

NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
 JANUARY 2.
 Will be Presented,
 A COMEDY, called
The RIVALS.
 Mr. Anthony Absolute, Mr. Morris
 Captain Absolute, Mr. Morston
 Parthead, Mr. Cleveland
 Mr. Bates
 Mr. Lucicut O'Trigger, Mr. Whitlock
 Mr. Merhall
 Mr. Francis
 Mr. Warrell
 Mr. T. Watrell
 Mrs. Shaw
 Mrs. Marshall
 Mrs. Francis
 Mrs. Rowton
 Malaprop, Mrs. Shaw
 Julia Langwith, Mrs. Marshall
 Lucia, Mrs. Francis
 Mrs. Rowton

To which will be added,
 A New PANTOMIME, called
Harlequin Shipwreck'd;
 O R,
The Grateful Lion.
 The music compiled by Mr. De Marque,
 from Pleyel, Gretri, Gionnowicki, Gi-
 ordani, Shields, Reeves, Morehead,
 &c.
 The new music by Mr. Reinagle.
 With new Scenes and Decorations.
 The Scenes designed and executed by Mr.
 Milbourne.
 The Pantomime under the direction of
 Mr. Francis
 Harlequin, Mr. Francis
 (the Lion) Master Warrell
 Indian Chief, Mr. Nugent
 Captain of the Ship, Mr. Cleveland
 Old Thoughtless (the Pantaloon) Mr.
 Warrell
 Tippy Bob, (his Nephew) Mr. Darley jun
 Whimical, (his Servant) Mr. Green
 Drowfy, (the Clown, Pantaloon's Servant
 Mr. Bliffett
 Savage Princess, (afterwards Columbine)
 Miss Milbourne
 Being her first appearance on any stage
 Cobler, Master Warrell
 Taylor, Mr. De Moulin
 Barber, Master T. Warrell
 Messrs. Gibbons and Price
 The Genius of Liberty, with songs, Mrs.
 Warrell
 Female Villagers, and Mrs. De Marque
 Attendant Spirits, Mrs. Cleveland,
 Miss Oldmixon, Miss
 Rowton, Mrs. Bates,
 &c.

To conclude with
The Death & Resurrection of
Columbine.
 A Pastoral DANCE, by Mr. Nugent,
 Master Warrell, Mrs. Cleveland, and
 Mrs. De Marque.
 And a Grand Display of SCENERY and
 MACHINERY, entirely New.

Books descriptive of the Pantomime
 may be had at the Theatre.

On Saturday,
 The favorite OPERA, called, the
Spanish Barber.
 (Taken from the French of Beaumar-
 chais.

And on Monday,
 Will be Presented
 A TRAGEDY, never performed here,
 called The
Countess of Salisbury.

Box one Dollar—Pit 1/2 of a Dollar—and
 Gallery 1/2 a dollar.
 The doors will be opened at 1/2 after 7 o'clock,
 and the performance begin at 1/2 after 8 o'clock.
 Tickets and places for the Boxes to be
 taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre,
 on Monday, the 1st, and on days of per-
 formance from 10 till 3 o'clock.
 No money or tickets to be returned, nor
 any person on any account whatsoever, ad-
 mitted behind the scenes.
 Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to
 send their servants to keep places by five
 o'clock, and order them, as soon as the
 company is seated, to withdraw, as they
 cannot on any account be permitted to re-
 main.
 Vivat Republica!

This Day is Published,
 A N
Authentic History
 OF THE
Revolution in Geneva.
 Price 12 1/2 Cents.

The writer of the above introduces the following
 highly interesting remark—
 "Such a detail will be neither a dis-
 interest nor utility to your prudent con-
 sideration, and I am in the distressed expec-
 tation of a most severe attack that ex-
 tends on the continent of Europe, the ex-
 treme danger of foreign influence, and a
 general, low rapid and inevitable dis-
 tinction in the future interval which sep-
 arates the ablest of liberty from its rival."
 Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41. Street
 near John Street, Chestnut Street, by
 Murray, No. 101. Street, and by the Ed-
 itor.

The Wonderful Works of God are to be
 remembered.
 A
SERMON,
 DELIVERED
ON THE DAY
OF
ANNUAL THANKSGIVING,
 November 29, 1794.
 BY DAVID OSGOOD, A. M.
 PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN MEDFORD
PSALM CXI. 4.
*He hath made his wonderful works
 to be remembered.*
 (Concluded from our last.)

