss; and thus will the spirit of that great man fill the minds of the electors of his principles, over the affairs from which he retires. The blessing which heaven confers occasionally upon nations, in giving them men of uncommon wisdom and virtue, would be in a great measure defeated, were the influence of such men to cease with their retirement or their death. The life of man is short. The duration of wisdom may be made for ages to survive him who gives its precepts a current weight in a nation. This is the immortality that is due to such a man as Washington. This would truly be to continue him among us for ages.

Of the names brought into view as his successor the vice-president, Mr. Adams, appears most likely to meet with the approbation of the federal men, in the union; and it may, from his character, be fairly presumed that he will be proud to tread in the steps of the President, and deserve the elevated station intended him. That Mr. Adams should have been the man of the federal men, is not at all an unexpected thing. To have been the second man in the choice of the nation, ever since the adoption of our excellent constitution must at once have prepared both him and the nation for a higher grade in his favour, whenever the President should decline. To overlook him in such a juncture, would be a puerile inconsistency, unjust to him and unworthy of the people. What so natural, as that having long distinguished him next to their first, when that first retires, to make him first. A firm, enlightened and tried friend and defender of the republican representative government, as balanced in our constitution, the union will have in him, the friend of liberty and law, as secured under our present unrivalled political form. They will have in him, that same zeal for the real independence of his country which rendered him so conspicuous during our glorious revolution; and that attachment to our constitution which has preserved the most undiminished sympathy between him and the President, in all the convulsions of public opinion, since the adoption of the federal government.

As a foreign minister, his character shone with splendor upon two important and memorable occasions: the Dutch negotiation and the treaty of peace with Great-Britain. In the first he was obliged to call forth all his address. Those who are at all read in the political affairs of the seven United Provinces, know that the federate form of government which was then in force, was perhaps the most complicated, and slow in forming its acts, of any power in Europe. To take Holland, the most important of the seven, as an instance.—In this province there are eighteen cities, which were to many purposes sovereign bodies. Each sent its deputies or states to the states of the province. The sovereign power of the republic was in the states general, which consisted of the deputies or states sent from the assembly of each province, and formed three grand departments, called the states general, the council of state, and the chamber of a counts.—Each constituent assembly sent as many deputies as it thought proper; all from each province being but one vote, as was the case in our old confederation congress. Upon questions of a general nature before the states general, it was usual to take up the business ad referendum, i. e. to send the question to the states of each province, for them to deliberate upon, and instruct their deputies in the states general how to vote. In cases of peace and war, and forming alliances, it was necessary that all the provinces should concur; and when the question was thus sent to the states of the province, that assembly never thought themselves at liberty to decide until the regencies and councils and senates of each city, or separate republic in the province, instructed its deputies in the assembly of that province. It was upon this disjointed and complicated political machinery, that it was Mr. Adams's duty to make new and great impressions, and his praise to succeed in his endeavours. He accomplished his object—a treaty with America; and the defeat of the pacific mediation of Russia in favour of Great-Britain, in the midst of the most discouraging circumstances. The stadtholder was related to the king of England, and in the interest of Great Britain. His influence, constitutional and indirect, was immense. This influence was unremittingly opposed

to Mr. Adams. It occupied the court at the Hague—it shut the doors of their high mightiness against him: for they refused his letters of credence, until by the force of reason, industriously exerted among the constituent assemblies and subaltern departments of power in the several provinces and towns, he triumphed over the English party, the prince of Orange, and the phlegmatic complexion of the whole country.

On his arrival at the Hague, he had presented a memorial to their high mightiness, in which he forcibly and affectingly portrayed the features of analogy between the United States and the Dutch nation. Finding that a powerful party prevented him from any opportunity of presenting his credentials, and qualified as he was to avail himself of those means of reaching the very interior of their cabinet, through their constitutional organs, which their form of government afforded, he took every laudable step that could insure instructions in his favour, in the different cities and provinces. In a few months after his memorial had been sent by the states general to the respective assemblies, we find his offers of a treaty mentioned with friendly intentions in the assembly of the states of Guelderland by baron Nagel. His efforts in Oostflog, Guelderland, Leyden, Rotterdam, Haerlem, Zwoll, and through the whole of Overfisel, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Friesland, Holland, and West-Friesland, Zealand and Groningen, manifested themselves first in petitions of merchants and others to their respective states and regencies; and then, in the formal instructions to the deputies from each province to the states general, which crowned his patriotic labours with success.

