

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
30th November,

Feats of Horsemanship,

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Long, and Mr. Sully.

For the third time in America,
Mrs. SPINACUTA

Will ride on

TWO HORSES

In full speed.

Equestrian Exertions,

With a variety of Entertainments and Performances,
which Mr. Ricketts declines particularizing.

BY DESIRE,

Mr. Ricketts will ride a single Horse in full speed, and
dance to the tune of

THE FLOWERS OF EDINBURGH,

in the character of

A Highland Laddie.

The whole to conclude with

The PONEY RACES;

Or, **HUMOURS OF IERRE SACKS.**

In which will be introduced the Jockey Hornpipe
Scotch Reel.

N. B. Several Stoves are placed in different parts of
the Amphitheatre to render it warm.

Gentlemen in the Pit are requested not to throw glasses
or bottles in the ring, being attended with dangerous
consequences.

TICKETS and Places for the Boxes to be taken at
the Box-Office, at the Amphitheatre.

Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public,
that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in such
striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy
those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warranted,
his fittings short, and his terms easy.

His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-street.

November 11. \$197.

P. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he
invites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of
having their Portraits drawn, to take advantage of the
present time.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States
are hereby informed that according to the Statute of
Incorporation, a general Election for twenty five Directors
will be held at the Bank of the United States in the city
of Philadelphia on Monday the 4th day of January next, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws,
the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to
assemble in general meeting at the same place on Tuesday
the 5th day of January next at 5 o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the board of directors,
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

2d Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office
exclusive of the President shall be eligible for the next suc-
ceeding year, but the director who shall be president at the
time of an election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19 1795. *twet*

THE Members of St. Andrew's society are requested
to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Monday, the 30th
inst. at O'Ellers Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Officers of the Society will please give their atten-
dances at one o'clock to be on Table exactly at three
o'clock. It is particularly requested that such Gentlemen
intend to celebrate this Anniversary will send for
admission to either of the following members.

James Craig, Esq. north Front-street, No. 10

Richard Lake, Esq. Vine-street, No. 10

Mr. James Henderson, north Front-street, No. 9

Mr. Thomas Leiper, north Water-street, No. 13

Mr. Gaven Hamilton, jun. south 2d-street, No. 10

Mr. Robert Henderson, Chestnut-street, No. 22

Mr. John Shields, Chestnut-street, No. 16

William A. Tod, Esq. Walnut-street, No. 120

Dr. Andrew Spence, south Second-street, No. 120

By Order of the Society,
RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

Nov. 24.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Patron of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and
Royal Family of France, member of the College and Aca-
demy 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; Den-
tifice in powder, Opium; excellent Elixir for sweetening
the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes
Brushes and soft Sponges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-
street. *twet*

Public Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders in the Delaware and Schuylkill
Canal Company, that the annual election of Presi-
dent, Managers and other Officers of the Company, will
be held at the Company's Office, near the Bank of the
United States, in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in
January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

William Moore Smith, Secretary.

November 27. *w&stmsj*

Public Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders in the Philadelphia and Lancaster
Turnpike Company, that the annual election of Presi-
dent, Managers and other Officers of the said Company,
will be held at the Company's Office, near the Bank of
the United States, on the second Monday in January next,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

William Moore Smith, Secretary.

November 28. *w&stmsj*

T. STEPHENS,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 60 SOUTH SECOND-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that at his Store
they may be supplied with most of the modern Euro-
pean and other publications of merit on Politics, Divinity,
Law, the Belles Lettres, &c. &c. Also a great variety
of ELEGANT PRINTS and Paintings, and every arti-
cle in the Stationary business; which he continues, as
usual, to dispose of at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen's Libraries furnished or purchased; and the
utmost value, in exchange or cash, given for any quan-
tity of second hand Books.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the above Store on very
moderate terms.

May 2. *twet*

FOR SALE,

A most excellent Chair HORSE.

He is a deep black, and goes tolerably easy under the
saddle. Enquire at ROBERT M. ADAMS Livery Stable,
in South Alley between Market and Arch-street.

November 28. *twet*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

The following singular circumstance is copied from
an Edinburgh paper of Sept. last.

Some few days ago, a very extraordinary acci-
dent happened to a boy near Maidenhead; who
having put some gooseberries and fishing hooks in
the same pocket, unluckily swallowed one of the
hooks, and found part of the line in his mouth;
which, in endeavouring to pull up, fixed it in his
stomach: he immediately ran to a surgeon, who
could give him no relief till the following accident
happily relieved him. A small hole being made
in a leaden bullet, and the line put through it, the
boy swallowed the bullet, the surgeon held the line,
the weight of the bullet loosed the hook, and both
were easily drawn up.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

HAPPY Columbia, my native country that pos-
sesses every soil and clime, and a genius that can
command the stones of thy fields, and the trees of
thy forests, to perform all the acts of tillage, and
smooth water navigation!