The federal government was no sooner
 organized, than it speedily rescued us from
 this eminently hazardous situation. It
 gave fresh vigor to each of the state gov-
 ernments; and into submission the fac-
 tious thro' all the states; restored the
 course of justice, and thereby established
 peace and good order among the citizens at
 large. It recovered the sinking credit of
 the nation, together with that of the re-
 spective states; and gave such a spring to
 commerce, agriculture, manufactures and
 all those useful arts which supply the ne-
 cessaries and conveniences of life, that
 they flourished to a degree incomparably
 beyond what had ever been known in
 this country before. In promoting these
 important ends of every good government,
 it exceeded the most sanguine expecta-
 tions of its friends and patrons. So strik-
 ing and manifest were its beneficial effects,
 that even its reflex enemies were com-
 pelled to silence. This tide of public pros-
 perity continued rising even after the com-
 mencement of the present troubles in Eu-
 rope: The current of our trade flowed for
 a while with but little interruption, and
 with accumulated profit to our merchants
 and farmers.

In this prosperous situation of our af-
 fairs, a foreign incendiary appeared among
 us; the object of whose mission was, at
 all events, to draw us in for a share in the
 war with Europe. By fair negotiation
 with the exterior world, he had no
 hopes of success. It was therefore neces-
 sary, that the government should be over-
 thrown; or at least the wild and good
 men entrusted with its administration,
 should be driven from the helm. Materials
 for either or both of these purposes
 were ready to his hand.

In every country there are some who
 envy the abilities of their superiors, and
 covet their stations; some constitutionally
 turbulent and uneasy, who can have plea-
 sure in nothing but scenes of tumult and
 confusion; some who make themselves
 conspicuous on no other occasions; and
 some in desperate circumstances, whose
 only hope of bettering their lot is in revolu-
 tion of government. Besides a propor-
 tion of all these, there has been in this
 country a large party, from the beginning
 ill affected toward the federal government;
 and with these may be reckoned numbers
 of ignorant, though honest people, who
 think the period arrived when the debt of
 gratitude ought to be paid to our allies.—
 The passions, prejudices and opinions of
 these several classes of people prepared
 their minds to receive the impressions of an
 insidious minister.

He immediately put in practice the arts
 which had proved so dreadfully efficacious
 in his own country. His intrigues were sud-
 denly and surprisngly extended. His very
 breath seemed to kindle the smothered em-
 bers of sedition from Georgia to New-hamp-
 shire. Prefess thro' the states were engaged
 to forward his designs, by conveying tor-
 rents of slander and abuse against the great
 officers of government. Popular societies,
 unknown to the laws, were recom-
 mended and actually formed under the in-
 fluence of demagogues well skilled in the
 business of faction. The British councils,
 as though in league to aid the attempts of
 Genet, perfidiously seized upon our trade,
 and thereby furnished (what had yet been
 wanting) a plausible clamour to those who
 were seeking it, and a just resentment and
 indignation to the most peaceable & well dis-
 posed. The passions of men were worked
 up to a degree of fury. Rash and violent
 measures were proposed and strenuously
 urged. Favored by these circumstances of
 embarrassment to the government, the
 western counties in Pennsylvania embraced
 the opportunity to rise in rebellion.

Such my hearers, have been the trials
 and dangers to which our peace, liberty,
 and our political happiness, have been ex-
 posed. That the consequences have not,
 as yet, been more pernicious, we have abun-
 dantly reason to thank God for. Our
 Supreme Disposer. Our general
 government, with all our rights and
 privileges embarked, has been seen
 between Scylla and Charybdis: That we
 have not been dashed upon either, is
 owing to the good hand of God, influenc-
 ing and directing the pilots.
 The proposed is now more favorable.—
 Through the wife and good conduct of
 the President, his ministers, and the men of
 sense in Congress, we seem to have
 escaped many rocks and quicksands. With dig-
 nity and firmness they resisted the intrigues
 and machinations of an unworthy embas-
 sador, till, at length, they obtained his
 removal. With respect to the nation from
 whom we have received unprovoked in-
 juries, while they have been preparing for
 the carrier report, by putting the country
 in a state of defence; they have sent for-
 ward to them the remonstrances of reason,
 truth and justice, that (if possible) they
 might prevent the dreadful calamity of
 war. A degree of success has already at-
 tended the negotiation; the offending power
 now appears half ashamed of the wrongs

which it hath committed against us; and
 is constrained to promise restitution.—
 They have also, the present year, been suc-
 cessful against the hostile tribes of savages:
 And to suppress rebellion, have sent forth
 an army to numerous and powerful as af-
 fords the hopeful prospect of effecting the
 purpose without the effusion of blood. To
 the federal democratic societies through-
 out the states, who have incessantly censured,
 misrepresented and calumniated all these
 measures of our federal rulers, they have
 offered a dignified patience and moderati-
 on, worthy of their high stations and
 great abilities.

