

gers could not pierce. The highest terms of respect which could be used, they owed to the President of the United States. This, it might be said, was leading to adulation, but it was nevertheless true, whereas the effusion of flattery is falsehood and deception. Let gentlemen deny it. Let them say that the country does not entertain these sentiments. The year and days, he said, would undoubtedly be taken, when the real friends of the President would be known. (Mr. Giles had said he rejoiced to see the gentleman determined to go to his seat in Virginia, and did not regret his resignation. His name will appear to that opinion. It was not present impressions of the President's conduct, but the whole of his life which stamped his character. His country, the admiring World, and faithful History, were now the keepers of his fame and would keep it inviolate. We might refuse our suffrages, and thereby separate ourselves from the general sentiment of mankind. We may be singular; he will be illustrious. If, said Mr. Ames in conclusion, we address the President at all, it should be in a respectful manner, for such respect is, in itself, in disguise. He hoped, therefore, the motion before them would be disagreed to, and that the original address would be adopted.

[Debate to be continued.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW THEATRE.

The Comedy of the Child of Nature, performed on Friday last was received with the greatest applause, the vivacity of Mr. Moreton in the Count was natural and entertaining, Mr. Wignell and Mr. Warren forcibly impressed the audience, and excited appropriate sympathies, Mrs. Morris shewed gaiety and spirit in the Marchioness, the Amantiss of Mrs. Merry was, altogether, fascinating in the extreme. Such a faithful portrait of arch simplicity, tender emotion and filial affection we do not remember to have seen, the never-erring modesty of nature, she seeks not by artifice to entrap applause, but while she satisfies the understanding her appeal is to the heart.

Mr. Cooper played Alberto with much propriety and feeling, tho' a part so old was but ill suited to him, he being, as we are informed, but 21 years of age. This young man, whose private character was found to be unimpeachable, possesses all the requisites of a first rate performer, but the acrimonious and cruel attacks which have been made upon him in some of the papers, and which breathe rather the spirit of private malice than either of justice or candour, seem to have depressed his spirits, and abated a little of his ardour, but he need not be alarmed, while he trusts himself to the protection of this generous public, he has nothing to fear from malignant or designing men who, whatever be their motives, may attempt to undermine or otherwise injure his reputation as an actor.

The play was succeeded by a ballet of which we shall only say that Mr. Byrne danced extremely well, and that we wish Mrs. Byrne had not danced at all, indeed we hope for her own sake as well as for the sensations of the audience that she may not appear again till she can show her very great talents to that advantage which her present embarrassed situation precludes.

The farce of animal magnetism played for the first time was truly laughable, and the principal parts were well acted, we should be happy to be more particular in commendation if they had been more perfect in them.

DRAMATICUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRO,

It has been said often that Frenchmen have robbed and massacred with better excuses than Americans can plead for justifying them as they do, without the like temptations and in cold blood. I saw with approbation a paragraph in your paper condemning the plunder of pictures and other outrages in Italy. A reply in the Aurora shews a fouler spirit than even picture stealing. A just censure on the outrages of a conqueror is termed abuse in the Aurora which is devoted to calumny on our own government. Excellent decency that owes nothing at home.

The writer of the reply insists that the world will be benefited by the use the French will make of their collection. Is this an apology? It was the creed of the Jesuits that the end will justify the means. Surely Mr. Bache's correspondent has not turned Jesuit? To levy contributions in money was ever considered one of the rigid rights of war—But to war against the arts and sciences was reserved for the infamy of the modern Vandal philosophers.

To spare from pillage, Libraries, Pictures, Colleges and Altars was ever deemed a law of war. Conquerors prided themselves in a scrupulous observation of it. What a fust their toad eaters in this country made because they had charged their naval officers to forbear molesting some navigator or discoverer, whose name I forget. Yet by the bye our quakers and abolition societies should remember that the French ships destroyed the benevolent Sierra Leone Settlement which the English had formed in Africa.

One might expect the French would rob churches, because their antichristian calendar, their applause of atheism in their conventions, the persecutions and murder of priests, &c. &c. have given the world fair warning. But their endless declamation about the arts and sciences, would lead one to hope some protection for their master-pieces, wherever their conquering arms might seize them. Alas! this is frustrated! and Americans are found base enough to justify it, nay, pretend it is the love of the arts and sciences that makes prize of the pictures, statues and books of Italy. Are these "fair daughters of the skies" to be woo'd only by ravishing them? Only sword in hand, and amidst the smoke of burning towns? Delicate lovers, who will not be refused!

