

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,  
In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,  
4th November, instant.

Will be presented, never performed in America, called the  
**CANNIBAL;**

Or, **THE ANTIPODEAN DANCE.**

As performed, with universal applause at Sadler's Wells.

To conclude with several

**New Feats of Lofty Fumbling,**

By Mr. Sully, Master Sully, Signior Reano, and Mr. F. Ricketts.

Clown, for the first time, Mr. Spinaetta.

**Equestrian Performances.**

By desire, Mr. Ricketts's favourite Horse will dare thro'

**A Blazing Sun,**

With Mr. Ricketts on his back.

For the first time will be presented, the

**CHINESE SHADES;**

Or, **THE ART OF MAGIC.**

Featuring several surprising Metamorphoses.

With various other Feats not mentioned in the Bills.

N. B. The performance opens with the Chinese Shades.

The very numerous Feats in this Exhibition would exceed the limits of an advertisement to recapitulate.

Mr. RICKETTS respectfully informs his liberal benefactors, that he will spare no expense to procure performers of the first eminence, and introduce that novelty which he flatters himself will please the public in general.

BILLS and TICKETS to be had at the Box-Office adjoining the Amphitheatre, where places for the boxes may be taken from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

\* Boxes, one dollar—Pity half a dollar.

Doors to be opened at SIX, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN.

A MOST EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF  
LAW BOOKS,  
LATEST IRISH EDITIONS.

**GEORGE DAVIS,**

Informing the Gentlemen of the Bar, that a part of his large law library is just arrived.

For the *Annals*, *Capitula Tolbot*, from *Dublin*, &c. &c. &c. he hourly expects per the Glasgow.

As soon as opened, Catalogues will be prepared and delivered gratis, of which notice will be given.

High Street, No. 213; Nov. 2, 1795.

**James Tiffin,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,

No. 70, fourth second street, near the City Tavern, HAS just received by the late arrivals from London and Bristol, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.—Also, a variety of Quakers HATS of different colours, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies Hats trim'd in the newest fashion from London, O. S. 12.

**WANTED,**

On or before the first of December next, a furnished ROOM, on the first or second floor, on a northern or western view, and situated between Front and Fifth Streets, and between Walnut and Mulberry Streets, for which a liberal price will be given. The furniture required are only tables and chairs, and chimney apparatus, as it is intended for Miniature-Painting business. Apply to the Linnaea at No. 13, north Fourth Street.

November 2. \$14.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of Persons emigrating from Foreign countries, will be held at the College, in Fourth Street, on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

N. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Extra from the Constitution.

Sec. 8. Any person by subscribing to the Constitution, and paying the sum of One Dollar, shall become a member; he shall contribute, annually, One Dollar, in half yearly payments, towards the necessary expenses of the Society. O. S. 14.

The highest price in Cash, will be given for

**EMPTY BOTTLES,**

A preference will be given to Clear Bottles.—Apply to

No. 187, fourth Third Street.

April 10.

**Canal Lottery.**

No. 149, Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. TICKETS examined gratis, and every information given respecting said Lottery. Also, Washington and Peterion Lotteries. O. S. 28.

**Bartholomew Conolly,**

No. 48, Chestnut Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has imported in the late arrivals from England, an elegant, extensive and well chosen assortment of men's and women's hosiery—among which is a very great variety of beautiful fancy hosiery—such as striped and clouded cotton—fine plated silk and cotton—elegant patent fine silk. Fine striped and clouded patent worsted, &c. &c. which are now offered for sale upon his usual low terms, together with every other article of dry goods, suitable to the season.

B. C. has also imported a great variety of gentlemen's out size stockings. O. S. 24. eodm.

This day is published,

**BY MOREAU DE ST. MERY,**

Corner of Front and Walnut Streets,

**AN ESSAY**

On the Manner of improving the Breed of HORSES, in AMERICA.

[Price, one Quarter of a Dollar.]

THIS work is calculated for general utility, and the Publisher flatters himself that it cannot fail to meet with the encouragement of all those who are in the least interested in the subject.

A French Edition of the Work is published at the same place, and is to be sold at the same price.

O. S. 30. eod4t.

A COMPLETE

**PRINTING-OFFICE**

FOR SALE.

Consisting of 1800lb. of Type, well assorted; one elegant Press, and every other article suitable for an extensive business. It will be sold together, Approved notes at 2, 4, and 6 months will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the Editor.

O. S. 11. 32W275.

**University of Pennsylvania,**

O. S. 1795.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES will commence the first Monday in November next.

**Canal Lottery Tickets**

FOR SALE.

At No. 153, Chestnut Street.

Filed Sept. 27.