My invention of the perpetual motion of the 6th
of the present month, will supersede the use of
draft cattle, in almost every instance, the fiddle and
turf excepted: It will plow, sow and mow—impel
all carriages or impede them, at the will of the con-
ductor—and will work on a variety of models ad
infinitum—and will apply wherever rotatory moti-
on can be used to advantage. I shall therefore pre-
tendition our honorable Congress to provide me with
the exclusive right of working all machines by
wedge, screw, lever or dead weight.

DAVID MOORE,

Inspector of flour for the Port of Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 16.

Yesterday the Circuit Court of the United States
for the district of South Carolina, which has been
sitting since the 26th day of October last, adjourned
until the 12th of May next.

During the session, the following appeals were
argued and decided upon—

Present—the Chief Justice of the United States,
and the Judge of the district.

Appellants. Respondents. Dec. of D^{ns} Judge.

1. Lavergne and others, J. Arnold, Affirmed.

2. Benjamin Moodie, vice-consul of his Britannic Majesty, } Ship Mermaid, do.

3. Do. Brig Eliza, do.

4. Do. Ship Thyrae, do.

5. Do. Brig Tivoly, do.

6. Do. Brig Favorite, do.

7. Do. Ship Brothers, do.

8. Lawrence Vidal, Ben. Moodie, Reversed.

9. John Michel, John Geyer, do.

10. Ben. Moodie, Ship Alfred, Affirmed.

11. Do. Ship Britannia, do.

12. Do. Ship Phebe Ann, do.

13. Do. Snow Potowmack, do.

14. Do. Brig Eliza, do.

15. Don Diego Morphy, Consul of his Catholic Majesty, } Ship Sacra Familia, do.

Yesterday an East Indian, named Rameceti, was
committed to jail, on the oath of Mrs. Repon, set-
ting forth, that on the night of the 3d instant, be-
tween nine and ten o'clock, an out-house at the
back of her kitchen in Union-street was discovered
to be on fire; that after the fire was extinguished,
about half a pound of powder was found scattered
on the floor; and that from the previous threats of
the said Rameceti, and his being seen running from
the house immediately after the fire was discovered,
she had good reason to suppose he had placed the
fire there.

The sloop Friendship, Capt. Johnson, left the
harbor yesterday, bound for the East-Indies; she
is the first vessel that has been dispatched to that
part of the world, by Carolina merchants, from
this state. It must afford pleasing reflections to
our citizens at large, to be informed of this circum-
stance, and to learn that our merchants, within the
course of a few years, notwithstanding the vexa-
tious interruptions their vessels have had to combat
with, are enabled to turn their attention to the dis-
tant shores of Asia and the Indian Isles, and to plan
voyages to bring home the valuable products of
those regions at a much lower rate than they have
heretofore been furnished to us.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 6.

Repulse of the Creek army, by the Chickasaws.

Extract of a letter from Opia Mingo, dated Chick-
saw nation, Sept. 29, 1795.

"About one thousand creeks came in order to
take the Chickasaw nation. They encamped in
the edge of the wood, back of Colbert's fort, to
the west of the town. They brought white peo-
ple with them, drums, and ammunition for a long
siege; a great number of them were on horseback.
In the morning they killed a woman just below
Colbert's fort, and advanced against it in a half
moon; their line extended half a mile. We met
them; (that is the Long Town warriors) gave
them battle, and beat them back. The warriors
of Big Town attacked and put them to the rout.
We pursued them about five miles, our horse on
their flanks, and our foot on their rear, and took
from them all their clothing, except their flaps,
the only clothes they had on when they made the
attack. The baggage consisted of their blankets
and clothing (except their flaps) their ammuni-
tion, kettles and their provisions. The loss of the
Chickasaws is six warriors and one woman killed;
and we have found of the Creeks twenty six killed,
and many more have been wounded. About two
hundred Chickasaws were engaged in defeating this
great army of Creeks."

This action must have taken place between the
22d and 29th of September.

Great numbers of people continue to pass this
place for Merry district. (the Cumberland country.)
Travellers report the waggon road to have proved
better than was expected, from its newness.

It is believed that peace will shortly take place
between the Creeks and Chickasaws—the officers
of government are using their utmost efforts to ef-
fect it.

C H A R G E,

Delivered by the Honourable Judge CAMPBELL,
to the Grand Jury, at the beginning of the su-
perior court of Washington district, at Septem-
ber term, and to the Grand Jury of Hamilton
district, at the commencement of the session in
October last.

A FREQUENT recurrence to first principles
is of great and lasting importance.