[Remainder in our next.]

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

THE advocates of the Jefferson ticket assured all those whom they succeeded in duping, and many whom they did not, that, if he was President, he would be a firm friend to order. He would be energetic enough, he would disappoint his opposers by his vigorous and true federal administration. No man that knows him will deny, that he, like most of the democrats, is sufficiently arbitrary in his disposition, and as impatient of control or contradiction as any chief magistrate should be. No doubt when President, he will love power—he has not been accused of hating it, notwithstanding his cunning retreat from office. But the question is, and it touches the vitals of the public liberty, how will he try to get it, and to hold it? Will he, or will his friends for him, get a foreign incendiary to come forward, like Genet, with an appeal to the people in the very nick of time, while the election is depending, and to threaten the country, with the resentment of an ally if we should not chuse him President a second time? Four years hence, the same abominations may be repeated again, that we must re elect a President that will please the French; and thus we may have a perpetuity in the office created by foreign influence, or more correctly a vice roy, like a lord lieutenant of Ireland, who would at all times stand in awe of his maker. If Americans are so sunk, so unspeakably mean in estimation and spirit as to take the law in this manner, from any power on earth, bondage is too good for them. Like Poland, where the French once governed, like Holland where they still govern, America should be annihilated.—Sons of insolence go from our towns where corruption and clubs can buy a mob, to our country villages where virtue, patriotism and real independence still reign, and you will find your vile arts are lost—you will find Washington more beloved and trusted than Adet—and that our husbandmen owe more duty to America than to France. Come to York county, or go to Jersey, or Connecticut, and write manifestoes that will suit the citizens whom Mr. Jefferson calls the chosen people of God, because they cultivate the earth. Our country would not then have to bear the unexampled outrage of such a manifesto as Mr. Adet's.

But to return to Mr. Jefferson, if he or his friends seek an election, and a re-election by foreign aid, he is the last and the worst man that could be chosen. The appeal is to facts, and in a country, where, tho' it is easy to make dupes, it is peculiarly difficult to shelter them from ridicule and contempt, the authority of these facts is already established. The clubs may clamor, the Jacobins and their pensioned printers may lie, Mr. Minister may threaten the government, and coax the people. The impression is made, and it is the impression of indignation and justified national independence, which cannot be erased. If it could be, it any foreign emissary could meddle in our elections with success, we should sink as Poland did.—It would be a mockery to celebrate the 4th of July—No—it would then be proper to celebrate the horrid 10th of August in its stead.

But do the advocates of Mr. Jefferson really believe, that he would support public order, and real national independence, as they pretend? Do they believe, that France would be a mere ally, without power over our affairs; that our systems would be upheld—property sacred—banks and funding systems, these objects of democratic abomination, untouched—the government firm and energetic—and an impartial neutrality maintained?—O the depth and the breadth of party impudence! Was it for such a man, was it for such a system of administration, that all the agents of a foreign power were buzzing treason in our ears? Was Baehé's paper paid for this? Did the whiskey counties desire such a new order of things, or instead of it, that kind of licence that citizen Fauchet, in his intercepted letters, has flattered as their right? Does Mr. AJD wish such a system? Do the advocates of the detested Virginia amendments really interest themselves in Mr. J's election, because they think he will support the constitution, which he was said to abhor from the first? Or, on the contrary, do they think he will patronize that motley jargon of imbecility and mischief? Why, in a word, do the sons of confusion, the enemies of the constitution, the creatures and hirelings of a foreign power, exert themselves so much, if they expect the fulfillment of their own promises? They do not expect any such thing. They know their man; but, thank God, who pro-

tests liberty, their power and their art are limited, and John Adams will be the man to preserve, as he has already helped to establish, the independence of our country. We are not Poles, nor will we have a Frenchman for President.

AGRICOLA.

York county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1796.

