

this important question,—but are firmly persuaded that the faith, honor, interest, and happiness of the people of the United States, will not be endangered by withholding the appropriations required to carry the treaty into effect.

Signed on behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, held this 26th day of April, 1796, at the Town-Hall, in the Borough of Norfolk, agreeable to a resolution of the said meeting, directing the same to be signed by us, President and Secretary to the said meeting, on their behalf.

SETH FOSTER, President,  
JOHN COWPER, Secretary.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 3d instant.

"We have this moment passed the bill appropriating monies for carrying into effect the British Treaty—fifty two rising in favor of it—which was a majority of all present—the opposite opinion was not called for. Varnum of Massachusetts, and Heath and Brent of Virginia, I noticed voted with us, but great obstinacy, and even anger, was shown by many. The bill, totally unshackled by preambles, or any prefatory nonsense has passed our house and gone to the Senate.

I congratulate you and our friends on this great event.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, That on Monday last, he received a pardon on the sentence of DEATH, pronounced by the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in Jan. last, in consequence of a previous conviction for uttering National Promissory Notes.

A fenibility of the clemency of his Excellency Governor JAY, on this occasion, justly claims the highest expressions of gratitude, by the relieved party; whose grateful acknowledgment it is humbly requested, may be accepted by the respectable inhabitants in his place of nativity, in the county of Berkshire, state of Massachusetts, the citizens of New-York, and all those who have manifested good will by the spirited exertions, and administrations for the relief of one whose alleviation depended on the performance of those who were endued with the true spirit of liberality.

May the GOD of peace perpetuate the happiness of him who has relieved a wife and children from despair! And assuaged the grief of aged and dependant parents, much pressed with care.

JOSIAH STILES.

New-York, May 3, 1796.

## Continuation of LATE FOREIGN NEWS,

By the Ship Assistance, Captain Mowat, from  
Portsmouth.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, February 27.

Particulars given to General Hoche by an agent of the Republic, who lately took refuge at Angers, in order to escape from the fury of the Chouans.

Since the Pacification concluded at Mabilais, the Head-quarters of the Chouans are established at the castle of Bourmont, in the commune of Freigne, one league and a half from Conde, in the Department of Maine and Loire. The Chiefs are the Count de Chatillon, President of a Superior Council established on the plan of that in La Vendee, which assembles at Chatillon-sur-Sevre, and is composed of several returned Emigrants, among whom are the Viscount de Scepeaux, the Count de Bourmont, the Chevalier de Turpin-Griffe, &c. &c. The members of this Council have a guard for their protection, of from 20 to 30 men, all deserters from the Emigrant Corps which landed at Quiberon. Three hundred of the most determined Chouans, from the district Chateaufort, are quartered at the Convent of the Augustines, in the Commune of Cande; their business is to protect the members of the Council, who are stationed at Ingrande, Varade, and Azenais.

Cande is converted into a military station. The Commandant is de Mariani, a Piedmontese, who was taken at Quiberon, but escaped from Vannes. He was one of the men who were principally concerned in the surrender of Toulon to the English, in 1793.

The Commandant-en-second, is also an Emigrant of the name of Bodard, a native of Craon, in the Department of Mayenne. The third in Command is Delauni, formerly an Officer in the Republican armies.

Bodard, formerly attorney-general at Angers, and D'Avoine, formerly a Nobleman, who usually resides at his own mansion, in the Commune of Combrec, two leagues and a half from Segre; are the principal members of the Superior Council. There are constantly at the Castle of Bourmont thirty Noble Emigrants, many of them young men, between twenty and thirty, who wear a poniard on one side, and a pistol on the other.

The different Camps established all round Cande, and in the different Communes of the ci-devant district of the Legre, Ancenis, Chateau Briant, Craon, &c. are under the command of Emigrants.

In all the Communes subject to the Chouans, there are regular companies, whose numbers depend on the population of the different places in which they are raised. These are commanded by a Captain, a Sergeant Major, and several Corporals. The Chouans repair every day to their respective camps, when their names are regularly called over.

The moment the Republicans advance, the alarm bell and the horn resound thro' all the Communes, and at every point. Those who do not obey this general summons, pay a fine of six livres.

A considerable part of them will only march when forced to it; the Chiefs therefore, have taken care to place some brutal foreigners in each Company, who are almost all corporals, and are very severe in correction of men;—the consequence of this arrangement is, that most of them run away at the first fire, and induce the rest to follow.

It appears that the Chouans provide themselves

in the Department of La Sarthe. Four Chouans lodged in my house, who had just taken a quantity of powder, ball, &c. to the Head-quarters at Bourmont. They acknowledged to me, that at the Count de Bourmont had purchased this ammunition at Mans, where he even ran great risk of being discovered.

