

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Items include Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp., and EXCHANGE.

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND For adding to the Establishment already founded by Mr. RICKETTS, For purchasing Fire Wood, To be distributed by the Corporation, Amongst such Families as may be distressed for Fuel in the inclement seasons.

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 19,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

As great a variety of Entertainments As can be possibly collected, or have yet been exhibited at the Amphitheatre.

Mr. Ricketts and every individual of his Company, will exert themselves to do their utmost in rendering satisfaction to those who may please to visit the House for this evening.

To particularise the various FEATS of

Horsemanship,

STAGE and other PERFORMANCES.

On this occasion, would it be conceived, be unnecessary; as there can be little doubt of a great assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose humanity will induce their attendance.

The Night's Amusements will, I hope, keep pace with the good intention of the institution, and render perfect satisfaction to every person present.

Tickets may be had at the box office adjoining the Amphitheatre, and at Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

The Doors in future to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock.

Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

Positively the last Night but Two.

NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at half an hour after FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at half past SIX o'clock, for the remainder of the Season.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20,

Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Table with 2 columns: Role and Actor. Roles include Hamlet, King, Ghost, Horatio, Laertes, Polonius, etc.

To which will be added,

(For that night only) reduced to one Act, The Pantomime Entertainment of

Robinson Crusoe;

Or, FRIDAY'S DELIVERANCE.

(With the original Music, Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.)

Table with 2 columns: Role and Actor. Roles include Robinson Crusoe, Pantaloon, Pierot, etc.

In the course of the Entertainment,

A DANCE OF SAVAGES,

By Messrs. Lege, Warrell, jun. Darley, jun. Mitchell, Bliffett, T. Warrell, &c.

* On Friday, a Comedy, (never performed here) called, RULE A WIFE, AND HAVE A WIFE; with the Farce of TWO STRINGS TO YUR BOW; or the Man with Two Masters; with other Entertainments—For the benefit of Mr. Harwood.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE's Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price 25 Cents]

By SAMUEL H. SMITH, No. 118, Chestnut-Street, LETTERS

OF HELVIDIUS:

In reply to Pacificus, on the President's Proclamation of Neutrality. Ascribed to Mr. MADISON.

Lately Published.

Pacificus—Political Truth—Paterson's Charge. In a few Days will be published, [Price 25 cents]

A REVIEW of the QUESTION—In whom has the Constitution vested the Treaty power? By a Senator of the United States.

April 18. 1aw4w.

A CHARGE.

Delivered to the Grand Jury for the District of Pennsylvania, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, at Philadelphia, April 12, 1796.

BY JAMES TREDDELL,

One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Published at the request of the Grand Jury.) Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The business for which you are now assembled is of no small consequence to the peace and happiness of the community. The people of the United States having thought proper to establish a government for the management of all its general concerns, in which not one state only, but all the states are equally interested, it is necessary to take care that their intentions may not be defeated by the misconduct of any individuals. All who love their country may be expected to obey its laws; those who live right notions of a republican government, and possess a proper degree of zeal and virtue to support it, will cheerfully submit to the only terms upon which it can be enjoyed, a deference of private sentiment to that of the public constitutionally expressed; men of morality will in all instances abstain from any criminal conduct which may injure any individual, community, or mankind at large. We men of these happy dispositions, civil laws would be useless, and we should in fact see something like that millennium which has been so languinely the theme not only of heated divines, but of some enthusiastic politicians. Experience too forcibly teaches us, that in all countries, even in those most happily situated, even in our own, enjoying every political blessing to which the mind of man can aspire, there are bad men, incapable of being restrained by any moral or political tie, from devising the most nefarious schemes and perpetrating the most wicked actions. The instances, I trust, are rare, but we are well convinced of the reality of some.

