

not mean to offer his piece this season, but to finish it as soon as he can, and take the summer to re-touch it. There will, of course, be proper space for the reception of such allusions as current events may supply; for the taste of the public, at present, requires a touch at the times, rather than a portrait of human life in all ages.

The Edinburgh Reviewer, Mr. Johnstone, is son to a hair dresser there of the same name. He is said to possess uncommon talents.

When application was a few years since made to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to obtain permission for Mrs. Clive, the Actress, being buried in the Abbey, one of the Prebends said, he had made no objection to burying Garrick and Henderson in Peters' Corner, because each of them had talents independent of their profession, nor did he see any particular objection to allow the same privilege to Mrs. Clive; "but," added he, "if we do not draw some line in this Theatrical ambition for mortuary fame, we shall very soon make Westminster Abbey a kind of Gothic Green-room!"

Our amiable Princess Royal is not in such a hurry to change her condition, as some well-informed prints would endeavour to make us believe. Her gracious denial to the despairing Duke, might be given in Rochefort's reply for Charles the Second:—"The Princess having no need, Thanks you as much as if she did."

NATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

At the British Theatre, The Road to Ruin, and the Devil to Pay.—At the French Theatre, a New Way to Pay Old Debts.—Sprigs of Laurel has had a great run, but it has of late been discontinued.—At the Prussian Theatre, Trick upon Trick, and the Farce of the Subsidy.—At the Russian Theatre, a Polish Tragedy called the Surrender of Warsaw, and the Double Dealer.—At the Spanish Theatre, How to Make Peace.—N. B. The Family Compact will, it is thought, be shortly received here.—At the Dutch Theatre, a new Play, called To Be or Not to Be, and the Fate of Independence.—At the German Theatre, British Gold, and the Farce of the March to Paris.—At the American Theatre, How to be Happy, and Good Wishes to all Mankind.—At the Sardinian Theatre, The Progress of Infurrection.—At the Swedish and Danish Theatres, The Advantages of Neutrality.—At the Papal Theatre, No Penny no Pater Noster.

NEWBEDFORD, May 13.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from the selectmen of Nantucket, to the Hon. Mr. Freeman, Representative from this district, in the Congress of the United States, and his answer thereto, which we doubt not will give satisfaction to his Constituents.

Nantucket, May 1, 1796.

NATH'L FREEMAN, jun. Esq. Boston.

AS part of your immediate constituents, we take leave to address you, and observe, that when the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was ratified by the constituted authorities of the government, and had become the supreme law of the land, we conceived it to be for the honor of government, and the general interest of the nation, that the requisite provision should be made by the Representative Body of the Union, for carrying said Treaty into effect:—But on information recently received, they cannot but be very seriously alarmed, from an apprehension that their expectations may be disappointed, and that the disturbance of our national peace may eventually lead to the calamities and miseries of WAR, in which we conceive (as a town) our ruin involved.

Under these impressions, they feel a strong desire that you would proceed as soon as may be to Congress, not doubting your aid in endeavoring to prevent the evils which are of so fearful an aspect, and for preserving that Faith and Honor which are so important to a rising Nation.

We lament with you, the unhappy cause of your absence at this critical juncture, and that Health may again be restored to your family, is our sincere wish.

We are, with sentiments of respect, For and in behalf of the town of Nantucket, Obed Hufsey, Christo. Mitchel, William Coffin, Zaccheus Hufsey, William Hammett, John Piekham, Selectmen of Nantucket.

P. S. We take leave to inform you we have sent forward a Memorial to Congress, and by reason of your absence is addressed to B. Goodhue, Esq. we hope, however, he will ere long have your support.

At a legal Town-Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other Citizens of the town of Nantucket, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1796.

Voted, unanimously, That the Letter presented to the Town, addressed to Nathaniel Freeman, jun. Esq. Representative of this District in the Congress of the United States, be signed by the Selectmen, and forwarded as soon as may be.

A True Copy from the Town Record. (Attest) JAMES COFFIN, Town Clerk.

Mr. FREEMAN'S ANSWER.

Boston, May 6, 1796.

To the Selectmen of Nantucket.

Gentlemen,

I THIS day received your favor of the 1st inst. expressing the opinion of the inhabitants of Nantucket, that the requisite provisions for carrying the Treaty with Great Britain into effect, ought to be made by the Representatives of the Union; and their wishes that I should return to Philadelphia, to lend my aid in effecting this object.