It also appears, that Angers supplies the Chouans with a quantity of ammunition.

The Louis this day was at 7450.

LONDON, March 19.

THE HON. ADM. JOHN FORBES,  
Admiral of the fleet, and General of Marines.

This officer (as we announced in our last) died at his house, in Saville Row, on Thursday last, March the 10th, aged 82.

He was remarkable, above all other men, for his extensive and universal knowledge of naval affairs, having studied them in all their branches; with a perseverance, and observed upon them with an acuteness and judgment altogether unparalleled. His mind was capable of embracing the greatest and most complicated objects; and, having bent it towards the study of that profession, of which he was allowed by the universal voice of his contemporaries to be a principal ornament, he attained such a summit of nautical skill as rendered him the ornament of all who were most eminent, whether in the direction of the fleets of the nation, or in the equally arduous task of superintending the civil departments of the different branches of the marine.

In the earlier part of his life, he was peculiarly noticed as an able, enterprising, and intrepid officer. He served with much reputation under Sir John Norris; and was no less distinguished as captain of the Norfolk, of 80 guns, in the action of Mathews and Lestock with the combined fleets of France and Spain, when his gallantry contributed in a high degree to save his brave friend, admiral Mathews, whose second he was in that engagement. So bright was his honor, and so clear his reputation in those turbulent days, that though his evidence on the trial of the admirals went wholly against admiral Lestock, yet that officer was often heard to declare, that Mr. Forbes's testimony was given like an officer and a gentleman.

In Lord Chatham's glorious war, admiral Forbes was selected as the ablest assistant the first Lord could have in the management of the admiralty and conducted himself in a manner highly creditable to his abilities, and eminently serviceable to his country.

When the warrant for executing the unfortunate Admiral Byng was offered for signature at the admiralty board, Admiral Forbes refused to sign it, at the same time humbly laying at his Majesty's feet his objections. A copy of the paper given by the Admiral to his Majesty on that occasion, may be seen in Smollet's History of England; it is well worthy the attention of all men of honour, as it contains, perhaps, the best specimen of an upright and independent mind, and honest and benevolent heart, that is to be found in any language.

To detail the meritorious deeds of the venerable character before us would lead to a discussion too extensive; but the writer of this tribute to departed greatness cannot conclude it without inserting an anecdote well known in the naval and political circles, and which, it is believed, even majesty itself will recollect, with such feelings as are excited in benevolent minds by acts of genuine spirit and disinterestedness.

During a late administration, it was thought expedient to offer a noble Lord, very high in the naval profession, and very deservedly a favorite of his sovereign and his country, the office of General of Marines, held by admiral Forbes, and spontaneously conferred upon him by his Majesty, as a reward for his many and long services. A message was sent by the ministers, to say it would forward the King's service if he would resign, and that he should be no loser by his recommending the government, as they proposed recommending it to the King to give him a pension in Ireland of 3000l. per annum, and a Peerage, to descend to his daughter. To this admiral Forbes sent an immediate answer; he told the ministers the Generalship of the Marines was a military employment, given by his Majesty as a reward for his services—that he thanked God he had never been a burthen to his country, which he had served during a long life to the best of his ability—and that he would not condescend to accept of a pension or bargain for a peerage.

He concluded by laying his Generalship of the Marines, together with his rank in the Navy, at the King's feet, entreating him to take both away, if they could forward his service; and at the same time, assured his Majesty, he would never prove himself unworthy of the former honors he had received, by ending the remnant of a long life, as a pensioner, or accepting of a peerage, obtained by political arrangement.—A gracious Master applauded his manly spirit, ever after continued him in his high military honors, and to the day of his death continued to show him strong marks of his regard.

Such are the outlines of the public character of Admiral Forbes. Infirmary deprived him of exerting his great talents in his latter days publicly for the service of his country; but all who had the happiness of his acquaintance will agree that in private life he continued, to his last breath, an example of the highest virtues that can adorn the human character—patience in long and painful suffering—charity—benevolence—humanity—public spirit—good breeding—firmness and disinterestedness in friendship; tenderness and feeling for all his dependants and friends, and an abhorrence of all selfishness and illiberality, were displayed by him in their most lively and striking colours.

