

THE PANTHEON,
And Ricketts' Amphitheatre,
 For Equestrian and Stage performances. Corner of
 Chestnut and Sixth-streets, will be opened on **MON-**
DAY, October 10th, with a
Brilliant Display of Scenery,
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTINGS,
New lights, and a great variety of
SUPERB DECORATIONS.
 Mr. Ricketts will endeavor to make the entertain-
 ments of each evening as agreeable as possible, being re-
 solved to use his best exertions to render satisfaction to
 his friends and patrons.
 The doors will open at 6 o'clock—Performance
 commences at 7—Boxes 75. 6d.—Pit 35. 9d.
 Tickets to be had at the ticket office of the Pantheon,
 and at Sellers's hotel.
 Evenings of Performance to be Monday, Wednes-
 day, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 153.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit.
 BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of
 September, in the twenty-first year of the independence
 of the United States of America, William Cobbett of
 the said district hath deposited in this office the Title of
 a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in
 the words following, to wit:
 "The Political Censor, or Review of the most inter-
 esting political occurrences relative to the United States
 of America—By Peter Porcupine"—In conformity to
 the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled
 "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing
 the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors
 and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein
 mentioned."
 SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
 District Pennsylvania.

For Charter,
 The Danish Barque **BENEVENTURA,**
 Samuel Stub, master,
 A good vessel, of about two hundred
 tons burthen.
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
 dtf
 Sept. 17.

For Charter,
 The Ship **Dominick Terry,**
 Jacob De Hart, master: an excellent
 vessel, of about 300 barrels burthen.
Jesse & Robert Waln.
 d
 September 27.

For Cork,
 The Ship **Mary Ann,**
 Francis Stuart, master: is a strong, good
 ship, sails fast, and has good accommo-
 dations for passengers. Great part of her cargo being
 ready, she will sail in 10 days. For freight or passage
 apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Shortall's wharf,
 Or to **Stuart & Barr.**
 Sept. 29. dtf
 No. 100, South Front-street.

FOR LONDON,
 The capital ship **CERES,**
 To sail soon:—For freight or passage
 apply to **DAVY, ROBERTS & Co.** or
John Vaughan,
 Front-street.
 September 10.

DISTRICT COURT,
 Pennsylvania District, }
 IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, from the
 Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the Dis-
 trict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylv-
 ania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the
 Merchant's Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia,
 on Wednesday the 12th day of October inst. at 12 o'clock
 at noon, the SHIP called

The JOSEPHUS,
 With all and singular her tackle, appa-
 ratus, and furniture, as the same now are,
 the said ship having been condemned to pay mariners
 wages, &c.
WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
 Marshal's Office, 4th October, 1796. d

For Sale,
 The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER LIVELY,
 now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr.
 Yard at Kestonburg, of live-oak and red-cedar—her di-
 mensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6
 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and car-
 ries between 5 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being
 well known here, any further description of her is unne-
 cessary—Justice it to say, that she is not inferior to any
 vessel of her size in any respect whatever—For terms ap-
 ply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
 No. 149, South Front-street.
 Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from
 on board the Brigantine **LIBERTY,** Captain **MURPHEY,**
 at said wharf.

100 Hogheads prime Havana Molasses.
 He has likewise for sale,
 A few packages of **CALCUTTA GOODS**—Consisting of,
 Fudgin Cloths, Humbugs, Tickerys, Baftacs, Coffees,
 Barbair, Pullicat and Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Guzenahs,
 black Taffates, Choppa Romals, Gurrals, Patna Chintees
 &c. &c. Allo.
 A quantity of Rhode-Island **CHEESE,** Spermaceti **CAN-**
DLES, and a few barrels **BEEF.**
 October 3. 6t. *

For Glasgow,
 The good brig **COMMERCE,**
 E. TALLMAN, master.
 Will sail from New-York, the 9th inst. having two
 thirds of her cargo ready to go on board—She is intended
 to return to Philadelphia very early in the Spring. For
 freight or passage apply to **THOMAS SIMPSON,**
 at Samuel Breck, junr's,
 South Third-street,
 Oct. 3. 5
 Opposite Mr. Chew's Gardens.