But as those societies, and the spirit of
 faction which they engender, nourish and
 spread among the people, are in my view
 the greatest danger which at present
 threatens the peace and liberties of our coun-
 try, I shall close this discourse with a few
 strictures upon them.

In every country the men of ambiti-
 on, who covet the chief seats in government,
 exert all their abilities to ingratiate them-
 selves with the force of power. Under
 a monarchy they are the most servile courtiers
 at the levee of the prince. In a repub-
 lic, the same men appear in the charac-
 ter of flaming patriots, profess the warm-
 est zeal for liberty, and call themselves the
 friends of the people. In monarchies,
 their intrigues and factions are endless.—
 But as the monarch himself is the main ob-
 ject of all their attempts, over whom they
 endeavour to extend their influence; their
 factions are usually limited to the precincts
 of the court, and rarely occasion any gen-
 eral convulsion in the empire. In a repub-
 lic, the case is widely different:—
 thousands & millions are the objects whom
 they would influence. Of course, the more
 popular any government is, the more liable
 it is to be agitated and rent by parties
 and factions. Our's is not the first repub-
 lic the world has seen. Some centuries
 before the christian era, the states of an-
 cient Greece and Rome were so many repub-
 lics. But through the intrigues of ambi-
 tious and designing men, influencing
 each one his party, they became so many
 hot beds of faction and dissension. Their
 worthiest and best characters, when such
 contention held the reigns of government,
 were soon hunted down, and the vilest of
 men took their place, and this in contin-
 uous rotation. Civil wars often occurred;
 and as either prevailed, profanations,
 banishments, and massacres ensued. Pre-
 cisely the same scenes are now exhibited
 in France. We all rejoiced at the downfall
 of despotism in that country: We consid-
 ered it as the dawn of liberty to the
 world. But how soon was the fair morn-
 ing overcast? They had no sooner adopted
 a popular government, than all the vio-
 lence of faction broke out. A Constitution,
 which the collected wisdom of the nation
 had been two years in framing, was in a
 day, or an hour, overcast and demolished.
 From that time to this, their civil govern-
 ment has been nothing but a contest of
 parties, carried on with all the ferocity of
 barbarians. Previous to the revolution,
 it was said of the French, that so refined
 was their sensibility, so abhorrent of every
 appearance of cruelty, that they would
 not suffer tragedy to be acted at their the-
 atres. Is it not astonishing, how so great a
 change in the morals and manners of a na-
 tion could be so suddenly effected? Fac-
 tion alone accounts for it. Had the repre-
 sentatives of the nation been left to their
 judgment, uncontrolled by the leaders of
 faction, they would never have been guilty
 of those excesses and cruelties which chill
 all human minds with horror. But how
 came those factious leaders by such a con-
 trolling power over the convention? Solely
 by means of those popular societies in
 which they first gained an influence.—
 These gave to faction its whole force.

On the same principles with those in
 France are founded the democratic soci-
 eties in this country; and should they
 become numerous here, as they are
 there, they will infallibly have a similar
 effect. Their pretence is to watch gov-
 ernment—they mean the federal gov-
 ernment. But this, like each of the
 state governments, is chosen by the na-
 tion at large; and, of course, every man
 in his individual capacity has an equal
 right and an equal interest in watching
 its measures. What presumption then is
 it, and what an usurpation of the rights
 of their brethren, for private associa-
 tions, unauthorized by the laws, to ar-
 rogate this charge to themselves? Admit-
 ting the propriety of setting a watch
 upon Congress and the President; are
 not the state legislatures fully compe-
 tent to the business? Is not their interest
 at stake, and their jealousy always
 awake, ready to notice any fault or
 error in the general government? What
 then is the use of these private associa-
 tions to do? Good they cannot do; and
 if they do any thing, it must be evil. And
 that they have done evil already, and are,
 in fact, the support of a pernicious and
 inveterate faction against the general gov-
 ernment, among many other unquestionable
 proofs, the omission of our chief magis-
 trate, just mentioned, is, in my mind, not
 an improbable one. For unless we suppose
 him to have fallen under the baneful in-
 fluence of those societies, we know not
 how to account for his having hazarded
 a proclamation in which we are directed
 neither to give thanks for any advan-
 tages enjoyed by means of that govern-
 ment, nor even to ask the blessing of
 Heaven upon it.* As though its def-

truction were already decreed, it is
 treated as no longer the subject of
 prayer.