The Hamburg mail arrived in town yesterday. The accounts from Germany state, in the most decisive terms, that the Emperor is making every possible exertion for carrying on the war with vigour, as well in Italy as on the Rhine. Troops are daily marching to their destined stations, and the reinforcements received by the Imperial armies are most formidable, as well from their numbers as from their discipline and mode of equipment. It is the grand object of the emperor to increase, in more than a proportionate degree, the number of his cavalry, in which the enemy is more particularly deficient, and which are so essentially necessary to the success of that plan of offensive operations which has certainly been adopted. The Arch-duke who is to have the chief command of the army on the Rhine,

after his arrival as circumstances would admit of. No less than 60,000 recruits, of which Bohemia is alone to supply one third, are to be immediately raised in order to replace the veteran troops who marched to the scene of action.

Meanwhile the French, on their side, are making all the exertions in their power to maintain, at least if not to extend their conquests. All the requisition men have been sent to the armies and the most formidable entrenchments have been thrown up in the different posts which they still occupy in the vicinity of the Rhine.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.

We hear by the way of the Illinois that the inhabitants within the United States territory, near Detroit, have moved off, or are preparing to move to the Canada side of the lake, and Detroit river; and also, within these two days, from Presqu'isle, we hear that the inhabitants at the garrison of Niagara are preparing to move; all much chagrined at the Treaty with the United States.

BOSTON, April 30.

It was said in town meeting on Monday, that the French were growing very cold towards this country, and that the treaty was the cause. We deny it. Fauchet may have scribbled in a Paris paper about the treaty, for what we know; but the only official notice lately taken of the United States, in France, has been in a message from the Executive Directory to the Legislature, wherein they speak of the great financial advantages the United States have reaped from the establishment of the National Bank and the Funding System!!

The subscriptions to the memorials have been made in different modes in different places. In some, town meetings have been called; in others, the memorials have been handed to the citizens separately; in others the clergy, as the ministers of peace, have been desired to top their societies after service, to have the memorials subscribed: This last mode seems peculiarly convenient in the country, at this busy season of the year. It will save time; and make the subscriptions more general. Works of "necessity and mercy," are not only lawful but proper, on any day; and the business alluded to partakes strongly of both.

The voice of the people, will now be emphatically the voice of God.

KNOXVILLE, April 1.

On Monday last, the first general assembly elected under the constitution of the State of Tennessee, met in this town.

Gen. James Winchester of Sumner, is chosen speaker of the Senate, and James Stuart, esq. of Jonesborough speaker of the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Senate and House of Representatives being assembled in the Representatives Chamber, citizen JOHN SEVIER the Governor elect, was introduced, and the several oaths of office administered to him by the hon. Joseph Anderson; after which the Governor addressed the two houses as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives.

The high and honorable appointment conferred upon me, by the free suffrage of my countrymen, fills my heart with gratitude, which I trust my future life will manifest. I take this early opportunity to express through you my thanks, in the strongest terms of acknowledgment.

I shall labor to discharge with fidelity the confidence reposed in me, and if such my exertions should prove satisfactory, the first wish of my heart will be gratified.

Gentlemen, accept of my best wishes for your individual and public happiness; and relying upon your wisdom and patriotism I have no doubt, but the result of your deliberations will give permanency and success to our new system of government, so wisely calculated to secure the liberty and advance the happiness and prosperity of our fellow-citizens.

JOHN SEVIER.

Yesterday the legislature of this state elected William Blount and William Cocke, Esquires, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

William Maclin, Esq. is elected secretary of state.

## PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Schooner Hope, Foster,	L'Anse-au 26
Boston, Clark,	Cape Francois 20
Three Sisters, Duncan,	Beaufort 9
Lovely Lake, Bertholl,	Lisbon 48

## Arrival at New York.

Brig Thomas, —,	Liverpool 45
Schooner Little Betty, —,	Richmond —
Elizabeth, —,	Ditto —
Whim, —,	Gonaives 7
Sloop Nancy, —,	Alexandria 14
John, Lee, —,	Wilmington 8
Fanny, Cogswell, —,	Charleston 7
Sloop Sally, B. Green, safe arrived at Charleston from Petit Gave.	

The Assistance on her passage, took the French privateer Le Chasseur, Captain Derrigbeau, carrying 4 guns and 75 men, which she sent for Bermuda. The crew were given up to the French Consul residing here.

## STOCKS.

Six per Cent. —	17/4 to 67 1/2
Three per Cent. —	10/8
Deferred Six per Cent. —	13/6 to 7
54 per Cent. —	16/8
48 per Cent. —	14/6

BANK United States, —	25 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania, —	27
North America, —	48 to 50

Insurance Comp. North-America,	15 dollars
Pennsylvania,	12 pr. ct.

EXCHANGE, at 60 days, — — — 160

## Miniature Painting.

A Foreign Artist respectfully informs the Public, that he paints Likenesses, and warrants them. A few Specimens of his abilities may be seen at his Room No.