In a free government, obedience to the laws must
be carried into the feelings, the manners, and the
most familiar intercourse of men.

The object of all legitimate government, is,
the assertion and protection of the natural rights of
man.

The only criterion by which we can estimate the
portion of natural rights, surrendered by man on
entering into society, is the object of the surrender.
Now, the object for which a man resigns any por-
tion of his natural sovereignty over his own actions,
is, that he may be protected from the abuse of the
same dominion in other men.

In a state of nature the equality of rights is an
impotent theory, which inequalities of strength and
skill every moment violate. It is called into energy
and effect only by society.

Civil distinction must exist in the social body,
because it must possess organs destined for different
functions.

Government is not a scientific subtilty, but a
practical expedient for a general good.

The same necessity for the substitution of gen-
eral maxims, exists in politics as in morals. These
precise and inflexible principles, which yield nei-
ther to the seductions of passion, nor the suggesti-
ons of interest, ought to be the guide of public as
well as private morals.

The law is derived from duty, or from the ob-
ligation we are under to act agreeable to its pre-
cepts.

The law of nature and the necessary law of na-
tions, being founded on the nature of things, and
in particular on the nature of man, it fol-
lows, that this law of nature and nations is immu-
table.

The statute laws of any society or state are mu-
table, agreeable to the will of its legislature. The
general law of society is, that each should do for
others whatever their necessities require, and they
are capable of doing, without neglecting what
they owe to themselves; a law which all men ought
to observe in order to live agreeably to their nature,
and in conformity to the views of our creator; a
law that our own safety, our happiness, our most
precious advantages ought to render sacred to ev-
ery one of us.

Such is the duty of every citizen: But who ful-
fils his duty?

The obligations that bind us as citizens, are ex-
ternal and internal.

The obligation is internal, as it binds the con-
science, and as it comprehends the rules of our du-
ty; it is external, as it is considered relatively to
other men.

It is to be lamented, that those internal obli-
gations have so little influence over the minds and ac-
tions of many of the citizens.

The laws of society are of such importance to
the safety of all states, that if individuals are suf-
fered to trample them under their feet with impa-
nity, no person can flatter himself with the hopes
of self-preservation, nor of enjoying tranquility,
whatever wife, just, and moderate conduct he may
pursue.

Whenever men unite in society, they direct them-
selves of certain natural rights, agreeable to the
complexion and rules of the state. Each citizen
subjects himself to the authority of the entire body.
The authority of all over each member, essentially
belongs to the body politic; but the exercise of
that authority may be placed in different hands,
according as the society shall ordain.

The end of civil society is procuring for the ci-
tizens whatever their necessities require, the con-
veniences and accommodations of life, and in ge-
neral, whatever constitutes happiness, with the
peaceful possession of property, a method of ob-
taining justice with security, and a mutual defence
against all violence from without.

In order to perform with propriety, the duties
of the office now required of you, it is necessary
that you should have a general knowledge of the
laws from which those duties are derived.

The language of the laws under which you are
to act, is restrictive. The criminal code of all
nations consists of prohibitions, and whatever is
not prohibited by the law, men every where con-
ceive themselves entitled to do with impunity.

Thus, Gentlemen, have I delineated to you in
as concise a manner as possible, the general max-
ims which ought to be strictly observed by all.

Your duty, in this particular, will be to enquire
where the laws have been violated, either by doing
that which they forbid to be done, or omitting to
do those things which they require to be put in ex-
ecution. These laws, in general, are called decla-
ratory and prohibitory laws.

Delinquents under the law, are to be arrested, by
systematic process, originating from you.

The oath of your foreman, will point out to
you, in cogent and forcible language, the line of
conduct you are to observe in forwarding present-
ments.

You ought to remember with cautious attention,
that those who are charged before you, are pro-
ceeded against, as to your body, on *ex parte* evi-
dence. You ought undoubtedly to weigh well the
force of the testimony brought against any one.

A man suffers greatly in person and property, when
wrongfully accused.

You see, gentlemen, from the foregoing reason-
ings, what a complex machine government is.—
Are you ripe for the full enjoyment of this blessing?
Or would you be more wise, more prudent, to re-
ly a while longer on the patronage of Congress?

That great, that magnanimous body, is composed
of the wisest, of the best men, that ever graced
any age or any country. What chief magistrate
ever possessed the virtues, the personal and mental
accomplishments of our Washington, who now fills,
& we hope long will fill the President's chair. The
wisdom of Congress is conspicuous in her legislative
acts.

Are you possessed of circulating wealth sufficient
to support a separate and independent state, with a
republican form of government, as the ordinance
admits of, when you are sixty thousand in number?
I confess I have my doubts. I had rather rely on
the patronage of Congress a while longer; but if
it is the will of a majority to be in the federal go-
vernment, as an independent state, I freely acqui-
esce. He cannot be called a good citizen, who op-
poses the will of a majority, when constitutionally
deliberating.