Plainly and seriously, is any man blind to the tendency of making plunder of these rarities to degrade the arts and to barbarise men worse than formerly—for these very things escaped destruction by the old Goths and Vandals.

The feeble nations must renounce a property now no longer spared by conquerors, as a neighbor nation might be seized with a picture rage, and begin or pursue a war merely to pour the collections of half a dozen nations and half a hundred cities into the museum of Paris. Ridiculous as this passion is, we find the French avow it, and our vandals applaud it. Naples, Florence, Parma, Modena, Turin and Rome, will in future dread to have manuscripts, pictures and statues that will draw upon them massacre, plunder, and what is worse, igno-

miny. The trophies of their abatement are to be proudly displayed in the museum of Paris. And this too by the gentry that proclaim fraternity to the whole world. To pursue the idea before stated, where will pictures hang safely except in Gibraltar? Other European towers are more or less liable to be taken.

In vain is it said, the museum will exhibit in a groupe the united glory of the arts. Subjecting them to military outrage will degrade them still more. Princes, no matter from vanity or other motives, have been proud, of fostering them by their munificence. In future, they will be cautious. Nor will the French cash supply what will be withdrawn by other nations. For while every war may collect (mind the Aurora phrase) rare works of art, fifty waggon loads at a time, who will recommend paying for them.

In one word, the possession of these things will be in future precarious, if not dangerous: the taste for them will decline, when they are outraged, exhibited in waggons, broken, stained and bloody, through five hundred miles of country. The rage of war is thus embittered, by falling on rarities, which were the pride of a nation, and are now wet or rotten in tents, or gone to strew the sides of the Alps with their fragments, or to immortalise in France, the humble fate of their former owners.

The plea that pictures were taken as a ransom for the territory, is pretty enough, and well becoming the Aurora. Have not the neutral states yielded pictures by fear, as well as enemies by force?—The conquering French saints, it seems, have a right to inherit the earth; and because they forbear to take possession of their inheritance, they have a right to every thing besides. Implacable enemies, says the Aurora—And were not the French their enemies also? The right of the conqueror goes far, it is allowed; but it has bounds. This use of the right, is a horrid abuse, and an injury to mankind, as well as the arts. The feelings of mankind will not go with the conqueror, when he exposes his enemy to the extreme of either misery or indignity; and accordingly, the currency of French principles will be opposed by the remembrance of French exactions. It is impossible to strip a country, and profelyte it at the same time—Mead that, Mr. Bache.

If the contagion of rapacious anarchy should thus stop itself, the lovers of tranquillity and the arts will say—Amen.

New-Jersey, Dec. 13, 1796.

N. B. If the word brutal soldiers so offensive to the writer in the Aurora and the deed of massacre suggested in this paragraph should seem too harsh, let him read the proclamation of the French general Angereau at Verona. He threatens to burn whole towns and kill every soul if one Frenchman is killed. Gracious heaven, if a drop of enemy's blood is shed by the people who fight for their hearths and their altars! Read Buonaparte's letter respecting Pavia; and, reader, blush up if you are ashamed of your indignation.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams	B. Franklin							
New-Hampshire	6	6							
Massachusetts	16	13							
Rhode-Island	4								
Connecticut	9	4							
Vermont	12	12							
New-York	7	7							
New-Jersey	1	2	13						
Pennsylvania	3	3							
Delaware	7	4	3						
Maryland	1	20	15						
Kentucky									
Tennessee									
North-Carolina		1	11	6					
South-Carolina									
Georgia									
Total									

The Aurora lately defamed on the cunning of the Yankees, but is silent on the defection of the voters of Virginia and North-Carolina.—The Jacobin Buckskins would not stick to the Burr.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th of December, 1796.

The House of Delegates of this state have this moment given their assent to lend the commissioners of the city of Washington one hundred thousand dollars, and there is no doubt but the Senate will agree to it.

A paragraph from Frederickburgh informs us that James Madison, Esq. one of the present representatives for Virginia declines being re-elected from that district and that under this idea T. Pofey, Esq. offers himself.

