

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
14th November, instant.

Novel Feats of Horsemanship,
By the Equestrian Troop.
TIGHT ROPE DANCING.
Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

The SAILOR's description of a
FOX CHASE;

With a comic Dialogue between the Clown and Sailor,
With new Metamorphoses
Never performed here.

The whole to conclude with
The PONEY RACES;

With alterations.
Particularly the Ponies will start from the stage, and return to the winning post in full view of the audience.

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

The evening's exhibition will be divided into two acts; a suspension of ten minutes will take place, as a commodious Coffee Room will be opened contiguous to the Circus, for those gentlemen who are inclined to take a refreshment.

The Box-Office adjoining the Amphitheatre, will in future be opened at 4 o'clock.

N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

* Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

* Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX.

Mr. RICKETTS begs leave to offer the following Proposals to the Ladies & Gentlemen of Philadelphia:

TERMS
For breaking Horses, and instructing Ladies and Gentlemen in the true ART OF RIDING and MANAGING their Horses, on the Road or Field.

Gentlemen's hours from 8 o'clock in the morning 'till 10; Ladies' hours from 10 to 12.

For breaking a young Colt from the Field, 18 dolls. Biting & throwing a horse upon his haunches and learn to leap, 14

Dressing a horse to carry a Lady, 13

Dressing a Charger complete, 45

Dressing a Stalking Horse, or Shooting Poney, 20

Gentlemen to be taught by the season, 20

Gentlemen may be provided with Horses, and taught at One Dollar per lesson.

Ladies may be accommodated with proper dressed Horses to ride on.

Gentlemen pupils may receive tickets of admittance to the Equestrian Performance at 10 dollars for the season.

City Dancing Assembly.

THE Assemblies will commence for the Season, on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst.

JOE. REDMAN,
SAM. STARRETT,
THO. W. FRANCIS, } Managers.

November 4. dt19th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Or to take on a Lease of about 3 years, to commence on or about 1st of April next,

A small Farm,

FROM 30 to 60 acres, with sufficient building for farming the same, and a decent house for a genteel family—an equal proportion of meadow, arable, and woodland, and a short distance from Philadelphia, Trenton, or Wilmington, will be the more desirable. Apply to No. 187, fourth Third-street. Nov. 6. \$6t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of *Webster, Adams, & White*, are desired to make payment to PETER W. GALLAWAY, No. 63, Chestnut-street, who is authorized to receive the same. Those who have claims on the said firm will present them to him.

Demands on the estate of the late *Pedro Webber*, deceased, are to be exhibited to the subscriber—and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to RUTH PERIT, Executrix, No. 47 fourth Water-street. October 20. dtm. No. 47 fourth Water-street.

A COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE,

Consisting of 1200 lbs. of Types, well assorted; one elegant Press, and every other article suitable for an extensive business—the whole nearly new. The terms of payment will be, a fourth, cash; a fourth, at three months; and the remainder, to accommodate the purchaser, will be taken in printing work. The amount is about 1200 dollars.

For particulars apply to the Editor. October 13. 32w2m.

Jacob Johnson and Co.

147 Market Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A very general assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Which they offer on the lowest terms.
They have also for Sale,

A large quantity of Demy and Crown PRINTING PAPER.

A liberal deduction will be made to Country Store keepers, whose orders will be thankfully received. 7th mo. 25th, 1795. 2aw2m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST.
Pupil of the celebrated *Mr. Dubois*, late *Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France*, member of the *College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris*.

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Denture in powder; Onions; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and soft sponges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 113, above Fourth-street. Sept. 19. cod.

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their likenesses taken, may have them done by painting to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens. October 17. cod

A good Cook

Will meet with suitable employment, and receive generous wages. Apply to the printer. Oct. 13.

FROM THE ARGUS.

THE DEFENCE—No. XXII.

[concluded.]

It is now incumbent upon me to perform my promise of replying to such objections to the article as may remain unanswered by the preceding remarks. It is with pleasure I note that the field is very narrow—that indeed there scarcely remains any thing which is not so frivolous and impotent as almost to forbid a serious replication—it will therefore be my aim to be brief.

It is said there is only an apparent reciprocity in the article, millions being due on our side, and little or nothing on the other.