For Boston,
 The Schooner **JOHN,**
 A constant trader, Peter Coffin, master,
 lying at Mr. Vanuxem's wharf, will sail in all next week.
 For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or to
Edward Stow, junr.
 Who has received by the above vessel,
 Some excellent Pickled Salmon,
 and a few quintals of the
 Very best kind of Dumb Fish.
 September 30. 49

For New-York, Newport,
 and Providence,
 The new Sloop **EAGLE,**
 John Earl, master: will sail in a few days; has elegant
 accommodations for passengers, and will take freight on
 moderate terms. Apply to the master on board, or to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
 Oct. 5. dtf

From the **COLUMBIAN MIRROR,** and **Alexandria**
Gazette.

To the Freeholders of the counties of Prince Wil-
 liam, Stafford and Fairfax.

Fellow Citizens,
 IT has ever been my opinion that the suffrages
 of freemen, at all elections, ought to be given in
 the most free and unbiassed manner, and, therefore,
 disapprove of personal applications to individuals
 for their votes, a practice which ought to be dis-
 countenanced in a republican government, where
 the interests of the citizens so materially depend on
 the proper exercise of the right of suffrage.—But
 it is also my opinion that the political sentiments of
 every man who offers himself as a candidate for
 any office ought to be well known and understood.
 I will, therefore, disclose mine to you, as far as
 relate to the subject of this address, with that free-
 dom and candour which become a republican.

When I first offered myself as a candidate for
 your suffrages, as an elector of the President and
 Vice-President of the United States, at the ap-
 proaching election which will take place at your
 respective Court houses on the first Monday in No-
 vember next, I had a hope that the great and good
 man, who has so wisely and happily administered
 the first of these important offices, would not have
 made it necessary at this period to choose his suc-
 cessor. In that hope I have been disappointed.
 He has requested, in a paternal and affectionate ad-
 dress to his fellow-citizens, that he might not be
 considered among the number of those out of whom
 a choice is to be made.

I hold it essential to the prosperity and felicity
 of our country, that the successor of our beloved
 President be one who will conduct our public af-
 fairs upon the same principles which have governed
 his administration, as well with respect to all foreign
 nations, as with respect to the several States.—Un-
 der this persuasion, if it shall happen that I have
 the honour to represent you at the election, I shall,
 after obtaining all the information in my power
 respecting the different characters, give a vote for
 him who will most probably persevere in the course
 of his predecessor as nearly as circumstances will
 admit.

Mr. Patrick Henry and Mr. Thomas Jefferson,
 of Virginia, Mr. John Adams, of Massachusetts,
 and Mr. Thomas Pinckney, of South-Carolina,
 are the gentlemen who will probably be voted for,
 and although I am determined, should I be your
 representative, not finally to decide on the charac-
 ters for whom I shall vote until the meeting of the
 electors; yet I am free to declare, that if I retain
 my present impressions, I shall vote for Patrick Hen-
 ry and John Adams.

Mr. Henry's character must be well known to
 you. His early and manly opposition to the usur-
 pation of the British Parliament, which brought
 about our happy revolution; his diligence and wis-
 dom while at the head of the government of this
 State; his exemplary and praise-worthy conduct
 since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; his
 love of order and hatred of despotism, whether of
 the one, or of the many, united to his great abili-
 ties and fixed attachment to republican principles,
 justly entitle him to universal confidence.

Mr. Adams has served his country usefully and
 faithfully, in various high political stations, from
 the first dawn of the revolution to the present time.
 I know no man more likely to persevere in that
 policy which has so long promoted the prosperity
 and preserved the tranquillity of the United States,
 and I think it neither wise nor generous to discard
 a public servant who has faithfully served his coun-
 try more than twenty years. But much pains have
 been taken by some among us who were opposed to
 the adoption of the federal constitution, and who
 continually abuse the administration of the federal
 government, to induce you to believe that Mr. Ad-
 ams is a friend to monarchy and hereditary titles.