It appears from entries at the Collector's Office for this port, made in pursuance of the act of Congress of the last session, that in the quarter commencing on the 1st of July, and ending on the 30th of September last, 290 seamen have been registered; and that during the same period, 22 seamen were impressed, of which 4 were natives, 9 whose citizenship was unknown or uncertain, 2 Swedes, 1 Dutchman, 3 Irishmen, and 3 foreigners, whose country is unknown, but in place of whom 2 Americans were returned by the vessel which impressed them. But one of these impressments was made in Europe; and one also from a vessel returning from Europe.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire met at Concord, the 2d of November. Governor Gilman addressed them in a very full and elegant speech; in the course of which he observed, that "The act of dignating a man to preside at the head of our national government, must always be deemed highly important. Hitherto the voice of our country in this choice has been as one. But the illustrious patriot whose wisdom, prudence and fortitude have been so eminent in conducting the affairs of our nation, has made known to the public his determination to retire, at the expiration of the time for which he has been elected. The assemblage of virtue and talents which he possesses, have been exhibited in a manner exalting to human nature. May the sentiments contained in his late address to the people, be deeply engraved on all hearts; and may the great

rule of nations continue to guide the public suffrages and deliberations."

To which the Legislature replied—"We heartily concur in sentiment with your Excellency, on the importance of selecting from the people, a man to preside at the head of our government; the unanimity in this transaction hitherto, has been no less remarkable than the virtues of the man who has been the object of our choice. May every instruction he has given whether by example or precept, make an indelible impression on every heart, and a remembrance of the unrivalled services he has rendered, inspire with gratitude to heaven that he has been so long continued the glory of his country; and while we regret the necessity of turning our attention from him, in the choice of a chief magistrate, our hearts follow him to the scenes of domestic retirement with the most fervent wishes for his present and future happiness."

ALARMING!

Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a fire was discovered in a back framed building of Mr. Casses in Market street, between 6th and 7th streets. From every circumstance it is indubitable that this fire was kindled by some incendiary with a design to spread a conflagration. A small quantity of straw was placed under two pieces of board, the sides of a wheel barrow—the straw was set on fire by a coal, and when discovered was in a blaze, the boards were much burnt.

The fire it appears was brought in two pieces of leather which were found near the spot. A timely discovery prevented in all probability much mischief.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It seems as if those acknowledged truths, or axioms, which guide men in other sciences, mislead our democrats in their politics. The proneness of liberty to licentiousness no one denies—and the termination of licentiousness in despotism, is no less agreeable to fact and sound theory. Yet the democrats say, and say to a man, the French are in a revolutionary state, their excesses and worse were to be expected—that is impossible, but they will establish liberty. Now pray what right has a friend of anarchy to affirm that liberty will come next. After licentiousness comes what? Despotism. Liberty is the daughter of honest parents, not of vice and violence.

This inference is plain, those who look for the loss of liberty as the probable consequence of confusion are wiser, safer, and more watchful keepers of it, than those who can believe that licentiousness only brings more liberty; even such obscure democrats as are honest, as some of those who pin their faith on the sleeves of wicked leaders, may be, are dangerous in their principles, and unfit to be intrusted with federal authority. They censure fear and hate our constitution, or, as they will acknowledge, several very important parts of it, and almost all its administration: its entire overthrow so far from dangerous, much less fatal, is only a new shuffling of the pack of cards, a new chance for the people to chuse a form of government, more pure, free and amiable.

This idea is characteristic of the party, and it is not unfair, nor exaggerated in the least, for those now charged with it, maintain with the zeal of sectaries that fact and experiment, no one can say how many times repeated in France, have proved—nay, more have made it an article of the political gospel, that revolution and liberty are synonymous terms. The question is seriously repeated, are such men proper to be chosen to office, at any time, when their electors do not wish for a revolution.

"You are mad! You have not sense enough."

(Diggory, in All the World's a Stage.)

MR. FERRO,

It is reported that the supporters of the Aurora from a deficiency in rational correspondents and from innumerable disappointments in the demopolitical line, have been under the necessity of opening a correspondence with one of the democratic residents in the Lunatic Hospital.

I have sent you, from the Aurora, the first number of the Demonic; and if the future numbers should be written with equal spirit, they are at your service.

THE DEMONIC—No. 1.

