

**THE PANTHEON,**  
**And RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,**  
 For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of  
 Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Wednesday, Oct. 26,  
 Will be presented,  
**A variety of pleasing Entertainments,**

**HORSEMANSHIP.**  
 Mr. Ricketts will pick up a pin from the ground,  
 the horse in full speed.  
 And in particular for this night, Mr. Ricketts will leap  
 over a pole ten feet high, the horse in full speed.  
 After which will be presented,

**A COMIC DANCE,**  
 By Mr. Durang, who will change from a dwarf three  
 feet high, to a woman six feet high.  
**EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.**  
 By Mr. Ricketts and Co.

And (by desire) will be presented for this night,  
**The Sports of Newmarket ;**  
 Or, **The PONEY RACES.**

And (for this night only) the whole to conclude with  
 a **Pantomime**, called,  
**The TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE,**  
 Or, **HARLEQUIN EVERYWHERE,**  
 Among other scenery will be represented,  
 An elegant view of  
**Broadway and the Government-House in New-York.**

Also,  
**A grand view of the Delaware and Jersey Shores.**  
 To commence with the original Overture of  
**OSCAR and MALVINA.**

Harlequin,	Mr. Sully.
Lover,	Mr. Tompkins.
Pantaloon,	Mr. Durang.
Punch,	Mr. Coffie.
Palliso,	Mr. F. Ricketts.
Piero,	Mr. Spinacuta.
Arfel,	Mrs. Tompkins.
And Columbine,	Mrs. Spinacuta.

**MANDARINS.**  
 Messrs. Griffin, M'Ilroy, Grant, Snider, Mills,  
 Frost, &c.  
 Sailors, Watchmen, &c. by the rest of the  
 Company.

In the course of the Pantomime, the favorite  
 song of  
**ICH BIN KIDERLICH.**  
 By Mr. SULLY.

The whole to conclude with the view of a  
**Superb Temple,**  
 AND A  
**DANCE by the Characters.**

The Ladies and Gentlemen who secure seats in  
 the day time, are requested to attend punctually at 7,  
 as the performances are so arranged as to conclude by  
 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.  
 Box, 75. 6d.—Pit, 35. 9d.  
 Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in  
 Chestnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.  
 Silver Tickets, to admit for the season, to be had  
 by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Ocl-  
 ler's Hotel.

**LODGINGS.**

**WANTED TO RENT,**

Plaintly furnished, (bedding excepted) a Parlour or  
 Sitting Room, two Bed-Chambers, and a Kitchen. A  
 line addressed to J. J. at the Printer's, No. 119, Ches-  
 nut-street, will be attended to.  
 October 22.

**Boarding and Lodging**

**TWO GENTLEMEN** may be accommodated with  
 Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleasant  
 part of the city. Apply to the Printer of the Gazette of  
 the United States.  
 October 11.

**MR. RICKETTS**

**BEGS** leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that  
 he will open his **RIDING SCHOOL** on the 1st of Nov.  
 for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the ele-  
 gant accomplishment of riding and managing their horses  
 with ease to themselves.  
 Mr. Ricketts has well trained Horses for the accom-  
 modation of Ladies and Gentlemen for exercise, to pay  
 monthly. Pupils to pay by the lesson, or by the lesson.  
 Horses trained to the road or field.  
 October 24.

**Loft Last Evening,**

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by  
 some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)  
**A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,**  
 containing about 183 dollars in bank notes; three notes  
 of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dat-  
 ed 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the  
 order of Paul Siemen, together for 1150 dollars; an order  
 of Mr. Ann A. apcheron, from Paul Siemen, on Lach-  
 lin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; be-  
 sides several letters and papers of no use but to the prop-  
 rior. The notes of hand and order are without endorse-  
 ment. **EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD** is offered to any  
 person who will discover and secure the thief, and  
**FORTY DOLLARS** for only bringing the above men-  
 tioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and  
 Mulberry streets.  
 Oct. 11.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

**Loft, a red Morocco Pocket-Book,**  
 BETWEEN the Center House and the White Horse in  
 Market-street, containing two 20 dollar bank-notes, one  
 of 50 dollars, and one branch-bank-note of one dollar;  
 George Weed's note of hand for 950 dollars, endorsed  
 A. JOSEPH; a note of ——— Jackson for 100 dollars; a  
 note of Mr. Carr for 100 dollars; a note for 75 dollars,  
 and one of Mr. Drake for 65 dollars—and several other  
 notes, belonging to the subscriber.  
 The Public are respectfully desired not to receive any  
 of these notes, as they can be of no use to any person but  
 the owner, payment being stopped. Whoever will deliv-  
 er the same at the office of this Gazette shall receive the  
 above reward.  
**AARON JOSEPH.**  
 October 22.