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

Days of Performance, for the remainder of the season, to be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday, Dec. 6, Will be presented,

A variety of Entertainments, To commence with HORSEMANSHIP, by the Equestrian company. A Ballet Dance, under the direction of Mr. Darang, called

The Two Huntsmen.

A Comic Song by Miss Sully.

The whole to conclude (for the 2d time) with The Grand Serious Pantomime of Oscar and Malvina,

Or, The Hall of Fingal.

(Under the direction of Messrs. Sully and Spinacola)

(Taken from the Poems of Ossian.) From the great estimation in which this piece has been held by the public, (having been performed upwards of 150 nights at Covent-Garden Theatre, in London, likewise at Mr. Rickett's Royal Circus, Edinburgh) he flatters himself that, having spared no expense, it will meet the approbation of a generous public.

A Description of the Pantomime, with the Songs and Choruses, to be had at the Pantheon and at the Ticket Office.

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 Chestnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.

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

OLD THEATRE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 6,

Signior FALCONI

Will exhibit his

Natural and Philosophical Experiments; Among several new experiments, too tedious to enumerate, there will be

The Astonishing Magnetism,

The virtue of which the Performer will communicate to the distance of twelve feet, both by light and feeling.

A curious and philosophical discovery of lighting a Candle with a Card, Knife, or Sword, without any Fire.

After a New Exhibition of philosophical experiments, which the exhibitor omits to mention, with a view to surprise the company, will be a representation of that Terror of Nature,

A Thunder-storm at Sea.

In which will be seen the swelling of the sea, and the waves rolling with incredible impetuosity; the sky wonderfully covered with clouds; the natural appearance of hail, with its concomitant noise, and a Ship in Distress, which after a long struggle is dismantled and goes down. The manœuvring of the vessel in this dreadful situation will not only excite admiration in the spectators in general but to every fearing person present, who must acknowledge the whole calamitous scene to be exceedingly natural, and the greatest piece of ingenuity of the kind ever exhibited in this part of the world.—All to be accompanied with THUNDER and LIGHTNING, to near a resemblance to a storm in the company.

After the storm will follow an appearance of all kinds of fish, and the result of the loss of the vessel—which the exhibitor is confident will give entire satisfaction and a perfect idea of a Shipwreck, to such persons as have never seen any thing of the kind.

To conclude with

The appearance of a Young Lady,

Who will dance a complete Hornpipe, in a beautiful saloon, equal to any Dancing-Master.

Tickets to be had at Mr. North's, next door to the theatre.—Boxes may be taken at the same place. No money received at the door.

Stoves have been put up, in order to render the House comfortable.

There will be light in the sides of the Boxes to accommodate the company in time of the shades.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th December, at 6 o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, will be sold, the following

Houses, Lots, and Meadow Ground: TWO neat well finished three story brick houses, 16 1-2 feet front, with convenient kitchens, north side market between Seventh and Eighth-streets. Each house has the privilege of an alley. The lots are 150 feet in depth.

One two story brick house in Zane Street, commonly called Sugar-alley; the house is 16 1-2 feet front on said alley, with a good kitchen. The lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot adjoining the said house in Zane-street, 16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep, at the end of 90 feet the said lot widens to 33 feet and runs back to the Market street lots 111 feet.

One two story brick house and kitchen in Zane-street, 16 1-2 feet front. The lot 45 feet in depth.

One other lot situated at the distance of 93 feet from the east side of Eighth street, containing in length east and west 40 feet, and in breadth north and south 20 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of 40c.

15 1-2 acres (according to the original deed) of choice meadow ground, with a wharf on the river Delaware, Passunk township, late the estate of the widow Parker. Three acres and 6 perches of meadow ground, in Passunk township.

Any person inclinable to treat for the above property at private sale is requested to enquire of George Cooper, corner of market and Fourth streets, fourth side.

On Wednesday, December 7th, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at Michael Kitt's tavern, Upland and Meadow Hay.

Nov. 29. drf.

FOR SALE,

A Share in the New Play-House,

And an ANNUITY, on the life of a Lady who is about 60 years old.—Approved notes, indorced, will be taken at six months. Apply to the Printer. Nov. 26, 1796. j1w