[CIRCULAR.]

To the physicians of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk and New-Haven, Gentlemen,

As a malignant fever, has, for three summers past, raged in different parts of the United States, and proved fatal to great numbers of our fellow citizens, and extremely prejudicial to the commerce of the country, it becomes highly important to take such efficacious steps as human wisdom can devise to prevent the introduction, arrest the progress or mitigate the severity of such a serious calamity. It is a cause equally interesting to every part of the United States and one that deeply affects the happiness of families and the general prosperity of the country.

The first measure to be taken in this business seems to be, to ascertain the following points—Whether the bilious remitting fever, commonly called the yellow fever, is of foreign or domestic origin; whether it is always imported or may be generated in our own country—whether it is an epidemic, or depends for propagation on a specific contagion; or whether it partakes of the nature both of an epidemic and a contagious disease.

These points, however clear to many of the faculty, are subjects of warm controversy among others; and while professional men differ in opinion, other citizens will differ also; and while a difference of opinions as to the origin and nature of the disease, exists no legislative remedies; no effectual police regulations can be expected for the prevention of this calamity.

To decide on the origin and nature of the yellow fever, we want the evidence of facts; and it is not improbable that facts have occurred in the U. States, sufficient in number and clearness, to furnish evidence that shall produce universal conviction, if all those facts were brought together and offered to the public in a mass.

If the gentlemen of the faculty will take the trouble to furnish me, severally, or by committee, with such facts as have fallen under their notice, relative to the foregoing points, I will be at the pains to arrange them and will risk the publication, and circulation of the work throughout the United States.

In an undertaking of this kind, private interest ought not to be wholly abandoned; but my principal motive, is, to promote the best interests of my fellow citizens, by doing what few men will undertake; that is, collecting the fragments of knowledge which lie scattered in various places, and arranging and publishing them for the common benefit of my country.

The particular points on which I wish to obtain information, are the following:—

The origin of the yellow fever in the respective places to which you belong; the time of its first appearance and disappearance—its symptoms and the most successful mode of treatment—what proportion of persons seized with decided symptoms of this fever have died—how far the fever has been attended with specific contagion, and the proofs of this—in what situations as to free air, water, streets and buildings, this disease has been most fatal—what descriptions of people have suffered most, and their mode of living—what malignant complaints have, for two or three seasons, preceded the yellow fever—how it differs in symptoms from the ordinary bilious fever of the country—whether or not you have known a fever, with the same or similar symptoms, to occur in scattered instances, in other seasons than that in which the yellow fever has prevailed—and whether such cases can be traced to any known cause—and in short, please to communicate any other information which, in your opinion, may throw light on the origin, nature & cure of the disease.

The Health Committees of the Cities above mentioned, are particularly requested to furnish such facts, on any of these points, as may have come to their knowledge.

The physicians of Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, and other towns in North Carolina; of Charleston and Beaufort in South Carolina; of Savannah or other large towns in Georgia; and the physicians on the eastern shore in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, together with those of Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, or other large towns in the southern States where bilious fevers prevail, are requested to communicate such facts and observations relative to those fevers, as may enable the public to judge how far the ordinary remitting bilious fever of our country corresponds in origin and symptoms, with the fatal epidemic which has raged in Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

A similar request is made to Physicians in every part of the United States especially in the neighbourhood of the drowned lands, and at Shawangunk in the State of New-York, and those who have had the care of those persons who were taken with a malignant fever at the treaty with the Indians near Lake Cayuga, the summer past.

The Physicians about Coxackie, the drowned lands in Salisbury in Connecticut and Sheffield in Massachusetts who attend the sick in the neighbourhood of the marshy ground on the borders of those towns—in short all physicians, who have had experience in bilious fevers of a malignant kind, are requested to communicate whatever facts can throw light on the origin, nature, or cure of such fevers.

They are requested to inform, in what season the fevers prevail most, whether wet or dry—at what time in the summer they appear and disappear—at what distance from a marsh they prevail, to determine the extent of the contagious influence arising from low grounds—whether the water is running or stagnant—whether such fevers ever prevail near fresh water ponds whose banks are high and rocky, and the margins of which do not abound with grass and weeds—whether the putrid fevers arising evidently from the marsh exhalations in the country are ever attended with specific contagion—in short every species of facts that can serve to explain the cause, the progress, the symptoms, and the cure of bilious fevers.

It is requested that your answers to these enquiries be forwarded to me at New-York as soon as convenient and by private conveyance, if possible. I am persuaded that a full investigation of the

causes of the disease will enable the government of our States and cities to make such regulations as to guard our commercial towns from a repetition of the calamities they have once suffered. If the disease has been imported, more effectual measures must be taken to prevent its introduction—if generated in our country, it is absolutely necessary for our populous towns to suffer most decisive amendments, in their docks, houses, streets, &c.