**To be Sold,**

**The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,**  
 Who has Eleven years to serve.  
 Enquire at No. 58, South Front-street.  
 October 12.

**Wants a Place,**

Either as Clerk or Book-Keeper in a Store, a Person  
 who can produce good references as to character, &c.  
 Apply at the Office of this Gazette.  
 October 24.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

**PHOCION—No. IX.**

IN the last number I have disproved Hampden's  
 charge against Mr. Adams, of having uniformly vot-  
 ed in the senate against the opinion of the repre-  
 sentatives, and have produced a strong instance to  
 shew not only the absolute falsehood of the charge,  
 but that Mr. Adams had laid it down as a rule, to  
 vote with the representatives, in cases of equal divi-  
 sion in the senate, unless his judgment was very  
 clearly and strongly convinced that he ought to vote  
 differently.

I could produce some other instances of his hav-  
 ing pursued that line, but one pointed case was suf-  
 ficient to convict Hampden of a false assertion.  
 This specimen of his liberality and candor will give  
 a just idea of the credit to be given to the rest of  
 his assertions. The refutation of this, and the pre-  
 ceding charges, so positively made, will also put the  
 good citizens of this country on their guard against  
 similar charges produced by Mr. Jefferson's parti-  
 zans, against Mr. Adams.

Where did Hampden find the fact? if in the  
 journals of the senate, let him produce the cases,  
 for they are all stated in the journals; if those be  
 refuted to, I am convinced as many instances can  
 be found where Mr. Adams voted on the one side  
 as on the other. Hearsay and mere report are not  
 sufficient grounds of condemnation before the en-  
 lightened tribunal of the public; the mere assertions  
 of Hampden will certainly not be credited after this  
 detection. It seems to be the peculiar charac-  
 teristic of those, who stile themselves in this coun-  
 try, the *exclusive patriots*, the *true democrats*, to build  
 up their own reputation on the ruin of their adver-  
 saries, and to support their systems and importance  
 by incessant detraction and the most barefaced fal-  
 shoods. But however they may have hitherto sup-  
 ported a momentary consequence with a few unin-  
 formed citizens, the light of truth will ere long dis-  
 pel the baneful mists of calumny, with which they  
 have enveloped the best men among us, and make  
 these designing hypocrites skulk back into their na-  
 tive obscurity.

If Mr. Adams has sometimes voted differently  
 from the representatives, it is to be fairly presumed  
 that his judgment so directed him, nor can it be  
 presumed that in such cases he was clearly on the  
 wrong side; when so enlightened a body as the sen-  
 ate are equally divided, the question will be allow-  
 ed to be a nice one, and altho' it may have been  
 carried in the representatives, yet the majority there  
 may have been small, which indeed we know to have  
 been usually the case in very important questions.

It by no means follows, as Hampden supposes,  
 "that the opinion of the representatives must be  
 always the opinion of the people." If so, all the  
 senates, all the qualified negatives of the executives  
 ought to be abolished: the assertion is a libel on all  
 the American constitutions, and a severe censure on  
 Mr. Jefferson's doctrine, for he calls the mere will of  
 the representatives (unchecked by the senate) an  
*elective tyranny*, the *very definition of despotism*. If  
 Mr. Adams ought, against his decided judgment, to  
 vote with the representatives on every equal division  
 of the senate, that body would be a superfluous  
 member of the constitution, and the constitution,  
 now so much admired, converted to an elective des-  
 potism.

The universal establishment of senates in the U-  
 nited States, proves however, that our citizens think  
 differently from Hampden on this subject, and their  
 frequent approbation of the conduct of the senates  
 and executives, in resisting the will of the repre-  
 sentatives (frequently the momentary will of a wicked  
 faction,) proves that they do not always consider  
 their will as the opinion of the people. No act of  
 the President's whole life has been more grateful to  
 the people of America, or has added more to the  
 lustre of his fame, than his resisting the will of the  
 representatives on the late call for papers; which  
 call is now viewed throughout the union in its true  
 light, as a measure of party, merely designed to an-  
 swer certain party views.