The general objects of the criminal law of the United States are the following:

- 1. Offences against the United States, considered in their national character, for the internal purposes of union, and wherein their own government is alone concerned.
2. Offences against the United States, considered in their national character as one among the nations of the earth, holding a common cognizance of offences against the universal law of society, committed out of the limits of any particular territory.
3. Offences against the United States, considered in their national character as connected with other nations either by the common tie of the laws of nature, or by any particular treaty or compact.

A full discussion of each of these branches of jurisdiction would take up your time in a manner equally tedious and unuseful. I shall therefore only observe upon such detached parts of the subject as may appear most interesting in a discourse of a general nature on the present occasion.

Under the first head I shall mention only one offence, but that of the greatest importance, and which cannot be too frequently the object of consideration. The offence I speak of is that of Treason.

As it is not only natural, but the duty of every government to take care of its own preservation, this crime in all countries is considered of the highest rank; the object of it being the total destruction of the government itself, and of course of all the order, peace, security, and happiness connected with it, thus involving (where the government is a good one) the greatest accumulation of public and private misery which any crime can possibly occasion. But where so much is at stake an extraordinary degree of jealousy is usually proportioned to it, which jealousy will be entertained by a bad government as well as a good one, and always in a greater degree from a consciousness of deserving ill. Accordingly it has in fact happened, that in most countries, in all ages, and under all forms of government, the abuses which have been committed in prosecutions for this offence have been among the most atrocious ever perpetrated to the injury of mankind. Suspicion has supplied the place of evidence, the most distant approaches of danger have armed the hand of power against the greatest of men, and not unfrequently the highest instances of public virtue have been doomed to the punishment of the highest public offences. Happily for the United States, such scenes have been known to them only by the history of other nations. The mildness of their own governments has long been one of the most distinguished, as well as one of the most honorable characteristics of their country. But the framers of the present constitution of the United States were too wise to depend for permanent security on occasional temper, or even the strong and tried basis of a national character.

Knowing well the mischiefs which prosecutions for this offence had occasioned, glowing with proper indignation at the tyrannies of other countries, and thinking no precaution too great to exclude them from their own, they took especial care to guard against the danger of such, by provisions in the constitution anxiously adapted to that end. Every person conversant in such subjects knows, that the great engines of this species of judicial tyranny have been these. 1. So loose a definition of the crime that it was easy by means of plausible subtleties, to charge that as an act of treason which was never intended to be deemed such. 2. The admission of such slender proof that an unprincipled government in intemperate times, taking advantage of favorable conjunctures, could often find means to obtain the conviction of an obnoxious tho' innocent man. 3. (And which is scarcely credible, if the proofs of it were not too numerous and too plain to be questioned) A spirit of rapacity, which dictated accusations of treason upon insufficient grounds, in order to obtain the benefit of the forfeiture of property, annexed to the crime. Thus infamously taking away a man's life to rob himself and his family of his estate! Such have been the methods by which man has preyed on his fellow man, and inhuman tyrants, without one spark of feeling, have sported with the happiness, the peace, the security of the human race! The provisions

in our constitution meet each of these causes of so many evils, and I trust will for ever prove a sufficient barrier against them, should it be the fate of this country, at any future unhappy period, to have to dread a tyrannical disposition it has never yet experienced.

