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the family occupying the house, as may be most agreeable.
Apply to the printer.
September 20.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By MATHEW CAREY, 118, Market-freet,
A Differtation on Slavery, WITH A PROPOSAL For the Gradual Abolition of it

In the State of Virginia.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges in the General Court in Virginia.

"Slavery not only violates the Laws of Nature and of "Civil Society, it also wounds the best forms of government: in a Democracy, where all men are equal, slave"ry is contrary to the spirit of the constitution."

Loft this Morning, Joseph Thomas's note in favor of, and indorsed by John Morton, for twenty two-hundred dollars, dated the 28th inst. payable at 60 days fight. All persons are forwarned against receiving the said note, as payment is stopped, and it therefore can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, who will thank the sinder for delivering it to him at No. 116 South Front Street, or if required a reasonable reward will be paid.

John Morton.

9th mo 28th, 1796.

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Francis Stuart, mafter: is a fireng, good ship, fails fail, and has good accommo dations for passengers. Great part of her cargo being ready, she will fail in to days. For freight or passengers apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Shortail's what or to Stuart & Bart.

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June 8

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North-Carolina—Hillsborough District.
COURT OF EQULTY, April term, 1796.
John William's beirs at law,

John William's beins at large,

Versus

Archibald Maclaine, James Morris, and others.

In this case the death of James Morris being luggefled, as also the deaths of Pheebe Morris and Martha Mifflin, other defendants—leave is given to file a bill of revivor.—

But it is ordered, that the complainants first give security for the costs. On the complainant's giving security for the costs, and filing the bill of revivor, it is ordered, that publication be made in Fentas's Philadelphia Gazette for the space of one week, and also that publication be made in Fentas's Philadelphia Gazette for the space of one week, and also that publication be made in Hodge's North Carolina Journal, for the space of two weeks, that unless the defendants put in their answers on or before the third day of the ensuing term, to wit, October term, A. D. 1796, that then the laid bill will be taken, FRO CONFESSO against the defendants so failing, and a decree made accordingly.

ingly.

1 Certify, that the complainants have given security for the costs agreeably to the above: and I also certify the above to be a true copy of he minutes.

W. WALTERS, Clerk, Sept. 26.

and master in faid court.

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre) TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his feholars and to the public. Mr. Francis lutends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto rendets any promises of conducting his fature schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of promiser, totally nanecessary. pricty, totally nanecessary.

THE MENAGERIE OF THE GODS. FROM THE GERMAN OF BURGER.

OUR lap-dogs and monkeys, our fquirrels and cats, Our parrots, canaries, and larks, Have furnisht amusement to many old maids,

And once in a while to young fparks. In Heaven, where time passes heavily too,
When the gods have no subject to talk on,
Jove calls for an eagle, keeps him in a new,
As an old English Baron his falson.

He lets it jump up off his fofa and chair,
And dip its crookt beak in his cup;
And laughs when it pinches young Ganimed's ear,
Or eats his ambrofia up.

Oueen Jano, who fears from rough play a mishap,
Keeps peacocks with rainbowy tails;
And when she's dispos'd to grudge Saturn his nap,
Their screaming or foreeching ne'er fails.

Fair Venus most willingly coaxes the doves,
That coo, woo, and wed on her wrist;
The sparrow her chambermaid Aglae loves,
As a free in standled and bill

As often is fondled and kift.

Minerva, too proud to hem pleas'd with a trifle, Professes to keep her old owl, The crannies and chinks of Olympus to risse: For rats, mice, and vermin, to prowl.

Apollo above stairs, a first-rate young blood,
Mas a stud of four galloway ponies;
To gallop them bounding on Heaven's high road,
A principal part of his fun is.

Tis fabled or known he inftructed a fwan, One fpring, to outwhiftle a black bird, Which fings the Castalian stream let upon, Like any Nepolitan lack-beard.

Lyceus in India purchas'd a pair
Of tygers, delightful pyball'd,
And drives them about at the speed of a hare,
With felf-satisfaction unrival'd.

At Pluto's black gate, in a kennel at reft,
A mastisf so grim has his station,
That fearful of reaching the fields of the viest,
Some ghosts have made choice of damnation.

But among all the an mals, little and great,
That are foller'd and pamper'd above,
The als old Silenus felects for his mate
Is that which most fondly I love.

So quiet, fo fleady, fo guarded and flow,
He bears no ill-will in his mind:
And nothing indecent as far as I know,
Escapes him before or behind.

So fully content with himself and his lord,
He is us'd with good humour to take
Whatever the whims of the moment afford,
Be it drubbing, or raisins and cake.

He knows of himfelf ev'ry step of the way, Both down to the cellar and back; A qualification, I venture to say, No butler of mine is to lack.

So large is his rump, so piano his pace,
'Tis needless the rider to gird on;
Tho' fuddled the god, tho' uneven the ways,
He never gets rid of his burden.

An als fuch as this all my wishes would fill ; O grant me, Silenus, one pray'r,
When thou art a dying and planning thy will,
Good father do make me thy heir 1

LORD BALCARRES & GEN. MACLEOD.