Thus we find Hampden's reasoning as false as his  
 fact: he first assumes a fact, inconsistent with  
 truth, and then argues on it on principles, totally  
 inconsistent with the principles of the constitution  
 and of public freedom, and in direct opposition to  
 the very principles of his friend and patron.

Among the other merits of Mr. Jefferson, as sta-  
 ted by Hampden, we find "his attachment to the  
 CIVIL and RELIGIOUS rights of his fellow-citizens:"  
 for the proof, we are referred to his *writings* and  
**PUBLIC CONDUCT.**

We have seen some specimens of his writings;  
 from some parts we may infer a pretty strong dis-  
 position to entrench on some of the civil rights of  
 his fellow citizens, particularly in his project of a  
 senate, which would undoubtedly, on his plan, estab-  
 lish an *aristocracy*, very injurious to the rights of  
 the *poor class* of his fellow-citizens.

But the proof of a steady attachment to the civ-  
 il rights of one's fellow-citizens ought not to rest  
 merely on *writings*; this attachment ought to be  
 evinced by *public conduct*, by *action*, and in *times of*  
*danger*; then the hazarding of *personal safety* for  
 the preservation of our civil rights is the highest  
 testimony of patriotism. There is no great merit  
 in composing, in the cabinet, in seasons of tranqui-  
 lity, essays on civil rights, which are frequently done  
 to obtain popularity, and without any risk of per-  
 sonal inconvenience.

It appears, however, that Mr. Jefferson, pursuing  
 a different conduct, has generally sacrificed the civ-  
 il rights of his countrymen to his own personal  
 safety. We are told, in a public address, by Mr.  
 Charles Simms, of Virginia, who must have been  
 well acquainted with the circumstance, "that Mr.  
 Jefferson, when governor of Virginia, in the year  
 1781, abandoned the trust with which he was charg-  
 ed, at the moment of an invasion by the enemy, by  
 which, great confusion, loss and distress accrued to  
 the state, in the destruction of public records and  
 vouchers for general expenditures.

Now here was a period of public danger, when  
 Mr. Jefferson's attachment to the civil rights of his  
 countrymen might have shone very conspicuously,  
 by facing and averting the danger; here would  
 have been a fine opportunity for him to have dis-

played his public spirit in bravely rallying round  
 the standard of liberty and civil rights: but, tho'  
 in times of safety, he could rally round the stand-  
 ard of his friend, Tom Paine, yet when real dan-  
 ger appeared, the *governor of the ancient dominion*  
 dwindled into the *poor, timid philosopher*, and in-  
 stead of rallying his brave countrymen, he fled for  
 safety from a few light-horsemen, and shamefully  
 abandoned his trust.\*

Again, when the peace and tranquillity of the  
 United States were in extraordinary peril, when it  
 required the exertions and talents of the wisest and  
 bravest statesmen to keep the federal ship from  
 foundering on the rocks, with which she was en-  
 compassed, he, when his aid was most essential,  
 abandoned the old helmman; and, with his wonted  
 caution, skulked away to a snug retreat, leaving  
 others to buffet with the storm, and if they were  
 cast away, to bear all the obloquy and public dif-  
 grace.

How different was the conduct of the spirited  
 and truly patriotic HAMILTON? He wished to re-  
 tire as much as the philosopher of Montecelli; he  
 had a large family, and his little fortune was fast  
 melting away in the expensive metropolis, but with  
 a Roman's spirit, he declared "that, much as he  
 wished for retirement, yet, he would remain at his  
 post, as long as there was any danger of his coun-  
 try being involved in war." How different the con-  
 duct of the great WASHINGTON? He tells us, that  
 he had resolved to retire before the last election,  
 but the then *perplexed and critical* situation of the  
 country forbade such a step. How different was  
 even *Jefferson himself*, when calmly and safely  
 writing his Notes on Virginia, from what he was  
 when called upon to act in times of peril? In his  
 Notes, page 135, in reproaching the proposition  
 made in the Virginia assembly in December 1776,  
 to appoint a *dictator*, he exclaims, "Was this mov-  
 ed on a supposed right in the movers of abandoning  
 their posts in a moment of distress? Our laws forbid  
 the abandonment of our posts, even on ordinary occa-  
 sions."

Whether Mr. Jefferson foresaw the *western insur-*  
*rection*, and either conscious of his want of courage  
 or capacity to act on so trying an occasion, or of  
 his good wishes toward some of the promoters of  
 it, we will not determine, but it is our duty to  
 state some facts; the comments on them will be  
 left to a discerning public.