## PETER PORCUPINE.

After his writings have been universally perused in America, we take occasion to lay before our readers the opinion entertained of them, by the most approved and accurate reviews of literature in Great Britain. [Minerva.]

Art. IV. A little plain English; addressed to the people of the United States, on the treaty with his Britannic Majesty, and on the conduct of the President relative thereto, in answer to the letters of Franklin. With a Supplement containing an account of the turbulent and factious proceedings of the opposers of the treaty.—By Peter Porcupine, author of observation on Dr. Priestley's emigration to America, a Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats, &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Philadelphia. London re-printed, Rivingtons, 1795.

The acute and humorous author of the observations on the emigration of Dr. Priestley, continues to prove himself, on all occasions, the determined adversary of the Democratic party in America.—Relying on information which we had every reason to believe infallible, as well as on internal evidence, we announced his former publication as of American origin; but quickly found ourselves assailed, both in public and private, for our supposed credulity. It was boldly asserted, that the observations were manufactured in this country; and they were even ascribed to a particular author, with little ceremony or reserve. Mr. Cobbet, in the mean time, whose name a little inquiry discovered to us, continued at Philadelphia to produce fresh proofs of his abilities; and a tract in two parts, entitled, A Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats, is so full of that peculiar humor and spirit which mark his writings, that, if we can procure a copy, though it has not yet been republished here, we certainly shall bring it forward for the amusement of our readers. The present tract was published later, though it happens to be first produced in England. We think this, as we thought the first pamphlet from the same pen, distinguished by strong sense and powerful argument; and the great importance of the subject it discusses, induces us to give it a conspicuous situation in our review. There is, it seems in America, as well as in this country, a party too evidently contaminated by French principles. Nor do those principles more excite our abhorrence, than the consideration that, in defiance not only of common sense, but of positive experience, such a party should exist any where, moves our astonishment. Yet certain it is that a number of individuals were lately found in America, whose will and whose object it was to precipitate that country into hostilities with Great Britain; who vehemently exclaimed against the injury, the indignity, nay, the total ruin which must inevitably ensue if such a treaty as the present took place? who held a public meeting which almost unanimously went to such lengths as to pass an unqualified vote of censure on General Washington? who talked of impeaching him; and who, arrogating all virtue and all wisdom to themselves, assumed the deceitful appellation of patriots, and passed on their adversaries every epithet of degradation, menace, and abhorrence.

The author of this pamphlet places the treaty in question before him, and examining each article separately, incontestibly demonstrates that the whole is alike honorable and advantageous to both nations. He points out perspicuously and forcibly the folly, and very questionable integrity, of those who recommend to the Americans an alliance with France in preference to one with Great Britain; and he clearly shows that at the very period when the partisans of the Convention clamorously urged the necessity of a war with us, and of making what they called one common cause, they were actually reaping benefits from England far more numerous, and far more important than it was either in the power or inclination of France to communicate.

We shall dismiss this performance, after praising its good sense, manly style, and powerful argument, by observing to those who are so anxious to quote America as an example to other nations, both of happiness and wisdom, that such a decision seems, at least, premature. America, like other countries, is greatly distracted by intestine animosities, produced by opposite and contending factions, and like other wise and good, and useful citizens, General Washington has lived to see his well earned reputation asperged by calumny, his motives questioned, and his integrity arraigned. Happy would it be if such lessons produced a suitable effect, if they curbed the wild spirit of innovation, if they inculcated a love of order and of virtue, by showing the mischiefs of discontent, if they taught submission to a government found by experience to be wise, in opposition to the speculations of a vain and chimerical philosophy.

## NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that Mrs. Morris's Night is postponed. On FRIDAY EVENING, May 6,

Will be presented, A celebrated COMEDY, in 5 acts, (never performed here but once) called

## The Deserted Daughter.

[Written by the author of the Road to Ruin, &c. &c.] As performing at the Theatre in Covent Garden, with universal applause.

Mordant,	Mr. Green,
Chancellor,	Mr. Morton,
Lennox,	Mr. Marshall,
Item,	Mr. Francis,
Grime,	Mr. Bates,
Clement,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Donald,	Mr. Bate,
Joanna,	Mrs. Marshall,
Mrs. Sarfnet,	Mrs. Francis,
Mrs. Enfield,	Mrs. Solomon,
Betty,	Mrs. Doctor,
Lady Ann,	Mrs. Wiltch,

To which will be added an entertainment of music, dialogue and spectacle, called

## The Jubilee.

Written by the late David Garrick, in honor of Shakspeare.

On Monday, a Tragedy, (never performed here,) called ALEXANDER THE GREAT; with a grand serious Pantomime, (never performed here,) called the DR-