Such is the situation of the District which I more immediately represent, so interested are the inhabitants by their navigation and fisheries, in the preservation of Peace, that local as well as national considerations, will ever compel me to pursue such measures as may most conduce to secure this important blessing.—Nothing but the most pressing and urgent calls, could have induced me at this period to abandon my post.—But the same circumstances which brought me here, now forbid my return to Philadelphia.

It appears by the last information from Congress, that a committee of the whole house, a resolution passed by a majority of one, in favor of carrying the Treaty with Great Britain into effect. I have no doubt in my own mind, that this resolution will be finally adopted in the house. Under these circumstances, and with this impression, your humanity will plead my apology for not returning to Congress at this time. If any future exigency should make a single vote necessary, I shall receive regular information of it by the mail, and no private consideration shall prevent a faithful discharge of public duty.

I beg leave, Gentlemen, through you to tender my grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Nantucket, for the sympathy you express on their behalf, in the unhappy occasion which called me from Philadelphia, and for their good wishes that health may be restored to my family.—They will please to accept in return my regards, and warmest wishes for the prosperity of Nantucket.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, Your humble Serv't, NATHANIEL FREEMAN, jun.

P. S. I omitted to mention above, that last Saturday was assigned for taking up the resolution in the house—I could not therefore probably arrive at Philadelphia early enough to take a part in this business.

SPIRIT of the TIMES!

At a meeting of the Field and Commissioned Officers of the 2d Reg. of the 2d Brig. and 5th Div. the 4th inst. the critical situation of our political affairs was candidly considered; when the following Resolves were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That as American citizens, we feel ourselves bound to support the constituted authorities of the United States, if need be at the risk of our lives and property, so long as they adhere to the Constitution of the land.

Resolved, That as Freemen we will with our swords support the Constitution and the power regulated thereby, against every encroachment of the ambitious and designing, when called upon so to do by the proper authority, or driven by necessity to the disagreeable alternative.

True Copy from Record. J. SPOONER, Adj.

CHARLESTON, May 3.

The following was related by a lieutenant, who was on board one of the ships which attacked Leogane—delivered to a gentleman in Kington, where the several ships of war who went on that expedition were repairing.

The Reasonable, Leviathan, Africa and Severn, went against the fort and continued 4 hours and a half—the Leviathan, alone consumed 264 barrels of gun-powder; she had ten men killed, besides wounded;—there was only 18 guns on the fort.

On the approach of the British, the French commander hoisted the bloody flag under the national colours, and the republicans behaved with the most undaunted courage during the fire, which was tremendous.

The English lost in the attack, by sea and land, about 700 men killed and wounded, the French, it was reported, only 15. It was found necessary for the ships to cut cables and bear away.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) May 24.

We are requested by a correspondent to extract from the Philadelphia Aurora, the following paragraph, and to insert the subsequent remarks thereon:

Philadelphia, May 12.

By our last Boston accounts to the 5th May, it appears, that the Republican Candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, keeps a-head of his opponent.

The above is one proof, in confirmation of a thousand others, how little the Jacobins concur in sentiment with The People. Lately, the Aurora assured us that the votes for Governor Adams were the test of the Anti-Treaty spirit of Massachusetts. But the citizens of Massachusetts have clearly confuted that story—as with one mind, and one voice, they call for its faithful execution. The fact is certain, and the Aurora is challenged to deny it.—Governor Adams is the known enemy of the Treaty—Anti federal from the day the Constitution was published, and probably long before. His letter to the incendiary Genet, giving him aid, comfort and counsel; and his late address to the legislature of the state, put it beyond doubt that his principles and politics are in direct opposition to the citizens of the state.—That address was calculated and intended to kindle a war of remonstrances of the state governments against the Treaty, and had it succeeded, no doubt the Virginia amendments, so truly anti-republican and anarchical in their principle and tendency (as can be demonstrated) would have prevailed, and the treaty would have failed. The dreadful consequences of its failure are obvious, and the people understand them.

The citizens of Massachusetts were in a calm and unruffled temper on the first Monday in April, and voted for their old Governor, not for a liking they had for his politics (the event has proved they do not like them) but from their unwillingness to dismish him to private life, which would have the appearance of harshness and disrespect; and because they did not see any great harm his malcontent principles could do. But no sooner had they given their votes, than the conspirators against the peace, the faith, and the honor of their country, took encouragement, and a great deal of encouragement from it; and went on in their schemes, expecting that the steady farmers of Massachusetts would uphold them in their plans. These schemes were pursued almost to their dreadful consummation of war and disgrace.—Thus we see how the votes have operated to mislead the public opinion, in regard to Massachusetts' federalism; and how necessary it is for the people, if they would support their government, to entrust no department of it to an implacable opposer of its principles and measures, and the enemy of its illustrious head, the great WASHINGTON.

