

Rickets' New Amphitheatre, In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
5th November, instant.

Will be repeated, (second time in America)

THE CANNIBAL;

Or, THE ANTIPODEAN DANCE.

As performed with universal applause at Sadlers' Wells.

Which concludes with several

New Feats of Lofty Tumbling.

By Mr. Sully, Master Sully, Signior Reano, and Mr. F. Rickets.

Clown, Mr. Spinaetta.

Equestrian Performances.

SLACK ROPE DANCING,

By Signior Reano.

By particular order.

The PONEY RACES;

Or, THE SPORTS OF NEW MARRAT.

Presiding the Race will be introduced the Jockey Dance, by Mr. Sully, Mr. Spinaetta, Mr. F. Rickets, Mr. Reano, and Mr. Rickets.

Exercises of Horsemanship,

By Mr. Rickets.

With various other surprising feats not inserted in the Bill.

Mr. RICKETS respectfully informs his liberal patrons, that he will spare no expense to procure performers of the first eminence, and introduce that novelty which he flatters himself will please the public in general.

Mr. DILLS and RICKETS to be had at the Box-Office adjoining the Amphitheatre, where places for the boxes may be taken from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. — *NOTE.* No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

* Boxes, one dollar—Mr. half a dollar.

† Doors to be opened at SIX, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN.

City Dancing Assembly.

THE Assemblies will commence for the Season, on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst.

JOSEPH REDMAN,

SAMUEL STRENGTH,

THO. W. FRANCIS,

Managers.

November 4. 18th.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of Persons emigrating from Foreign countries, will be held at the College, in Fourth Street, on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Extra 2d from the Constitution.

Sec. 2. Any person by subscribing to the Constitution, and paying the sum of One Dollar, shall become a member; he shall contribute, annually, One Dollar, in half yearly payments, towards the necessary expenses of the Society.

A. H. GIBBONS, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, for settlement, to

ROBERT HEYSHAM,

Attorney in fact for Mary Gibbons, administratrix to the said deceased's Estate.

Arch-street, No. 107, Nov. 4. 2466t

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likeness taken, may have them done by any of the Painters, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.

October 29. 2466t

Dancing School.

WM. McDUGALL has opened his school for the present season, at the elegant ball room in Har- rington-street, leading from Third to Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets.

Hours of attendance, from ten to twelve o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, for young ladies; and from six to nine on the evening of the same days, for young gentlemen.

NOTE.—In addition to the French and English dances usually taught, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch reels, at present to much admired in Europe.

The weekly proceedings will commence on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., and to be continued every Tuesday during the season.

October 10. 2466t

James Tiffin,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,

No. 70, South Second Street, near the City Tavern, has just received by the late arrivals from London and Bristol, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.—Also, a variety of Children's HATS of different colours, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies Hats trimmed in the newest fashion from London.

Oct. 12. 2466t

WANTED,

On or before the first of December next, a furnished ROOM, on the first or second floor, on a northern or western view, and situated between Front and Fifth streets, and between Walnut and Mulberry-streets, for which a liberal price will be given. The furniture required are only tables and chairs, and chimney apparatus, as it is intended for Miniature-Painting business. Apply to the Linnet at No. 13, North Fourth-street.

November 2. 2466t

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris.

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Dentist in powder; Opium; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

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

Sept. 19. 2466t

The highest price in Cash, will be given for

EMPTY BOTTLES,

A preference will be given to Clear Bottles.—Apply to

No. 187, South Third-street.

April 10. 2466t

Canal Lottery.

No. 149, Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. TICKETS examined gratis, and every information given respecting said Lottery. Also, Washington and Paterson Lotteries.

Oct. 23. 2466t

Canal Lottery Tickets

FOR SALE,

At No. 153, Chestnut Street.

Philad. Sept. 27. 2466t

THE THRIFTY WIFE.

A favourite new SONG.

Sung at Faneuil Hall by Mr. Dignum.

Written by Miles Peter Andrews, Esq.

Composed by Mr. Hook.

I AM a cheerful fellow, altho' a married man,
And in this age of folly, pursue a saving plan:
Tho' wives are thought expensive, yet who can live alone?

Then since they are dear creatures, 'tis best to have but one:
My choice discovers clearly my prudence and my taste,
I've a very little wife, with a very little waist.