Should so melancholy an event as its
 overthrow ultimately take place, no
 cause at present appears so probable, as
 those ill-judged associations. To pull
 down and destroy good governments as
 well as bad, is their only tendency. In
 the nature of things they can have no
 other effect. In such a country as this,
 therefore, where, through the distin-
 guishing mercy of Heaven, we have
 obtained a government so admirably ad-
 apted to promote the general happi-
 ness, these irregular and unwarrantable
 associations ought to be guarded against
 and suppressed with a vigilance like that
 with which we extinguish a fire when
 it is kindling in a great city. Their
 meetings are so many collections of com-
 bustibles; and should they be generally
 extended, the whole country will be in
 a flame. The members of these soci-
 eties, by virtue of this resolution, neces-
 sarily become the mere tools and dupes of
 their artful leaders, who have their own
 ends to serve by all their professions of pa-
 triotism. "The moment a man is attached
 to a club, his mind is not free: He
 receives a bias from the opinions of the
 party: A question indifferent to him, is
 no longer indifferent, when it materially
 affects a brother of the society. He is
 not left to act for himself; he is bound
 in honor to take part with the society—
 his pride and his prejudices, if at war
 with his opinion, will commonly obtain
 the victory; and rather than incur the
 ridicule or censure of his associates, he
 will countenance their measures, at all
 hazards and thus an independent freeman
 is converted into a mere walking ma-
 chine, a convenient engine of party lead-
 ers." In this way a few ambitious in-
 dividuals are enabled to extend their in-
 fluence; and as they rise in power and
 consequence, to infringe upon the liberty
 of the public.

"Each individual member of the
 state should have an equal voice in elec-
 tions; but the individuals of a club have
 more than an equal voice, because they
 have the benefit of another influence;
 that of extensive private attachments,
 which come in aid of each man's polit-
 ical opinion. And just in proportion as
 the members of a club have an undue
 share of influence, in that proportion
 they abridge the rights of their fellow-
 citizens. Every club therefore, formed
 for political purposes, is an aristocracy
 established over their brethren. It has
 all the properties of an aristocracy, and
 all the effects of tyranny. It is a literal
 truth, that the democratic clubs in the
 United States, while running mad with
 the abhorrence of aristocratic influence,
 are attempting to establish precisely the
 same influence under a different name.
 And if any thing will rescue this coun-
 try from the jaws of faction, it must be
 either the good sense of a great major-
 ity of Americans, which will discour-
 age private political associations, and
 render them contemptible; or the con-
 trolling power of the laws of the coun-
 try, which, in an early stage, shall de-
 molish all such institutions, and secure to
 each individual, in the great political fam-
 ily, equal rights and an equal share of
 influence in his individual capacity.

"But let us admit that no fatal con-
 sequences to government, and equal
 rights, will ensue from these instituti-
 ons, still their effects on social harmony
 are very pernicious, and already begin
 to appear. A party spirit is hostile to
 all friendly intercourse; it inflames the
 passions; it sours the mind; it destroys
 good neighbourhood; it warps the
 judgment in judicial determinations; it
 banishes candor and substitutes preju-
 dice; it restrains the exercise of benevo-
 lent affections; and in proportion as it
 chills the warm affections of the soul, it
 undermines the whole system of moral
 virtue. Were the councils of hell united
 to present expedients for depriving
 men of the little portion of good they
 are destined to enjoy on this earth, the
 only measure they need adopt for this
 purpose, would be, to introduce fac-
 tions into the bosom of the country.—
 Faction begets disorder, force, rancor-
 ous passions, anarchy, tyranny, blood
 and slaughter." May the God of or-
 der and peace preserve us from such
 dreadful calamities! and to Him shall
 be the glory forever.

AMEN.