The answer to this is that no right being relinquished on either side, no privilege granted, the stipulation amounting only to a recognition of a rule of the law of nations, to a promise to abstain from injustice and a breach of faith, there is no room for an argument about reciprocity further than to require that the promise should be mutual as in the case—This is the only equivalent which the nature of the subject demands or permits—it would be dishonorable to except a boon merely for an engagement to fulfil a moral obligation—Indeed, as heretofore intimated, the true rule of reciprocity in stipulations of treaties is equal right, not equal advantage from each several stipulation.

But it has been shewn, that the stipulation will be beneficial to us, by the confidence which it will give on the other side, obviating and avoiding the obstructions to trade, the injuries to and incumbrances upon credit, naturally incident to the distrust and apprehension, which after the question had been once moved, were to be expected—Here, if a compensation were required, there is one—Let me add as a truth, which perhaps has no exception, however uncongenial with the fashionable patriotic creed—that in the wise order of Providence, nations in a temporal sense may safely trust the maxim, that the observance of justice carries with it its own and a full reward.

It is also said, that having bound ourselves by treaty, we shall hereafter lose the credit of moderation which would attend a forbearance to exercise the right. But it having been demonstrated that no such right exists, we only renounce a claim to the negative merit of not committing injustice, and we acquire the positive praise of exhibiting a willingness to renounce explicitly a pretension which might be the instrument of oppression and fraud—it is always honourable to give proof of upright intention.

It is further said, that under the protection of this stipulation the King of Great-Britain, who has already speculated in our funds, (the assertions would be puzzled to bring proof of the fact) may engross the whole capital of the bank of the United States, and thereby secure the uncontrolled direction of it—that he may hold the check in the name of his ambassador, or of some citizen of the United States, perhaps a Senator, who if of the virtuous twenty* might be proud of the honour—that thus our citizens in time of peace might experience the mortification of being beholden to British Directors, for the accommodations they might want, that in time of war our operations might be cramped at the pleasure of his majesty and according as he should see fit or not to accommodate our government with loans—and that both in peace and war we may be reduced to the abject condition of having the whole capital of our national bank administered by his Britannic majesty.

Shall I treat this rhapsody with seriousness or ridicule?

The capital of the bank of the United States is ten millions of dollars, little short, at the present market price, of three millions of pounds sterling; but from the natural operation of such a demand in raising price, 'tis not probable that much less than four millions sterling would suffice to complete the monopoly. I have never understood, that the private purse of his Britannic majesty, if it be true as asserted, that he has already witnessed a relish for speculation in our funds (a fact, however, from which it was natural to infer a more pacific disposition towards us) was so very ample as conveniently to spare an item of such size for a speculation across the Atlantic. But perhaps the national purse will be brought to his aid—As this supposes a parliamentary grant, new taxes and new loans, it does not seem to be a very manageable thing, without disclosure of the object, and if disclosed, so very unexampled an attempt of a foreign government would present a case completely out of the reach of all ordinary rules, justifying by the manifest danger to us even war and the confiscation of all that had been purchased. For let it be remembered, that the article does not protect the public property of a foreign government, prince, or state, independent of the observation just made, that such a case would be without the reach of ordinary rules. It may be added, that an attempt of this kind, from the force of the pecuniary capital of Great-Britain, would as a precedent threaten and alarm all nations. Would consequences like these be incurred?

But let it be supposed, that the inclination shall exist and that all difficulties about funds have been surmounted—Still to effect the plan there must be in all the stockholders a willingness to sell to the British King or his agents, as well as the will and means on his part to purchase. Here, too, some impediments might be experienced: There are persons who might choose to keep their property in the shape of bank stock, and live upon the income of it, whom price would not readily tempt to part with it. Besides, there is an additional obstacle to complete success:—The United States are themselves the proprietors of two millions of the bank stock.

Of two things, one, either the monopoly of his Britannic majesty would be known, (and it would be a pretty arduous task to keep it a secret especially if the stock was to stand as suggested in the name of his ambassador) or it would be unknown and concealed under unsuspected names: In the former supposition, the observations already made recur. There would be no protection to it from

* Those who advised is a Ratification of the Treaty.

the article; and the extraordinary nature of the case would warrant any thing—Would his majesty or the parliament choose to trust so large a property in so perilous a situation?

If to avoid this, the plan should be to keep the operation unknown, the most effectual method would be to place the Stock in the names of our own citizens. This it seems would be attended with no difficulty; since even our senators would be ambitious of the honor; and if they should have qualms and fears, others more compliant could no doubt be found amongst the numerous Secretaries or Adherents of Great Britain in our Country: probably some of the patriots would not be incorable if properly solicited. Or in the last resort persons might be lent from Great Britain to acquire naturalization for the express purpose.