Marrying is a draught we take for better or for worse,
And wife is he who can prevent the draft upon his purse;

But evils are much less'n'd, when wives are well inclin'd,
For if they come across us, they shape them to our mind:

When matters are well manag'd, no need to be strait-lac'd,
You may with little danger, increase the little waist.

Two' spouse's for discreet, still each fashion she'll display,
Her bosom, heav'n bleis her! is open as the day;

Her garment (may I venture a simile to beg?)
Hangs loosely from her shoulder, like a gown upon a peg;

Yet, fearful of expence, she shortens them, tho' finally,
And if she goes on shortening, there'll be no waste at all!

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL,
Printed at Winchester.

Address to the President of the United States.

SIR,
Having lately understood that a number of persons within this commonwealth have expressed their high disapprobation at the treaty you ordered to be made with Great Britain, and which the senate approved of and advised you to ratify; and that several tumultuous meetings have been held thereupon, as well within this State as elsewhere, with a view, as would seem to intimidate you in the exercise of your constitutional functions; we flatter ourselves that you will excuse our addressing you upon so critical an occasion.

Various motives have infligated certain descriptions of men to the present agitation, and given uncommon acrimony to their contention and proceedings.

Some, 'tis said, don't like Mr. Jay, because of his superior talents and penetration, and because he may one day or other stand in somebody's way, if they can't get him knocked down. Others, again, don't like him, because, when at Richmond, he said it was right that honest men should not be prevented by acts of Assembly from paying their just debts; and because, at another time, he said to Congress, that before we could with propriety call upon a foreign nation to comply with its engagements to us, we should be certain we had fulfilled our engagements to it. Men who tell the people the plain truth in republics, seldom find a better chance for their favours than those who venture to give honest advice to a tyrant, at least bafe and affect flatterers never omit such opportunities to put the people or the prince out of humour with such men, and by that means very often supplant them. Others, from their pure love of hot water, which they call republicanism, hate those who have any hand in keeping us from getting soaked; above all they hate yourself for not being put out of your way, and for sticking so long to the stuff. Others, to whom you have refused the leaves and bibles, or to whom you have not offered enough in their own opinion, take this opportunity to give you a hint of their importance among the people, and at what price you may in future count upon their patriotism. Others, fanned by the adoption of the Constitution, that root of bitterness, and boiling with ambition, are glad to seize every occasion to render unpopular some one of its branches, with a view, as would seem to the compassing its overthrow. "Cassius," says a celebrated English lawyer, "cherished a spirit of licentious popularity, against the senate; Cromwell cherished the same spirit against Crown and Senate; both set up a government of their own subversive of true liberty, which ever must be founded in law and protected by it." Lastly, a sixth class, made up of a good natured kind of folks, who having neither the opportunity, the means, nor inclination to examine into the truth of insinuations against government or its ministers, believe, or seem to believe in whatever the other classes tell them, except in the necessity of insurrection.

Are such men in a temper of mind or situation to form an unprejudiced opinion on the treaty—and what ought to be the cool deliberate judgment of the public with respect to some of its proceedings—and how will their children blush, should circumstances come to be known, which the interest of your country may, at this moment, imperiously forbid you to divulge?

As to the first five descriptions of person, who stile themselves the true friends of their country, (none of whom, happily, are to be found in this country) we learn, that it is to them that we are indebted for the publications that have filled our papers, shewing that the French people ought to be offended at our taking care of ourselves at a very critical conjuncture, and settling an old dispute with England before they had fully adjusted their own. Is this patriotism? Does this shew a love of their country?

For our own part, we think the time chosen was the fittest that has offered for these ten years past, for coming to a good understanding with England, without coming to blows; and we don't take in

all kind of these patriots and true friends of their countries peace and welfare, to be putting such wild notions into the heads of the French; nor do we give them any credit whatever for running about as they do from house to house, and from country to country, making speeches, and praying that France may bridle up, and threaten us, for having exercised the rights and privileges of an independent nation.