Contrast the boasted prosperity, blasphemy in contempt of truth! so loudly and daringly vociferated by the Executive of the United States, and reverberated by Congress; by the Executives of the states and re-echoed by their legislatures, with existing truths glaring as a summer's sun, with the loudly crying facts. Our commerce and navigation prostrate at the feet of British despotism. Our seamen in chains or under arms against the advocates of the rights of man, their muscles constricted and sinking under the British lash, our merchants robbed of their merchandize—crushing in ruin every sea port town in the union; and in their ruin involving thousands of their unsuspecting fellow-citizens! This is prosperity with a witness. Our apparent prosperity alas! has been the result of our fictitious credit of funding and banking systems, and withal rising out of the miseries, the imperious necessities and wants of a sister republic, who raised America into existence among the nations of the earth struggling for freedom with the combined despots of Europe. Is this the prosperity of which Americans should exultingly boast? God forbid. And this apparent prosperity is impudently ascribed too, to the 6 years glorious Washington administration.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

We learn that Robert Troup, Esq. is appointed judge of this district, in the room of John Lawrence, Esq. lately chosen to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

SALEM, December 9.

Release of American Seamen.

Capt. Elias Grant arrived since our last in 29 days from Martinique and St. Bartholomews. At Fort Royal, capt. Grant saw Mr. Talbot, agent of the United States for obtaining the release of American Seamen from on board British vessels of

war, who informed him, that he had procured the release of several, some of whom capt. G. saw.—Mr. Talbot appeared satisfied with the conduct of the British commanders, as far as he had seen, in delivering them up, and declared that he had not made a single application that had been refused. A Stephen Croel, of Long-Island, state of New-York, who had been discharged from on board a vessel of war, came on board capt. Grant at Fort-Royal, but was shortly after taken sick and died. Captain G. saw his discharge, and certificate for pay while on board the ship.

While capt. G. lay at Fort-Royal, several carrels arrived with prisoners from Guadalupe—one of the prisoners with whom capt. G. was conversed, said that of about 1900 that had been taken by the French, only 500 were then alive—the rest died in the French prisons in Guadalupe.

The fleet that we have had accounts of sailing from Martinique, had returned without performing any exploits whatever.

[The friends of the above deceased S. Croel, by applying to capt. Grant may receive the certificate entitling him to his wages.]

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

ARRIVED. Days.

ARRIVED. Days.

Brig Florida, Hoare, St. Domingo 42

Livinia, Caffin, Martinique 35

Sloop Driver Paddock, Richmond 7

Salem, Watson, New-York 7

CLEARED.

Ship Wilmington, Hillman, Amsterdam

Brig West-Indian, Charlton, Hamburg

Sch'r Eagle, Hall, St Thomas

Antelope, Wilson, Norfolk

Ship Ann & Mary, Billis of Philadelphia is arrived at Charleston from Hamburg.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that from the Theatre having been originally opened, (as he has been informed) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, wishing to avoid the least appearance of opposition to what he imagined to be the wishes of the public, during the time the Theatre might be open, determined to perform on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, tho' the Thursday evening has generally proved unprofitable. The Managers of the Theatre, having resolved to play on the Saturday evening, in addition to their other nights—Mr. Ricketts thinks it but a duty he owes to himself, now to alter the nights of his performance, to Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, so long as the Theatre shall be opened on the Saturday. In this conduct he flatters himself, he shall meet with the same approbation and liberality, he has hitherto been honored; as he pledges himself to the public to resume his usual nights, so soon as the Managers of the other Theatre cease to invade what he thinks his right.

This present Evening, Monday, December 19.

Will be presented, the following entertainments.

HORSEMANSHIP.

A Musical Entertainment, Called,

THE PURSE, OR BENEVOLENT TAR.

A comic ballet dance (under the direction of Mr. Durang,) called THE COUNTRY FAULC, OR MERRY HAY MAKERS—The whole to conclude with the Grand Serious Pantomime (under the direction of messrs. Sully and Spinacuta) of

OSCAR AND MALVINA,

Or, The Hall of FINGAL.

Doors to open at 5, and the Performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

The days of performances, to be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING will be Published,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

For NOVEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS

On the Infolent and Seditious Notes,

(Attacking the sovereignty and independence of the United States)

Communicated to the People, by the late French minister, ADET.

December 19. * 1W

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON, almost new, with plated Harness equally new; and also a Pair of handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, warranted good and found. The whole to be seen at the Indian Queen, in Fourth Street; for terms, apply to THOMAS Mc. KLANE;

December 19. * 3

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio

TURNER } Foreign attachment.

PARKER }

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaskaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Kaskaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of

Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d 1 9th Jan.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morton, from Havre; de-Grace, and for sale by

Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,

SOUTH SECOND STREET.

An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk.

December 2. * 5XV.