The harmony of the present government, as to
its internal concerns, is very great. Will it be so
on a change? Are we not in a prosperous situa-
tion? What is the criterion to judge whether a
country is in a flourishing state or not?

When the constitution is observed, when the laws
are faithfully executed, when commerce and agri-
culture flourish, the country is undoubtedly in a
prosperous situation.

Is not this the case with our country? Yes, in a
most supereminent degree. Compare the situation
of the United States to what it was at the end of
the war, and then gratitude will force itself on the
minds of every rational creature. Gratitude for
those patriots who have procured for us such hap-
piness.

Such, then, being the flourishing situation of
our country, why such discontents throughout the
union. Oh, my fellow citizens, I am astonished at
the instability of your minds! you censure the ex-
ecutive council of America for ratifying the treaty
lately made with Great Britain. Are the blessings
of peace of so little consequence with you? What is
the situation of your finances? Is your treasury
full of specie? Have you ships at sea ready for any
emergency? But were you in possession of all these
things, you ought not to court war. Peace is the
blessing of any people, and peace is the very spirit,
the essence of a republican government.

From the different publications I have seen in the
newspapers, with respect to the treaty lately enter-
ed into between the United States and Great Bri-
tain, I conceive the present crisis among the most
important since the revolution.

Remember, Gentlemen, perfection is not to be
expected in human councils. If then, you see any
errors in the administration of government, apply
for a reform in a constitutional manner.

Your government is founded on a solid basis.—
Your constitution and laws are promulgated. No
man can violate them, without rendering himself ob-
noxious to their penalties.

To meet in disorderly companies—to burn ef-
figies—and to commit wanton follies, are the
works of little minds and of children. I have always
thought the fomenters of such scenes—with to pull
down and degrade other men, that they may build
for themselves on their ruins.

How many great and good men have suffered by
such unmanly conduct? Cicero, Bolingbroke,
Marlborough, Columbus, and our countryman Fay-
ette, became the victims of such intrigues.

Let me now speak more particularly of our own
country; I mean the Territory south of Ohio.

Was ever any state or nation in a more flourish-
ing situation? The necessities of life of all kinds,
abound here. The many thousands who are emi-
grating from the other states to this territory, find
plenty at a very moderate price. We now enjoy
peace from our numerous savage enemies. Imitate
the virtues and magnanimity of your government.—
He waded through scenes of difficulties and oppo-
sition, until he arrived safe in port. The impor-
tunities of the people here for protection, and at times
the disorderly conduct of some of them, affected
him, on one hand, like a devouring Scylla. On
the other hand, the opposition of Congress to his
plans of offensive operations against the predatory
Indians, involved him in a series of difficulties: but
by observing the constitution, and his official or-
ders, which orders sometimes to you appeared
hard, he has brought things to a happy issue.

We now enjoy peace, affluence and every bless-
ing that a people can covet; yet some persons a-
mong us are not happy.

Is it possible, that all governments are theoretic-
al; a mere name?

When we were involved in war, we complained
of the misfortunes of war. We now enjoy peace,
and some court war.

Thus have I brought to your view some of the
maxims of the most approved writers on govern-
ment, interperfed with many of my own observa-
tions, since I have had the honor to preside as one
of the judges of the superior court in this territo-
ry.

As the nature and essence of government is af-
fected by new ideas some people asfix to words, you
will permit me to contradict the common place say-
ing of the demagogue democrats, that magistrates
are servants of the people. The inspired writer,
St. Paul, enforces obedience to the laws. Let ev-
ery one of you, says he, pay a dutiful subjection to
civil government; for magistracy is a divine ap-
pointment. They who refuse subjection to the regu-
lations of civil society, render themselves obnox-
ious to punishment: For civil magistracy is armed
with terror, not against virtue, but against vice.—
It is therefore the incumbent duty of citizens to
pay a subjection to the laws of civil society, not
merely from a dread of punishment, but from a
principle of conscience.

In my opinion, there is no more Godlike cha-
racter than a chief magistrate, sitting in the chair
of state, executing the laws impartially, amidst a
free and grateful people.

I shall now conclude, after impressing on your
minds, with an anxious solicitude for your happi-
ness, that order, virtue, and harmony, in a social
state, are the duty and dignity of man, and, in all
events, his wisest and safest course.

**Reply and presentment of the Grand Jury of Wash-
ington district.**

At the close of the term, in which the for-
charge was delivered, the Grand Jury made the
following presentment:

THE Grand Jury for the district of Wash-
ington, having heard with great concern, from
reports, and the publications in the different
papers, that great discontent has prevailed in
parts of the United States of America, on a