It is certain that Mr. Jefferson resigned the of-  
 fice of secretary of state in January or February  
 1794, and that the *insurrection* broke out the July  
 following, having manifested threatening symptoms  
 some months before. Citizen *Bausset*, of glorious  
 memory, in his intercepted letters, (which caused  
 the dismissal of citizen Randolph, also of glorious  
 memory, the virtuous author of the *previous con-*  
*cessions*), has the following passage—"Mr. Ran-  
 dolph came to see me with an air of great earnest-  
 ness, and made to me the overtures of which I have  
 given you an account in my No. 6.—Thus with  
*some thousands of dollars, the republic (of France)*  
*could have decided on CIVIL WAR, or on peace!*  
 Thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of A-  
 merica have already their price! What will be the  
 old age of this government, if it is thus early  
*decrepid!* Still there are patriots, of whom I de-  
 light to entertain an idea worthy of that imposing  
 title. CONSULT *Monroe*†, he is of this num-  
 ber: he had apprized me of the men, whom the  
 current of events had dragged along as bodies de-  
 void of weight: his friend Madison is also an hon-  
 est man; *Jefferson*, on whom the patriots call  
 their eyes to succeed the President, HAD FORE-  
 SEEN THESE CRISES: he prudently retired  
 in order to avoid making a figure AGAINST  
 HIS INCLINATION in scenes, the secret of  
 which will soon or late be brought to light."

We are informed by the newspapers that Ran-  
 dolph has been to visit Mr. Jefferson, and has an-  
 nounced his determination to serve, if elected pre-  
 sident; he has not yet announced his own deter-  
 mination to return to his former secretaryship, if  
 his friend should be president: but his *activity in*  
*canvassing for him* leaves no room for doubt, as to  
 his wishes and expectations: it is apprehended, how-  
 ever, by some of the friends of both these char-  
 acters, that a late legal call on one of them for  
 the immediate settlement of some old accounts and  
 balances will prove highly injurious to both.

Having adverted to these two striking instances  
 of Mr. Jefferson's abandonment of his trust at very  
 critical moments, I cannot omit the following sensible  
 remark of Mr. Charles Simms—"These instances,  
 he observes, shew Mr. Jefferson to want firmness,  
 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."

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Adams's  
 public conduct, from the very commencement of  
 the revolution, can bear witness to his firm and  
 steady pursuit of his patriotic career, amidst the  
 profections of a powerful and enraged government,  
 and the multiplied dangers which threatened him  
 at various periods: his manly and independent con-  
 duct at Paris in negotiating the peace, whereby great  
 advantages were acquired to the United States,  
 can never be forgotten.

**PHOCION.**

\* This charge has been attempted to be got rid of  
 by producing a vote of the assembly of Virginia, after  
 an enquiry into his conduct, acknowledging his ability  
 and integrity, but altogether silent on his want of  
 firmness, which had been the cause of his flight.  
 It was natural for his friends in the assembly to var-  
 nish over the business as well as they could, and the  
 thing again exposed in that station, and his flight  
 proceeding, not from any criminality, but from a con-  
 stitutional weakness of nerves, it was no difficult mat-  
 ter to get such a vote through the assembly, more especial-  
 ly as the character of the state was no less implicated  
 in the business than that of the governor.

† Citizen Monroe, lately recalled by the President  
 from France, nor I presume for his services to the U-  
 nited States, and not at his request; possessed of a pa-  
 lace in Paris worth formerly 100,000 guineas (and for  
 the purchase of which he was abused in a Paris new-  
 paper) it is not probable he wished to return quite so  
 soon.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE.**

B—, N. Jersey, Oct. 19.

**MR. FENNO,**

A short time since, a certain S. S. residing at  
 Trenton, who is said by some persons to be a refu-  
 gee from England, sent me the enclosed paper.—  
 A large packet of the same was sent to our town,  
 directed to a number of the citizens; and, as I  
 have since been informed, they were circulated thro'  
 all parts of this and the neighbouring states. It is  
 headed at BOSTON; but there is no doubt of its  
 having been printed at Philadelphia, under the au-  
 spices of a certain club. A similar artifice was  
 practised by the same club, in regard to the peti-  
 tions against the British treaty. Large packets of  
 those petitions were dispatched to all parts of the  
 Union; and thus the opinions of those men, whom  
 America, France, and all the world abhors, were  
 attempted to be palmed on the legislatures of the  
 U. S. as the sentiments of the American people.  
 In the present instance, the same game is play-  
 ing—The question is, whether the electors of the  
 United States will exercise their own unbiased  
 judgments, or submit to the controul and influence  
 of a Jacobin club, aided by the exertions of a for-  
 eign incendiary.