We may also see by the above paragraph from the Aurora, how impudently the word Republican is applied to a man, whose system of opinions is now ascertained to be obnoxious to ninety-nine hundredths of the state. If the one hundredth part are the only republicans, what are the rest? It is a pleasant article for a newspaper, that the People are not Republicans. If the election had been six weeks later, when the enlightened body of Farmers were roused, not as the Aurora presumes to suggest, the silly dupes of an alarm about war, but the real People saw the danger, if the election for Governor had been at that period, no doubt the question of Treaty and Anti-Treaty, would have been more considered than it was.—We do not scruple to avow the decided belief, that Judge SUMNER would have been chosen Governor.

WASHINGTON, (Penn.) May 17.

The usual monthly meeting of the Rev. Mr. McMillan's congregation at Canonburgh, for social and public worship, was on Thursday last, the 12th inst.

After the religious service of the day was over, Mr. McMillan intimated, that business, of a public nature and great importance, required the consideration of the meeting, and he therefore requested that the men would remain.

All did, and Mr. McMillan having been chosen Chairman, and Craig Ritchie, Esq. Secretary:—The present critical state of this country, and the danger of an Indian and perhaps a British war, with national digrace, expence and calamity, was taken into view.

Whereupon, it was resolved unanimously, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of this country require, that the British Treaty should be carried into execution with good faith.

Resolved unanimously, That a petition be circulated and signed, and sent to the House of Representatives to this effect.

Resolved unanimously, That the following petition be adopted.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Western counties of Pennsylvania Humbly sheweth,

Having lately, with great cordiality and good intentions, very generally united in a petition, that the House of Representatives would concur in the execution of the British Treaty, we had believed, that no further expressions of our wishes would be necessary. But it having been suggested, that the Spanish Treaty was the main object of our petition, and that we were indifferent as to the British Treaty; and seeing our apprehensions, that the British Treaty might be defeated, were but too well grounded, and are not yet removed; we feel ourselves constrained, by a regard both to safety and duty, again to address your honorable house.

We consider the British Treaty as peculiarly advantageous to us, and essential to our enjoying the blessings of security and peace. Its ratification made it a solemn national act, according to the terms of the constitution, binding the people, and every branch of the government. And we consider its execution as necessary for public faith, which we regard, interest, which we pursue, and peace, which we cherish.

We therefore pray, that the House of Representatives will concur with the other branches of our government, in a full and faithful execution of the Treaty between the United States and Britain.

And this petition having been signed by all present, it was Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to write to his brethren, the ministers on this side of the mountains, requesting them to call their congregations, as soon as possible on some week day, and take their sentiments on this interesting subject.

JOHN McMILLAN, Chairman.

Philadelphia,

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

How comes on the Philadelphia penitentiary house? I see the success of the plan highly spoken of in the governor's address to the Legislature, which gives me sincere and lively pleasure—I rejoice to find that the attention of Congress has been drawn to the subject, that there is a prospect of their penal code being ameliorated and of the same respect being paid in the laws of the union, to the preservation of life, and the prevention of crimes, as in the laws of individual states. What a reflection is it on the humanity, nay, indeed on the wisdom and policy of the rulers of states and nations that so little attention should have been given, and such faint exertions made, to reform rather than to extirpate, to reclaim rather than punish. I most ardently hope, that we may both live to see the day (and that at no remote period) when by the diffusion of knowledge, the increasing influence of the most liberal philanthropy, but more especially by a true understanding and practice of genuine unadulterated christianity, man may learn to love and do good to his fellowman, and the punishment of death be forever abolished.

Convinced as I am, that society has no right to take away the life of any citizen, I am also convinced, that the period is rapidly approaching, when governments will think it as impolitic as it is wrong to exercise this assumed power.

Extract of a letter from Governor SEVIER, dated Knoxville, April 30, to Wm. Cocke, Esq. Philadelphia.

Since my last of the 25th, I have received information that a John Bird, Robert Henderson and John Phillips, as they were hunting horses (thought to be stolen) near the head of the West Branch of Little Pidgeon, were fired on by a party of ten or twelve Indians. Several balls passed through their cloaths, but did no other damage. They returned the fire, killed one fellow on the spot, and wounded as they suppose another.