The bare mention of the confidence reposed in
 him, at different and trying periods, by his fellow-
 citizens, will be sufficient to refute so groundless a
 charge. From the time of the election of the first
 American congress, until the year 1779, Mr. Ad-
 ams was a member of that patriotic body. A-
 bout that time he was joined by Congress with Dr.
 Franklin as commissioner to the court of France;
 upon his return to America he was a principal a-
 gent in the formation of the present constitution of
 the State of Massachusetts, which, surely, presents
 no monarchical or aristocratical features, but is most
 purely and truly republican.—And about the year
 1782 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to
 the States general of the United Netherlands—ne-
 gotiated an advantageous treaty, and obtained a ve-
 ry considerable and necessary loan from that gov-
 ernment for the United States. In the same year
 he was one of the commissioners who made the
 treaty of peace with Great-Britain; can it be pre-
 sumed that his co-patriots, with whom he had served
 in congress from the commencement of the war,
 who had seen him; in that body, rise to second the
 motion for American independence and freedom, a
 time which tried men's souls, were not acquainted
 with his political principles? or that they would
 have entrusted the most important interests of the
 United States to a citizen who had not fully evinced
 his republican principles and zeal for the public
 good? Soon after the conclusion of the war he was
 appointed ambassador to the court of London, and
 since the adoption of the federal constitution, he
 has been twice chosen vice-president of the United
 States—Credulous, indeed, must he be who can
 believe a bare assertion that such a man is a friend
 to monarchy. Mr. Adams, in a book written by
 him, in the year 1786, entitled, "A Defence of the
 Constitutions of Government of the United
 States of America," has, with great ability, point-
 ed out the superior advantages of a republican gov-
 ernment; and yet some are hardy enough to as-
 sert that, in that book, he discovers his preference
 of a monarchy to any other form of government.

The following extract will, I think, disprove the
 assertion, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced
 man.—In page 95 he says, "After all, let us com-
 pare every constitution we have seen with those of
 the United States of America, and we shall have
 no reason to blush for our country; on the contra-

ry, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon
 our knees, in gratitude to heaven for having been
 graciously pleased to give us birth and education in
 that country, and for having destined us to live
 under her laws.—We shall have reason to exult if
 we make our comparison with England and the
 English constitution. Our people are undoubtedly
 sovereign.—All the landed and other property is
 in the hands of the citizens—not only their repre-
 sentatives, but their senators and governors are an-
 nually chosen. There are no hereditary titles, hon-
 ours, offices nor distinctions. The legislative, exe-
 cutive and judicial powers are carefully separated
 from each other. The powers of the one, the few
 and the many, are nicely balanced in their legisla-
 tures. Trials by jury are preserved in all their
 glory, and there is no standing army. The habeas
 corpus is in full force, and the press is the most free
 in the world; and where all these circumstances
 take place, it is unnecessary to add that the laws
 alone can govern."

What words could Mr. Adams have used which
 would more fully express his preference of an elect-
 ive chief magistrate and an elective senate, to an
 hereditary monarch or chief magistrate and an her-
 editary senate?

Attempts are made to excite your fears for the
 interests of Potomac, and to induce you to believe
 that our eastern brethren are not friendly to the Fe-
 deral City.
 "One of the expedients of party to acquire in-
 fluence with particular districts, is, to misrepresent
 the opinions and aims of other districts." Can you
 believe, my fellow-citizens, that the congress of the
 United States, after pledging the public faith by a
 solemn act, establishing the permanent seat of gov-
 ernment of the United States on the Potomac;—
 the immense expenditures of money, as well by the
 public as individuals in that city, confiding in the
 public faith; and after having guaranteed a con-
 siderable loan for the purpose of carrying on the
 public buildings—will be so regardless of the pre-
 servation of the union, and the principles of justice,
 as to repeal that act. But if any are so uncharita-
 bly disposed as to believe, that a President of the
 United States will regard the local advantages of
 his own State more than the general good of the
 union, they have nothing to fear on that score, ei-
 ther from Mr. Henry as a Virginian, or Mr. Adams
 as a Massachusettsian. The geographical situa-
 tion of Massachusetts, precludes the expectation
 that the seat of government can ever be established
 there; and it is evidently more to the interest of
 the people of that State, that congress should remove
 to Potomac, than that they should remain in Phila-
 delphia or any other large town: but if it remains
 in Philadelphia, they are excluded from every ad-
 vantage arising from the seat of government, in
 consequence of the great wealth and population of
 that city.