We do assure you, Sir, that we like the French people very well, and sincerely believe that they will succeed against all their enemies; but tho' our heart has gone with them in their cause, and cannot otherwise than go with them, that is no reason why we should run our heads into a hornets nest in search of honey; or for submitting our affairs to their direction; or that we should not hold it to be very preposterous in them were they to attempt to dictate to us what we ought or ought not to do in our own concerns, or when or with whom we may or may not make a treaty.

We are told that you have cheerfully, fully, & seasonably discharged those pecuniary obligations which our country were under to France; and that in whatever you could serve them further, without a violation of the universally acknowledged duties of a neutral nation, you have done it. We are told, also, that our government have inviolably conformed to the treaty with them, whilst they, regardless of our rights arising under it, have decried its violation by two solemn acts of their Convention.

After all this good faith on our part, and want of it on theirs, is it proper that government should be twitted, abused and calumniated for not having done more when more was not required of it, by either moral or political obligations, and when one step further might have involved us in a war.

On this subject, some say that it is the interest of France to keep us in hot water with England, and the interest of England to keep us in hot water with France; for ourselves, believing it to be our interest to be in hot water with neither nation, we feel happy that you have not suffered us to take a part with either.

As to the Treaty which has given rise to these reflections, we formally declare ourselves well pleased, that by means of your prudence, foresight and skill, we are to have the western ports delivered up to us without bloodshed, a sequestration of debts, or suspension of trade, any one of which measures, once so lightly talked of must have given a terrible shock to our commerce, and affected every source of our prosperity.

As to the articles of a commercial nature, and whatever in the treaty respects particularly the merchants, having it from good authority that these gentlemen approve thereof, we do not think that we who are farmers, should set ourselves up for better judges of their interest than themselves, especially as there are not wanting ill-natured people who have said that some among them had a strong itch for privateering, and that others had a hawk's eye upon certain commissions, expected from a certain quarter, upon certain cargoes, let the voyage go as it would; circumstances, that had these gentlemen possessed less patriotism, might well be supposed to have given a different turn to their opinions, and made them the instigators of town-meetings and leaders of opposition.

As some of the States had sent up the courts of justice, so far as to screen those of our citizens who were in debt to English merchants from being sued, and by that means gave the extravagant among them an opportunity to spend their estates, we think it but reasonable that the British creditors, who would suffer by their bankruptcy, should be paid; tho' we confess, at the same time, we had much rather that the courts had been left open, than that we should be obliged to pay debts which we had no share in contracting. For the same reason, we think it right that Great-Britain has agreed to pay our merchants the amount of all illegal captures, made under color of her commissions, and are very well satisfied to find it a part of the treaty, altho' the people of England, who have divided none of the prize money, may justly complain.

As to the articles which are intended to keep us honest, and make the people of the two countries good natured, and obliging to each other—we really think they were much wanted, whatever may be the opinion of the people of Norfolk.

As to there being no article about our negroes, we are truly sorry for it; but we do not conceive that their value was of sufficient magnitude to have justified a breaking off the treaty, or you to have made it an absolute condition to negotiation.

As to the treaty, in general, we do not think that we are such absolute masters of the fact as to have entitled us to have carved for both them and us.

As to the gentleman who brought it prematurely to light, though he may be well enough as a *Mafson*, we by no means think him qualified for a *midwife*.

As to yourself, Sir, who have had so great a hand in all these *manipulations*, which have *ventilated* in our present prosperity, so unparalleled in the history of nations; we acknowledge ourselves under great obligations to you, and fervently pray God to lengthen your days, and that you may long long be our President.

Signed in behalf of a numerous meeting of the people of Greenbrier county, convened the 20th of September, 1795.

A. L. Chairman.

For the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"There is a Lion in the Streets."

TRUST me, my readers, that there will be Lions in your houses too, if you listen too credulously to indolence and fear.

Enterprise and action are the signs of success in business, and greatness in character. The value of a man is not to be estimated by the possession of talents, but by their use. He, who can speak, or write, or labor, and be neither an orator, nor an author, nor a husbandman; I pity from my soul; and regret, that though he has courage, yet is a friend of the Lion.

Such is one of the most timid pro-forgues I know.

He haunts the streets, and invites to the tavern. A young student wakes at five—The morning is frosty, but though Duty commands to rise, still he whimpers, "there is a Lion in the streets."