In this supposition too, the article would be at the least innocent. For its provisions are entirely foreign to the case of Stock standing in the names of our own Citizens. It neither enlarges nor abridges the power of the Government in this respect.

Further how will the article work the miracle, of placing the Bank under the management of British Directors? It gives no new rights, no new qualifications.

The constitution of the Bank (section the 5th 7th of the act of Incorporation) has provided with solicitude these important guards, against foreign or other sinister influence— I. That none but a citizen of the United States shall be eligible as a director. II. That none but a stockholder actually resident within the United States, shall vote in the elections by proxy. III. That one fourth of the directors, who are to be elected annually, must every year go out of the direction. IV. That a director may at any time be removed and replaced by the stockholders at a general meeting. V. That a single share shall give one vote for directors while any number of shares, in the same person, co-partnership or body politic, will not give more than thirty votes.

Hence it is impossible, that the Bank can be in the management of British directors—A British subject being incapable of being a director. It is also next to impossible that an undue British influence could operate in the choice of directors, out of the number of our own citizens. The British King, or British subjects out of the United States, could not even have a vote by Attorney in the choice. Schemes of secret monopoly could not be executed, because they would be betrayed, unless the secret was confined to a small number. A small number, no one of whom could have more than thirty votes, would be easily overruled by the more numerous proprietors of single or a small number of shares; with the addition of the votes of the United States.

But here again it is to be remembered, that as to combination with our own citizens, in which they were to be ostensible, for any pernicious foreign project—the article under consideration is perfectly nugatory—it can do neither good nor harm, since it merely relates, as to the exemption from confiscation and seizure on our part, to the known property of British subjects.

It follows, therefore, that the dangers portrayed to us from the speculating enterprizes of his Britannic Majesty are the vagaries of an overheated imagination—or the contrivances of a spirit of deception—and that so far as they could be supposed to have the least colour, it turns upon circumstances, upon which the treaty can have no influence whatever. In taking pains to expose their futility, I have been principally led by the desire of making my fellow citizens sensible, in this instance as in others, of the extravagancies of the opposers of the treaty.

One artifice to render the article unacceptable has been to put cases of extreme misconduct, on the other side, of flagrant violations of the law of nations, of war, of justice, and of humanity; and to ask whether under such circumstances the confiscation or sequestration of debts, would not be justifiable—To this the answer is, that if circumstances so extraordinary should arise as, without the treaty, would warrant an extraordinary act, they will equally warrant it under the treaty. For cases of this kind are exceptions to all general rules. They would excuse the violation of an express, or positive, as well as of a tacit or virtual pledge of the public faith; which describes the whole difference between the existence and non-existence of the article in question. They resemble those cases of extreme necessity (tho' excessive hunger for instance) which in the eye of the law of nature will excuse the taking of the property of another, or those cases of extreme abuse of authority of rulers, which amounting unequivocally to tyranny, are admitted to justify forcible resistance to the established authorities. Constitutions of government, laws, treaties, all give way to extremities of such a description—the point of obligation is to distinguish them with sincerity, and not to indulge our passions and interests in substituting pretended for real cases.

A writer, who disgraces by adopting the name of Cicero, makes a curious remark by way of objection. He asserts that the article is nugatory, because a treaty is dissolved by a state of war, in which state the provision is designed to operate. If this be true, the article is at least harmless, and the trouble of pointing it in such terrific colour might have been spared. But it is not true. Reason, writers, the practice of all nations accord in this position, that those stipulations, which contemplate the state of war, in other words which are designed to operate in case of war, preserve their force and obligation when war takes place. To what end else all the stipulations which have been cited from so many treaties?

* VATEL B. iii. ch. x.

† This writer is a prodigal as he is absurd— Besides imputing to Camillus, in general terms a number of things which he never dreamt, he has the effrontery to forge as a literal quotation from him (calling it his own language and designating it by inverted commas) a passage respecting the impressing of seamen, which certainly not in terms, nor even in substance, upon fair construction, is to be found in any thing he has written—Not having all the numbers of Cicero at hand, I may mistake,

Previous to a conclusion, I shall observe briefly with a view to accuracy, that the article leaves unprotected all vessels, goods and merchandise, every species of property indeed, except debts between individuals and the property of individuals in the public funds and in public and private banks. With this exception, whatever before may have been liable to confiscation or sequestration, still remains so, notwithstanding any thing contained in this article.