I think it unnecessary to state, in a public address,
 all the causes of my preference of Mr. Henry and
 Mr. Adams, or either of them, to Mr. Jefferson; yet
 I think it my duty to declare, that Mr. Jefferson's
 conduct, when governor of Virginia, in the year
 1781, in abandoning the trust with which he was
 charged, at the moment of an invasion of the en-
 emy, by which great confusion, loss and distress ac-
 crued to the State, in the destruction of public re-
 cords and vouchers for general expenditures, and
 his retirement from the office of secretary of State,
 at a time when the peace and tranquillity of the
 United States appeared in extraordinary peril, are,
 in my opinion, strong objections against his ap-
 pointment to the office of President of the United
 States. These instances shew him to want firm-
 ness; and a man who shall once have abandoned
 the helm in the hour of danger, or at the appearance
 of a tempest, seems not fit to be trusted in better
 times, for no one can know how soon, or from
 whence a storm may come.

Although I have declared my present sentiments
 to be in favour of Mr. Henry and Mr. Adams, my
 mind shall be open to conviction; and I shall hold
 it a sacred duty, after obtaining all the information
 in my power, respecting the characters who may
 be nominated, to vote for those who, in my judg-
 ment, are best qualified to fill the offices of Presi-
 dent and Vice-President, and with whom the peace,
 happiness and interests of the United States can be
 most safely entrusted.—And, as I should vote for
 George Washington, if he could be prevailed on
 to continue longer in office, in preference to any
 other citizen; so shall I regard a coincidence in
 principles and sentiments with that illustrious citi-
 zen, as the best recommendation of his successor.

CHARLES SIMMS.
 Alexandria, Sept. 27, 1796.

BOSTON, September 29.
 We hear that on Thursday last the selectmen
 waited on citizen Adet, minister of the French rep-
 ublic; when the chairman, citizen Price, address-
 ed him nearly as follows:
 Minister of France,
 The Selectmen of the town of Boston, wait on
 you with their congratulations on your safe arrival
 in this metropolis. They also felicitate you on the
 brilliant victories of the arms of the republic of
 France over the arms of the combined despots.
 They would take this opportunity to assure you
 that their devout wish is, that the amity and friend-
 ship which now subsists between the republic of
 France and the United States of America, may
 continue to the end of time.

To which the minister made the following reply:
 That he felt distressed how to express in the A-
 merican language the pleasure and satisfaction it
 gave him on being waited upon by the selectmen of
 the metropolis of Massachusetts, a town which had
 been so early and determinedly engaged in the cause
 of republicanism and the rights of man.—The af-
 fectionate manner in which they express their plea-
 sure on his arrival at Boston, made an impression
 on him too deep to be forgotten.
 The congratulations on the success of the French
 armies, gave him the highest pleasure as a minister
 from the republic of France; that he sincerely
 joined them in prayer, that the two republics might
 be more firmly united in the bands of friendship and
 affection, and that nothing on his part should be
 left undone to promote and cement the same.

NEW-YORK, October 4.
 Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner **Clara,**
 Capt. Lefcomb, in 60 days from Bourdeaux.
 By Capt. L. the Bourdeaux correspondent of the
 Argus Editor has sent a file of Paris and Bour-
 deaux papers—from Paris to July 26, and Bour-
 deaux to July 31, inclusive.

The national festival was celebrated at Bourdeaux
 the 26th July in the utmost tranquillity; at which,
 with the triumphal throne, was committed to the
 flames, the ruins of the tribunal on which the mili-
 tary commission was besieged. The editor of the
 Bourdeaux paper observes, that there were but ve-
 ry few of the national guards at this solemnity—
 and assigns, as a natural reason, that between the
 old and new organisation, which is not yet termi-
 nated, the citizens were at a loss what companies they
 belonged to, and their uniting under the same flag
 was more difficult than usual—but, he cannot assign
 the same reason why the burning of the throne, tak-
 ing of the battle, &c. were unaccompanied by
 military discharges—public festivals, says he, should
 speak to the senses, and characterise the festive
 band, in respect to the objects of the festival. There
 were patriotic songs, lyric hymns, and dancing.