Many fots of my acquaintance would be more sober than my Deacon, were they not driven to drams by harsh creditors and scolding wives. Creditors that insist upon present pay, and wives of clamorous tongues, are undoubtedly ugly and growing Lions.

Spleen, or as she is now generally called, Hypo, is a lady of most delicate nerves, and trembles at the very name of Lions. Like some old women, who are afraid that they may be shot, by a gun not loaded, Spleen, if assured that there was no Lion existing, but in the deserts of Africa—would be positive that the heard one growl in the streets.

I know a melancholy man, who turns pale if only a flock of harmless sheep bleat as they pass his door; his terrified fancy changes them into Lions. He inherits from healthy ancestors a robust constitution, eats roast beef with a relish and empties his daily decanter; but apprehensions of the gout and apoplexy constantly haunt him in the shape of Lions.

Many honest people, who are unreasonably averse to wild beasts, are afraid that the world they inhabit will not continue a week. About a hundred years ago, those, who are "full of notions," declared that the globe would be burnt, by an incendiary comet: They even felt themselves scorched by its tail; and many a white handkerchief was soiled, by wiping sweat from anxious brows. But the globe still rolls merrily round, neither roasted nor broiled by a comet's fire; and we may laughingly declare that the comet gazers saw a Lion in the sky, as well as in the streets.

In the middle of July, tired of composing my sermons, I walked into the meadows, and searched anxiously for shade. I saw a labourer with a wooden bottle at his mouth, and but little hay made at his side; his scythe lay hanging dangling from the branch of an elm.—He could not mow, for his arms were relaxed by rum, and he saw a Lion in the grass.

I am, or think myself an invalid, and have a whim the offering of indolence, that for seasons are more favorable to composition than others. I had taken it into my head that this week was too cloudy to write with charcoal, and mean, like some ordained Parsons, to vamp an old sermon. But I felt shamefully, with herred pencil, at my check, and became persuaded that there was no Lion in the streets, which led to the office of my Printer. I applied gaily to my task; and endeavored to convince my readers that they may work in any season, without injury from the Lion.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

To CUIZEN CALM OBSERVER.

GREETING,
S I R,
I regret with a heartfelt sorrow, that I should have addressed myself to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject in which you and I are so deeply interested; before I addressed myself to you, Sir, on another, equally important, and which may justly be termed a relative one; but, Sir, a true spirit of patriotism, and a coincident desire of rendering ones self useful to the people, generally oblige every sneaking, puny attention to punctilio; and not unfrequently incites the mind with indignation and outrage. It is no less certain, that whenever the heart of a man puts on the night cap of liberty; reason thinks it high time to go to bed.

For instance, I once intended to do a public good, by complimenting a late statesman, with a thump on the head with a stone, but unfortunately the stone fell upon the pate of a newly imported Irish Patriot; and to the eternal disgrace of Murruck O Monogan, the ballad ran yelling away. Another time—but I crave your pardon for these digressions, and now for more important matter.

The disquisitions you and I have entered into, respecting the illegal advances made to the President is a shining proof of the liberality of our motives, as well as the openness of our patriotism; but the manner in which he expends the twenty-five thousand dollars a year, is surely a subject of greater moment.

A committee of investigation into his household expenditures might save the public much.

It is a fact well and respectably ascertained, that a servant of the President was seen to give two shillings a dozen for eggs, when they might have been purchased early in the morning for one and ten pence. The number of puddings made in that house is incredible.

I also learn from undoubted authority, that Mrs. Washington gives Gun-Powder tea, and plumb cake every Friday evening at her levee.

Bohea and Bread and Butter, might save the public much.

The President drives his carriage and four horses—A sulky and a mule might save the Public much.

It has been whispered that the President drinks Champagne at dinner, Gracious heaven! Champagne—This can't be true, or he had surely been impeached.

But as to eggs, puddings, plumb cakes, and horses; these are uncontrollable facts;—high crimes and misdemeanors;—unconstitutional and illegal practices; and an embezzlement of the public money, for which he ought to lose his office, and his head.

LAMBKIN.

ADVERTISER.

FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for in-lodging and directing their Papers.

Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrears to the above period; also the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.

Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons.—He assures them, that the increased, and ever increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation of the paper.—It is now equal to that of any other publication. Philad. 10th, November 3, 1795.