To overrate the value and force of our own arguments is a natural foible of self-love—to be convinced without convincing others is no uncommon fate of a writer or speaker—but I am more than ordinarily mistaken if every mind open to conviction will not have been satisfied by what has been offered—that the tenth article of the Treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain, does nothing but confirm by a positive agreement a rule of the law of nations—indicated by reason, supported by the better opinion of writers, ratified by modern usage, dictated by justice and good faith, recognized by formal acts and declarations of different nations, witnessed by diplomatic testimony, sanctioned by our treaties with other countries, and by treaties between other countries—and conformable with sound policy and the true interests of the United States.

The discussion has been drawn out to so great a length, because the objections to this article are amongst those which have been urged with the greatest warmth and emphasis against the treaty, and its vindication from them, if satisfactory, must go far towards securing to it the public assent. Citizens of America! 'tis for you to perform your part of the task, 'tis for you to weigh with candour the arguments which have been submitted to your judgments, to consult without bias the integrity of your hearts; to exile prejudice and to immortalize on the altar of truth, the artifices of cabal and falsehood! There can then be no danger that patriotism will have to lament, or national honor to blush at, the sentence which you shall pronounce.

The articles, which adjust the matters of controversy between the two countries, all those which are permanent, have now been reviewed. Let me appeal to the consciences of those who have accompanied me in the review—if their articles were all that composed the treaty, would it be the better, that they should exist—or that all the sources of rupture and war with Great Britain should have survived the negotiation to extinguish them, and should still actually subsist in full vigour? If every enlightened and honest man must prefer the former—then let me make another observation and put another question. The remaining articles of the treaty, which constituting its commercial part, expire by their own limitation at the end of twelve years. It is in the power of either party consistently with the instrument to terminate them at the end of the expiration of the term.

war between France and Great Britain.

Is it at all probable that they can contain any thing so injurious, considering the short duration, which may be given to them, as to counterbalance the important consideration of preserving peace to this young country; as to warrant the excessive clamours which have been raised; as to authorize the horrid columns which are vented; and to justify the systematic efforts which are in operation to convulse our country and to hazard even civil war. §

CAMILLUS.

in attributing to him the principal sentiment, which is from memory but I have under my eye the number which witnesses his forgery.

§ In applying the character of dishonesty & turpitude to the principle of confiscation or sequestration—I am far from intending to brand as dishonest men, all those whose opinions favour it—I know there are some ancient spirits chargeable with the error, of whose integrity I think well.

From the Delaware Gazette.

To the author of the performance under the signature of BRUTUS, published in the Advertiser of Wednesday and Gazette of Friday last.

SIR,

I AM at a loss to conceive the motives which induced you to make a public attack against me, as the editor of the Delaware Gazette; for I would not hastily attribute to you improper motives.

You insinuate, sir, that the Delaware Gazette is not replete with the useful information that my address to the public led you to expect. Are you, sir, a subscriber to the Delaware Gazette? If you are, propriety of conduct should have dictated you to communicate your observations through the channel of that paper. If you are not a subscriber, you have no reason to complain that you are deceived in a paper which you have not, and probably never intended to, subscribe to.

There is some small difference between the man who from principles of philanthropy and public utility, endeavours to correct his fellow creature, & the person who under pretence of administering wholesome advice, intends destruction. To which of those classes of reformers your publication manifests you to belong, is not for me, but the public, to determine.

You say, sir, "that my declaration persuaded you to believe, that my sentiments of justice would restrain me from the promulgation of every thing injurious to truth, of every opinion which should not augment the mass of public virtue and knowledge." This, sir, would be equal to my declaring myself the political Pope of Delaware, omniscient and infallible. But I hope that I have a juster opinion of my own infirmities than to make such foolish vaunts. So far am I from believing any finite being to be possessed of that infallible touchstone of rectitude, which you have been pleased to extract from my address, that I have considered the promulgation of error in some measure necessary, by collision, to generate the spark which enlightens the torch of truth.

You, sir, cannot be so ignorant as not to know the argument used by logicians, called the argumentum ad absurdum, which by stating a false supposition and pursuing its consequences to the absurdity to which they tend, prove demonstrably the contrary