Our correspondent writes as follows—
Bourdeaux, July 31.
 "Never was such a series of successes as has fol-
 lowed the republican arms of France; every day
 new battles, and always victorious. The German
 princes all demanding separate peace—the states of
 Italy all subdued, and honorable terms of peace
 granted for the people, but heavy contributions on
 church and state both in money and provisions;
 near 700 pieces cannon taken this spring by gen-
 eral Buonaparte—the army on the Rhine and Mo-
 sell, equally victorious. In short the Austrians are
 put to the rout in every direction; and as at the
 last gasp, they now commit every act of barbarity
 on the poor defenceless men, women and children,
 in their retreat.

"A general peace on the continent must take
 place immediately, as nothing can withstand repub-
 lican bayonets.—La Vendee is totally subdued;
 their chiefs shot; the people swearing allegiance,
 and submission, except a few Banditti who rob and
 plunder, indifferently, aristocrats and republi-
 cans. All is peace in France.

Price Current at Bourdeaux, July 31.
 Flour 36 to 40 or 6 to 7 Crowns per barrel.
 Rice 17 to 18 or 3 Crowns per cwt.
 Tobacco 45 per cwt.
 Coffee 36 lous per lb." (Argus)

WETZLAER, July 15.
 It has already been announced in several Journals
 that the French had promised to respect the Ar-
 chives of Wetzlaer. It is to the good offices and
 recommendation of the King of Prussia that the
 Empire is indebted for this moderation on the part
 of the Republicans, as will be seen by the following
 letter upon this subject by the Minister of Foreign
 Affairs to M. de Santoz Rottin, Minister Plenipo-
 tentiary from his Prussian Majesty at Paris.

SIR,
 "The Directory is pleased to condescend to the de-
 mand made by you in the name of his Prussian Ma-
 jesty, in favor of the archives deposited in the city
 of Wetzlaer. I have sent an order to gen. Jourdan
 to respect them religiously, in case the warlike o-
 perations should be carried on that side. Receive
 at the same time the assurance of the consideration
 with which I am, &c.
 (Signed.) "DELAUROIX."

This morning the Magistrates put all the blue
 and green cloth in requisition as they likewise have
 all the horses.
 The Palace of the Prince of Tour and Taxis is
 kept in readiness for General Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is
 now entirely cut off by the progress of the French.
 The first payment of the Frankfurt contribution
 is already prepared in ready money—and it is sup-
 posed that the second will be procured on credit
 from some other Imperial city.

The court of Darmstadt has been removed to
 Schweinfurt, and yesterday a French General took
 up his residence in the Palace of Darmstadt.
 The minister of the Electorate of Brunswick,
 with the Prussian and Hessian ministers still remain
 at Frankfurt, and is treated by the French generals
 with great respect as a neutral minister. The aims
 of Brunswick are still affixed at his house, and the
 gates are ordered to be opened to him and his liv-
 eries.

COLOGNE, July 22.
 [Extract of a private letter.]
 "The Austrians are selling all their magazines to
 the magistrates of the places which they abandon.
 The magazines at Manheim have equally been sold
 to the city for the purpose of furnishing it with
 provisions. The Austrians have not left a strong
 garrison for its defence; they have done the same
 at Philipshourg; but the garrison at this latter
 place is composed, in a great measure, only of the
 troops of the empire and the palatinate."

TOULON, July 9.
 The day before yesterday the frigate **La Justice,**
 coming from the Dardanelles, entered our harbour
 —she was chased by two English ships along the
 coast.
 Yesterday a small Spanish Tartane was sunk by
 the fire of one of our batteries; a signal was made
 to her—she would not answer it; the battery dis-
 charged one gun, and the vessel went down in two
 hours after: the whole crew has been saved.

LONDON, July 29.
 In consequence of the outrages committed by
 the enemy's cruizers on American property deliv-
 ered for this country, the British government have
 in contemplation to send an additional naval force to
 the coast of America, for the purpose of protect-
 ing the trade of our new commercial allies from the
 depredations of an insolent, daring and faithless en-
 emy!!!
 Captain Woodward, of the **America,** which ar-
 rived at Cowes on Wednesday from the East-Indies,
 brings intelligence of the perfect safety of the Cape
 of Good Hope; and contradicts the report of the
 capture of several homeward-bound Indiamen
 the Dutch fleet.