Before I dismiss this subject, I cannot avoid recalling to your recollection with emotion and gratitude the memorable events of a very recent period, a period which will form as bright a page as any in the American annals. A large and considerable part of this important state appeared in open insurrection against the government, after having been gradually seduced to it by the basest artificers; and the grossest misrepresentations of a few designing men, whose views in all probability were much deeper and more malignant than they were avowed to be. The executive branch of the government, in duty bound to suppress this insurrection by every constitutional means in its power, but willing before the exertion of force to try the effect of lenient measures, although justly irritated by some very exasperating instances of private injury in defiance of public authority, sent in concurrence with the executive of the state, a respectable delegation of men standing high in the public estimation, to state to the insurgents the criminality and danger of their conduct, and to try every pacific means of rendering a recourse to arms unnecessary, even offering a general pardon on condition of general submission. But this humane effort failed of its effect: though it conciliated many, the conduct of others too plainly shewed that nothing but arms could restore the law to its wanted energy. This means was then employed, in a manner worthy of the government of a free people, by a militia of different states cheerfully obeying the orders they received, among whom were found many who, sacrificing all private considerations, engaged voluntarily in the service with a disinterestedness, alacrity and zeal which I believe have seldom been equalled, and never exceeded on any similar occasion. Nor was this merit altogether confined to these who were personally partial to the government, and supported it with warmth from affection and sympathy. Several who had strong prejudices against some of its most important measures, even those which afforded the pretext if not the ground of the insurrection, readily engaged with them in support of the common cause of their country, of republicanism whose principles were so daringly attacked, of order in danger of being immediately subverted, of justice which was set at defiance, of those social ties without which liberty is a name, and existence of no value. Success beyond the most sanguine expectations followed measures so honorably begun, and so nobly conducted. In three months the insurrection was suppressed. The principal fomenters of it either fled from the danger as it approached, or by disgraceful means sheltered themselves from the punishment of their crimes. Many who had been more deluded than criminal were probably seriously convinced of their errors, and disposed to repair them. Not a drop of blood was holily shed in the field. Vast numbers partook of an amnesty freely offered; a few only, comparatively, were reserved for trial; two alone have been convicted, to whom has since been extended the sceptre of mercy. The whole scene has exhibited a lesson for governments and people, which never before was displayed on the theatre of the world. God grant it may not be without its effect on other times and other countries, nor ever be obliterated from the memory of its own.

2. The second class of offences I proposed to speak of was, such as are committed against the U. States, considered in their national character as one among the nations of the earth holding a common cognizance of offences against the universal law of society, committed out of the limits of any particular territory.

Crimes of this description, among others, are piracy and murder committed on the high seas. These being committed out of the particular territory of any state must either go without any punishment at all, or be equally punishable by any nation into whose country the criminals may afterwards arrive. They being unquestionably a violation of that law of nature by which man is bound to abstain from injuring a fellow-creature wherever he meet with him, and more especially from robbing or murdering him; all civilized nations concur in the punishment of such offences, each nation proceeding to enforce the law of nature in such instances, in the manner which it conceives most conducive to justice. The laws of the United States have made special provisions on this important subject.

3. The remaining class of offences I stated is, such as are committed against the United States considered in their national character as connected with other nations, either by the common tie of the law of nature or by some particular treaty or compact.

The principles which regard the former class of offences are principles, in general much better understood than the principles of this class. But yet this in itself is of great importance, and ever since the present unfortunate war has prevailed in Europe it has been of the greatest. I hope therefore you will not think your time mispent, while we employ a little consideration upon it.

Though particular incidental duties may be incumbent upon individuals, when their own nation is engaged either wholly or partially in a war, yet as in such a case it is most probable they will receive express injunctions from the legislature, and there is no present appearance of such an event, I shall confine any attention under this head, to those which result from a state of general peace, as to the world in general or a state of neutrality in respect to other nations at war when our own is at peace.

The first, though it gives occasion to the exercise of many humane and benevolent virtues, seldom can occasion offences of a kind peculiar to itself. It will therefore be sufficient, to observe generally, that no nation, when in a state of peace with another nation can justify doing it any injury whatever; that if any injury is committed by authority of the government itself, the government is immediately answerable for it, and if due satisfaction be not given, it is a justifiable cause of war, or of any lesser species of hostility which may be deemed adequate