Our latitudes are the same as those of many countries in Asia, where the plague rages; and perhaps our climate, which formerly resisted the progress of fatal epidemics, is assimilating itself annually to that of Smyrna and Constantinople.

I cannot but hope, gentlemen, that you will be of opinion that this subject is of great and universal concern to the United States; and that you will consent to aid a plan which has the health of our fellow citizens, and the happiness and prosperity of our country for its object.

I am, gentlemen,

Your fellow citizen,

**NOAH WEBSTER, jun.**

The several printers in the United States are requested to publish this letter.

From the **AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.**

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.

Every man has his Hobby Horse. Some are vicious, and some otherwise. Mine is not of the first, inasmuch as he is not personal nor local. Whether he be of the last species, CANDOR, be thou his judge.

THUS thro' the mercy of our God, that great blessing, public peace, was most happily restored;—And upon such terms, as flattered us with the delightful prospect of a continuance of the blessing.

The great Eternal, who speaks, and the heavens and the earth are shaken, looked down from his heaven of heavens, and beheld the distresses of the sons of men. And beholding, he pitied; and was graciously pleased to say to the destroying sword, it is enough.

As soon as those joyful words had passed his hallowed lips, the storm of horrors ceased; grim and raging war stood effaceless. No more was heard the shrill sound of the trumpet; and no longer did the din of arms disturb the peaceful mansions of domestic enjoyment. All was happiness and joy. Under his fig-tree, or under his vine sat every man in safety and peace.

Great was the blessing. Peace, liberty, and safety! The completion of all our wishes. The object of all our toils. Ours was all the happiness; but all the glory and all the praise was due to heaven. The debt is immense, and never, can never be paid.

But in return for this infinite goodness, what hath been our conduct? Did we acknowledge the debt? Did we confess an obligation? Faithfully to acknowledge is all that we can do: And the best and the most acceptable acknowledgment is a life of obedience; that is a life of piety and love. A reverential, and grateful love of the deity; and benevolence, or a general good will to all mankind.

This reverent and gratitude for the Deity, can live only in meek and lowly minds. But instead of being engrossed therewith, as we ought, did we not suffer ourselves to intoxicate and puff us up with vain conceits? Independent of all earthly powers, did we not aspire at independence of him, who, uncontrollable, ruleth over all? Happy is he, whose heart doth not for these things condemn him!

In our rage for trans-atlantic baubles, we imported a large assortment of mental poison; of which many took copious draughts with greediness. Inasmuch, that they laid aside the bible, for the dogmas of deistical writers, who, wise in their own conceits, impudently attempted to bind the Omnipotent down to the rules of their philosophy, or inklings of their understanding!

To those have lately been added the dreams of a man, whose celebrity fascinates the multitude.—Altho' these dreams are given to the public as the opinions of a youth of only seven or eight years old; yet they are read, by numbers, with such avidity, as to enter from their minds all respect for revelation, and for those great, important truths, on which depends the everlasting peace of all intellectual creation.

That opinion, which makes a man's own mind his own church, makes it his bar too. That is, it establishes the will of a capricious man, into a system and code; or a general directory in all affairs spiritual and temporal.

But to make this opinion of any real use, you must extend it much farther, and bring into subjection unto it, not only the principles of all virtue; but even the great Author of all goodness!—But this idea is too blasphemous to be pursued.

Establish this abolition of systems, and the wildest anarchy must ensue. Every man will be tenacious of his own opinion, and dignify it with the term rectitude, or moral faculty—whereas conscience will, probably, be laid aside; and reason, entering for the passions, will suggest some plea for the justification of that opinion or will; even altho' it should be vanity, or error in the extreme.—Or, in other words, REASON, which should be the commander in chief, will degrade itself into an adjutant, and receive orders from the passion commandant.

Another error—it is indeed a sore evil—too common amongst us, is a careless inattention to the laws of our flock. Instead of teaching children to remember their Creator now, in the days of their youth, what numbers in different places are suffered to vegetate; or to grow up in such absolute ignorance, as hardly to know there is a God? But of the nature of his service, and his worship, they are nearly as ignorant as the savages.

Yet if they be taught the commandments, how shall they be persuaded to believe that, the Lord will not hold him guiltless, who taketh his name in vain? when they daily hear those about them take that sacred name in vain, either in idle exclamations, profane oaths, or impious execrations? Brethren, these things ought not to be.

I thought on thy ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies; was the language, and the consolation of a penitent king of Israel.