As these manglers of the work of Mr. Adams  
 have most impudently garbled and altered their pre-  
 tended extracts from his book, I have referred to the  
 pages quoted in their lying handbill, and have tran-  
 scribed the sentences at large, which I request you  
 to insert immediately under it; and I trust the can-  
 dor of those printers who have published the first,  
 will lend them to insert these also.—It is but justice  
 to their readers and the public.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Boston, 24th Sept. 1796.

AT this important crisis, George Washington  
 having declined serving as President of the United  
 States, after the 4th of March next, and John  
 Adams having been held up as a candidate to suc-  
 ceed him in that office, it is conceived a duty to  
 submit to the consideration of the citizens of the  
 United States, sound political doctrines and opi-  
 nions on government, written by Mr. Adams, whilst  
 minister at the court of London, in his book, en-  
 titled, "A Defence of the American Constitution."

Let the independent citizens of America now de-  
 termine, how far Mr. Adams has apostatised from  
 all his former sentiments in favour of American li-  
 berty and independence, by writing this eulogium  
 of monarchy and the British constitution, and con-  
 sequently, how far he is to be regarded as a fit per-  
 son to be elected President of the United States.  
 AMERICANUS.

- Vol. I.  
 Page 8. A limited monarchy may be jully de-  
 nominated a republic.  
 110. Wealth, birth, family pride, respected  
 by all people.  
 116. Wealth, birth and virtue, form the best  
 men.  
 159. A commonwealth can no more consist of  
 a people without gentry, than of a gen-  
 tility without people.  
 206. Kingly government best; Tyranny worst.  
 No city is more wretched than that  
 under tyranny, nor any more happy  
 than that under regal power.  
 294. If the power of negotiation and treaty  
 be in one man, there can be no in-  
 trigue.  
 321. Had Epaminondas lived to display his ta-  
 lents as a legislator, the world might  
 have been blessed with an English con-  
 stitution two or three thousand years  
 sooner than it was.  
 325. Limited monarchy the best government;  
 superior to republicanism.  
 360. Distinctions of poor and rich, as necessa-  
 ry as labour and good government—  
 Poor are destined to labour; the rich,  
 by advantages of education, indepen-  
 dence and leisure, to superior stations.  
 373. Men of property and family, fittest for  
 public service.  
 375. Rich, well born, well educated, must be  
 preferred to OFFICE, otherwise the  
 people themselves will despise them.  
 379. Ministers of the executive only ought to  
 be responsible.

Mr. Adams's work is not entitled *A Defence of*  
*the American Constitution*. When the first volume  
 was printed, that constitution was not in existence.  
 The London edition is now before me.—  
 Page 8. Does not contain a sentence to warrant  
 the above insinuation.

110. Contains nothing to justify the sentiment  
 alluded to.  
 116. Ditto.  
 159. The passage runs thus—"Harrington says,  
 "An army may as well consist of soldiers without  
 officers, or of officers without soldiers, as a com-  
 monwealth consist of a people without a gentry, or  
 of a gentry without a people."  
 206. Contains part of the 9th book of Plato—  
 Plato is describing the tyrant that springs out of  
 mad democracy, and contrasts him with a legal so-  
 vereign or king. The whole sentence runs thus—  
 "Let us finish then our work man. He will be a  
 wake, such as we described him asleep, and he who  
 appears the most wicked, shall really be the most  
 wretched. As many men, as many minds: as city  
 is to city, as to virtue and happiness, so will man  
 be to man; kingly government is the best, and ty-  
 ranny the worst. No city is more wretched than  
 that which is under tyranny, nor any more happy  
 than that under regal power." On this Mr. Adams  
 makes no comment; but, the letter concludes thus,  
 in the next page—"Thus, sir, you have some of  
 Plato's sentiments on morals and politics; how much  
 they are to Mr. Turgot's purpose, we may shew in  
 another letter."  
 294. The real passage stands thus—"And if the  
 power of negotiation and treaties, and the whole  
 executive had been in one man, could the perfidious  
 ambassadors of Sparta, and the other states, have  
 intrigued, and embroiled every thing as they did?"  
 Compare this with the garbled sentence set against  
 page 294.