The Lexington (Kentucky) paper of 23d April, says, that a person from Nashville informs, that between the 20th and 30th of March, the Indians killed a family between the mouth of the

Ohio and Illinois, consisting of 12 persons—and that the informant says he saw 10 of the dead bodies.—[It is rather singular that this story, if true, should not have been known at Knoxville on the 30th April.]

The above articles, it is presumed, furnish no very solid reasons for diminishing the military force on the Frontiers.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

The following is the result of the election for assemblymen in Westchester county: the five first, are consequently elected; they composed the Federal Ticket,

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Charles Tidd, 1,105; Samuel Youngs, 1,033; Mordecai Hale, 939; Joseph Carpenter, 997; John Barker, 934; Ebenezer Purdy, 516; Elija Lee, 494; Pierre Van Cortlandt, 453; E. Embeece, 353; Cornelius Oakley, 314.

HANOVER, (N. H.) May 16.

Friday last, the Citizens of this Vicinity assembled for a celebration in consequence of the appropriation News, brought by Mr. Buck, who arrived in the Stage on Thursday evening, where he found a most cordial reception.

While Mr. Buck was in town he was presented with the following address:

To DANIEL BUCK, Esq.

Sir, Impressed, as we are, with a lively sense of your early services in the cause of our country, grateful as we must be for your late exertions in defence of our constitution, and happy, indeed, as we are, to embrace you, at your return, we cannot, suppress our feelings, on this joyful occasion.

Though we are not among the number of your Constituents, though your place of residence is separated from ours, by the banks of a fertilizing stream, and the boundary lines of a sister State, yet, as a neighbour, a patriot, and friend, we bid you a most cordial welcome.

Though remote from the seat of government, as we have not been disinterested, so we have not been indifferent spectators, of its labors and toils.

We are attached to our Federal Constitution, and cheerfully submit to its constituted authorities; we love the President, we venerate the public faith, and we have beheld with indignation and regret, the menaces to the one and the jeopardy to the other: but patriotism has at length prevailed, the hopes of Disorganizers are baffled, our Constitution, the sacred Palladium of our liberties, remains inviolate, and we, with the Citizens in this quarter of the Union, rest gratefully satisfied.

On this glorious event, the inhabitants of this vicinity beg leave to congratulate you!

You were our war-worn Soldier in the battles we fought for Freedom; under the mild reign of Peace, you have been appointed to guard the acquisition; and we rejoice, that in the discharge of this last duty, you have enjoyed a triumph without a Sacrifice; that you bring back with your laurels the limbs, which the sword of war had spared unimpaired in the conflict with faction.

Accept, Sir, on your return to the bosom of your family and friends, the best reward which we can give, or you receive—the heartfelt applauses of your Fellow Citizens.

May you long live—may your patriotic exertions continue to be successful, and the memory of your signal sacrifice be indelibly engraven in the breast of a grateful country.

Signed in behalf of the Inhabitants of this Vicinity.

B. WOODWARD, Chairman.

By Order, Attest, J. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Hanover, May 13, 1796.

To which he returned the following answer:

CITIZENS OF HANOVER,

Language is too feeble to express the lively sensations I feel from the sentiment expressed towards me in your cordial address, signed by the Hon. B. Woodward, Esq. in your behalf, and this day presented me. Accept, therefore, the silent but grateful emotions of my heart, as the only adequate return in my power to make.

I participate with you, in your attachment to the Federal Constitution, to the constituted authorities, love to the President, and veneration for the public faith; and, while I sincerely regret the unhappy contest, which has so long occupied Congress (and, I fear, in some degree, sullied our national character) I join with you, in mutual congratulations, that it has terminated in a manner which unfolds to the patriotic mind, prospects more pleasing in future.

Your applause, and that of the rest of my fellow citizens, joined to a consciousness of having acted with uprightness of intention, is truly the best reward, which can be given or enjoyed. Be assured that my best endeavors shall never be wanting to insure that prize. D. BUCK.

Hanover, 13th May, 1796.

When he left the place, he was escorted to the River by Capt. Brigham's company in complete uniform, the members of College, and the principal Gentlemen of this Vicinity.

On the other bank of the River in Norwich, he was met by his friends and neighbours, and conducted to his seat. Such a reception the partisans of faction may look for in vain!

A civic feast was then prepared at Graves's Hall, where the principal Gentlemen of the place attended.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Arrival, Days. Brig Fly, Hubber, 21; Schr. Four Friends, Spars, North-Carolina 6; Periphas, Dunn, New York 3; Sloop Sincerity, Mastros, Charleston 10; Miliathia, Hammond, Georgia 12. Ship Dominick Terry, De Hart, Kingston.