to the object; that if any injury is committed, tho' without the authority of government, by a citizen of one nation against another nation, or any individual of it, when no redress can be otherwise obtained, it is a cause of complaint which may be presented by the one nation against the other, in consequence of which it becomes the immediate duty of the government of the aggressor to enquire into the complaint, and upon satisfactory proof to afford all the redress it is susceptible of; and if this be not done, it may be considered as an indication of a hostile disposition in the government, and the nation injured may proceed to such vindictory measures as upon a fair construction of all the circumstances of the case it shall deem most advisable. Since therefore a whole nation may be answerable, even at the hazard of a war, for any violation of the law of nations which its citizens may commit, and since each citizen is entitled to the full protection of his own government upon the principles I have stated, it follows that each citizen must be answerable to his own government for a disregard of his duty in this particular, he being indispensably bound to serve his country by every means in his power, and not to injure, much less disgrace it by any. This being a result of natural reason and propriety, it forms a part of what is called the common law, though statutes, to give it greater force and efficacy, frequently make express provisions on the subject, as has been done by the Congress of the United States. But as it is altogether a subject of national concern, as these entrusted with the national authority in this particular must be responsible for the rules of action observed in relation to it within their own territory, as various unforeseen variations from general principles, not capable in their nature of reaching every possible case, may be rendered justifiable by extraordinary exigencies of which alone each nation must judge for itself, each nation has the power of prescribing rules for the observation of its own citizens in this particular, and in our nation this power is expressly delegated to the Congress of the United States. If therefore they should prescribe different rules on this subject for the observation of their own citizens, than those which theoretical writers on the law of nations teach, I apprehend the citizens of the United States must obey that rule prescribed by the competent authority of their own government, which in the exercise of this, as well as every other species of constitutional authority, binds the whole because it is appointed a trustee for the whole to whose wisdom and discretion the subject is submitted. Consequently, when an individual is guilty of a violation of what is usually termed the law of nations in our own territory, he is not chargeable with this in our courts merely as a violation of the law of nations, but as a violation of the law of his own country of which the law of nations is a part, and of which Congress is the sole expounder as to us when it takes that duty upon it. When no act of Congress interferes it is an offence at common law, in the same manner and upon the same principle as any other offence committed against the common law, and in respect to which no particular statute had passed. Where there is any special act on the subject, it is an offence against that act in the same manner and upon the same principle as an offence committed against the common law, and in respect to which no particular statute had passed. Where there is any special act on the subject, it is an offence against that act in the same manner and upon the same principle as an offence committed against the common law, and in respect to which no particular statute had passed.

2. Those general duties incumbent upon the government and its citizens as to mankind at large, when in a state of universal peace, cannot be changed merely by the event of two other nations being at war, with which the United States have no connection. In regard to them, however, certain new duties arise superadded to the former, which being relative to the peculiar nature of the case, may be called duties of neutrality, it being inconsistent with the pacific conduct due to both to favour the hostile purposes of either. What may be construed to do so would open a large field of enquiry, with which I shall not now trouble you, but of which, within these few years you have heard a great deal. If one of the hostile powers should even be an ally, which the United States are bound by an antecedent treaty, either generally or partially to assist, I apprehend no individual citizen could be justified in actually affording assistance, unless the Congress of the United States, with whom the power of declaring war or authorizing any actual hostilities is invested, should direct or authorize such assistance to be given, they being to judge in relation to those objects, in all cases of that description, of the nature of the obligation, as it originally existed, whether any change of circumstances has since intervened to do away or weaken its force; or if assistance is to be afforded, at what time and in what manner, and also to what extent it shall be afforded; since in all these respects the nation, whom Congress represent on this occasion, is accountable on the one hand to the other contracting power for a proper observance of the public faith pledged by such treaty; and on the other hand the Congress are responsible to their own country, that any reciprocal rights of the United States are duly protected and secured, and their real interest and safety not disregarded. Until therefore some active measure of this kind be taken, each individual is undoubtedly bound to act according to the existing situation of his country, which is a state of peace until a state of war, or any inferior state of actual hostility is created by the authority constituted for that purpose. In this situation the United States were at the commencement of the present European war, and have uniformly remained since. Upon these principles was grounded that proclamation of the President, the propriety and utility of which have become more apparent under every discussion. The Congress, though so often in session since the war began, never have decided that any obligation of duty required, or any motive of policy induced