Let us go, and do likewise. And be it engraven upon your hearts forever—that Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people: It is the great despoiler.

H. O. R.

**Foreign Intelligence.**

PARIS, September 6.

This capital enjoys the most perfect tranquility. The few wretches who endeavour to give a false direction to the public opinion are contumacious, expelled, booted in the primary assemblies. The republican firmness, displayed on this occasion by the mass of the people, has reduced the disaffected to silence. The royalists, also, are at last convinced, that there is no longer any chance left to retrograde; they say it is necessary to accept the Constitution; but assuming a little after the tone of inflexible arbitrators, they maintain, that for the sake of liberty and the Republic, not a single member of the Convention ought to be re-elected.

The republic has no other enemies but vile speculators, the bloodsuckers of the nation; the journalists of Pitt, the hypocrites, the fops and all those rich brigands, who fatten on the spoils of the public fortune.

The foretellers and stockjobbers demand the liberty of commerce; the little Chouans, the liberty of dress; the fanatics the liberty of worship, and never have the Aristocrats spoke so much of the rights of man as at the present decisive moment.

Among the numerous censures on the new Constitution, which were transmitted to the Committee of Eleven; there was a humorous one, dedicated by Citizen Mancezia, author of the pamphlet, "what is the Constitution of 1795?" among others more witty than solid remarks appeared the following question: "Why did the Committee of Eleven establish an Executive Directory composed of five members and six ministers?" It is, says he, because five and six makes eleven.

A pamphlet entitled "political assassinations and plunders, or proscriptions and confiscations," which teems with the grossest invectives against the revolution, and proposes nothing less than the ancient order of things, has lately been published under the name of the ci-devant Abbé Raynal. We could hardly persuade ourselves that advice so dangerous to the interest of the French people, and tenets so unworthy of man should have flown from the pen of William Thomas Raynal, who retired from the political theatre, lives peacefully at Moulthery, a solitary country seat in the vicinity of Paris. Informed of the use the disaffected make of his name he has at last publicly and solemnly declared that he had not been concerned, neither in the publication nor in the composition of that pamphlet.

When will the conspirators cease to hide themselves behind a celebrated name in order to influence the credulous and the ignorant? An enlightened people respect the virtues and talents, disclaim the errors and punish the crimes of celebrated men as well as of obscure people. The French esteem Raynal, the Philosopher, and would abhor Raynal, the abettor of despotism.

**BUZOT, BARBAROUX, AND PETION.**

In the beginning of June 1793, the Deputies Petion, Buzot, Barbaroux, Salles and Gaudet, fled from Paris and joined the troops under Felix Wimpfen, in the department of Calvados; the insurrection in their favour being quelled and themselves outlawed, they migrated across the western part of France to the department of Gironde, and found a shelter in the commune of St. Emilion in the vicinity of Bourdeaux; after five months continual anguish and seclusion from society, Salles and Gaudet becoming less circumspect, were discovered and immediately guillotined; Troquart, a hairdresser who had granted an asylum to Petion, Buzot and Barbaroux, was at the same time taken up as suspected, and the three unhappy deputies having now no choice left, but to surrender themselves to their implacable enemies or die by their own hands resolved to put an end to their own existence. This last circumstance was almost universally unknown, till the following letters were communicated to the Convention in the sitting of July 9th, last.

Citizen Troquart Baptiste, hairdresser at St. Emilion, department of the Gironde, to the NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Citizen Representatives.

It is again a victim of the Tyranny of the Deceivers who comes to solicit your attention towards him. I am an inhabitant of St. Emilion, a place which has witnessed the end of your unhappy Colleagues, Gaudet, Buzot, Petion, Barbaroux and Salles, who had taken refuge there after having been outlawed.

It is I, who has hid and nourished Barbaroux, Petion and Buzot, during five months. My reward was to be dragged about in the most horrible dungeons, in which I languished 8 whole months, and could not have escaped death, but for a terrible sickness, which did not permit the villain, Lacombe to arraign me before his cruel tribunal.

Liberty was restored to me after his fall, and with it the esteem of my fellow citizens; and this is the only recompense I would have aspired after, if my present situation did not imperiously command me to apply to you, in order to obtain some assistance from the nation.

I was always poor, and finished spending the little I had to preserve to my country your unhappy Colleagues, and to recover from the sickness I had caught in prison.

Citizen Representatives,

I leave it to your wisdom to allow me what will appear just to you. The minutes of my delivery from arrest, which I enclose in my petition, will fully prove what I have advanced.

(Signed) TROQUART BAPTISTE.

St. Emilion, 12 Messidor (June 30) third year of the French Republic.

The following are the last letters of the three unhappy Deputies, which were communicated du-