* This must appear the more extraordinary
 when we reflect, that at the time of
 issuing the proclamation, war with the
 savages raged on our frontiers, rebelli-
 on in the bosom of the country, and
 our situation, with respect to the pow-
 ers of Europe, had become so critical,
 that we were actually fortifying and
 forming a numerous army.

* The Revolution in France, by an A-
 merican: a judicious and instructive
 pamphlet.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 Tuesday, December 30.

The infalment bill was read a third
 time and past.

The amendments to the militia bill
 made by the committee of conference,
 were read and agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the
 naturalization bill, Mr. Cobb in the
 chair.
 Mr. Hillhouse moved to insert, as
 an amendment to the clause before the
 committee, that if any citizen of the
 United States, at any time thereafter,
 should become a citizen or subject of
 any other state or country, he should
 not be again admitted a American citi-
 zen.

This amendment gave rise to a de-
 bate.
 Mr. Baldwin expressed the strongest
 disapprobation of the idea of ex-patri-
 ating all those of our citizens who may
 have become subjects or citizens of an-
 other country. Many of them had been
 made citizens without any solicitation
 of their own, and merely as a mark of
 esteem from the government under
 which they lived. They had no de-
 sign whatever of renouncing their coun-
 try. Yet the amendment declares them
 incapable of returning to their former
 situation.

Mr. Murray hoped the amendment
 would succeed, and that any citizen of
 the United States, who, when out of
 the United States, elected to be a sub-
 ject of any foreign power should not
 again be permitted to the rights of com-
 plete citizenship; nor did he think it
 necessary to decide the question which
 had resulted from the ingenious argu-
 ments of his friend from Massachusetts
 (Mr. Dexter)—whether a man can ex-
 patriate himself, without the express
 consent of the community, or nation,
 of which he is a citizen or subject? It
 was enough for us to say, that any man
 who does ex-patriate himself from the
 United States, shall not again become
 a citizen. He could not agree with
 the gentleman of Massachusetts, in the
 position, that a man cannot ex-patriate
 without the consent of his country: The
 practice of this country is a direct
 confutation of this doctrine; and it
 must be admitted, either that this coun-
 try has trampled on the most solemn of
 social and national rights by its practice,
 or that a man may leave his country
 and take on him the obligation of a
 new allegiance in this country. It
 seemed to him a position as conform-
 able to found morals, as to say, that
 truth, that what a man has no right to
 offer, another man, or society, can not
 rightfully accept. He would infer,
 that this country had a right to natu-
 ralize foreigners, because she has natu-
 ralized them; and that this country, by
 its laws, having accepted the allegiance
 of an alien, the alien had a right to offer
 that allegiance: The very promise
 to naturalize an alien, without enquiry
 as to the consent of his own country
 having been previously obtained, seems
 to be predicated on the principle for
 which he contended—that a man has
 the right to ex-patriate himself without
 leave obtained: If he has not, all our
 laws of this sort, by which we convert
 an alien into a citizen completely, must
 be acknowledged to be a violation of
 the rights of persons. How far a man,
 after having been naturalized at a pe-
 riod of life when his reason enabled him
 to judge, and to enter into a solemn ob-
 ligation, and after he has expressly re-
 tained into it, has a right, without the
 consent of the society, to quit that so-
 ciety, might be another question. Af-
 ter a citizen throws off his allegiance
 to this country, by leaving it and enter-
 ing into a new obligation to some other
 nation, though he may have a right to
 do, he has no right to return to his
 allegiance here, without the consent of
 this society; and it is not a question of
 right, but of policy, how far we will
 re-admit him to citizenship. When he
 said that the right of dissolving allegi-
 ance must be admitted, both to give
 exercise to a right, and to give consis-
 tency to our principles and practice, he
 did not mean that a citizen could throw
 off his allegiance in this country; but
 that he must complete the act of dis-
 solution in some other country: Such a
 principle would belong to the theory
 of the dissolution, rather than the
 formation of a civil society; hence ap-
 peared to him the strange solecism of that
 law of Virginia, which provides for the
 throwing off allegiance within the com-
 munity. The consequences of such a
 principle are not only destructive to the
 very form and body of civil society, but
 are unnatural. They present a citizen
 being belonging to no civil society
 on earth; for, in the intermediate state
 in which he stands, between the allegi-
 ance and country he has just dissolved,
 and the allegiance and country to which