The following very extraordinary letters appeared in the Supplement to a Jamaica Gazette.—
To CHARLES YORKE, Efq.

General Macleod, on the authority of a low private letter, has arrogated to himself the right of calling me to the bar of the house of lords. If I 9. Yorick's letters to Eliza, 18's, 6a pages, 1s. 6d
10. Sportfman's companion; or an effay on fhooting, 18's,
62 pages, 2s. 9d \(\frac{1}{2}\).
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and entertainment; being a chiece collection of modern
fongs, with an eugraved frontispiece, 12mo. 214 pages,
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12. Medley; or Philadelphia fongster, 12mo. 222 pages,
13. Feat of merriment; or new American jester, 12 mo.
13. Feat of merriment; or new American jester, 12 mo.
132 pages, 2s. 9d \(\frac{1}{2}\).
133 Pages, 2s. 9d \(\frac{1}{2}\).
144 The new American jester; or magazine of humour,
155 pages and charged at the bar of that august tribunal, I presume it will be at the instance of all the commons of which was through trad, and glades, of which was through the military term defile can give no adequate idea; and notwithstanding our unremitted exertions, at no time could we bring up a force nearly equal in number to our enemy. Delay, in my opinion, would have produced as fatal effects, and was as much to be dreaded by us, as a defeat. Their field and ability in planning ambushes made it impear a culprit at the bar of that right honourable house. The general has honoured me with the en-dearing names of friend and fellow-foldier. I dines twice in company with him in my whole life. I am gratisted by being classed as his fellow-foldier, but I lament 1-never had the good fortune to serve one hour with him in any country. The only circumstance the general in his kindness and friendship has omitted, is the calling me his fellow-citizen.

I have the honour to be, Very faithfully and fincerely, Yours,

BALCARRES.

Copy of a letter from the honourable major general WALPOLE, to the earl of BALCARRES, dated January 11, 1796, (being the day appointed to carry into execution the treaty with the Ma-

My dear lord, I now give the matter up; only Smith, Williams and two boys are here; I shall send them to Falmouth to-morrow. I suppose that your lord-ship will admit them to the terms of the treaty on which they have furrendered. I fear that our baggage-negroes will not be here in time for me to move after these rascals in the morning, and that I must polipone it till Sunday; in this case I shall endeayour to feduce the Maroons fill to keep near us .-Your lordship shall bear the refult as foon as possible. Should any future parley proceed from them, I shall refer them to your lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. Extract of a letter from the Hop. Major-General Walpole, to the Earl of Balcarres, dated Jan. 5, 1795.

The Spaniards are, I fear, a little out of temper, If they cannot be kept, it would be better to avail ourselves of the breach of the treaty by the Marooms themselves, and move on, as nothing can be clearer than that all treaty would foon terminate, were they off the island.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon, the Earl of Balcarres, to Mejor General Campbell, dated Calle Wemyle, Jan. 16, 1796. I have great latisfaction in aurouscing to you, that in consequence of orders which I issued to Man-

or General Walpole, he poved forward, with a firong column of regulars, accompanied by the Spa-niards and the dogs. He had only advanced some nundred yards, when a Maroon delivered a message

To CHARLES YORKE, Efq. Dear Sir,

Do the above papers prove those crimes and cruelties imputed to me by the Hon. General? Do they prove any forwardness on my part to use those dogs as a dreadful instrument of war? Is it of any weight that not a drop of blood was flied by those animals? Those dogs were brought here at the instance of the General Assembly of Jamaica, who fent one of their own members to procure them, one of their own flaips to convey them, and were at the fole expense. It is most strange that the use which the Spaniards made of blood ounds against the Indian inhabitants of the Western world, should be deemed by the Hon. General a case parallel to be deemed by the Hon. General a case parallel to ours; the Spaniards sent them for attack and robbety against the peaceful proprietors of those countries. This island has brought dogs, (not bloodhounds) for their own desence, and for their own protection against a banditti, who had entered into a most dangerous and ungrateful rebellion. These Maroon savages possessed a country the most tremendous, into which no European had ever dared to penetrate. I served last war with eleven nations of Indian savagus. Their dress is not more wild and fantastic than that of the Maroon savage; but the one is a real character, the other is an affumed one. In war, a Maroon savage goes through his exercise In war, a Maroon favage goes through his exercife with his hair plaited, his face beforeared, and his body painted the colour of the ground or foliage; he conceals himself; when discovered, he twists and turns, to avoid his enemy's fire, he throws his arms in the air, with wonderful agility, and when a represented victim falls, the children rush forward, and with their knives close the scene. As it suits their views, all this is reversed, they change with

a represented victim salls, the children rush forward, and with their knives close the seene. As it suits their views, all this is reversed; they change with their dress their ferocity; they assume the most mild and most infinuating manners; they descend from their mountains to the plains, and mix with civilized society; the proprietors of estates dare not, however, resule them any thing they ask.

Looking at the country in a military view it is this: those Maroons possessed a, district in the rear of their town, of amazing strength, and their policy was such as to deter all Europeans from approaching it. This country is in the centre of the island, and is surrounded by plains, which in the value of their produce and consequential effects, employ 40 millions of British capital. To reduce my argument as I would do a chart, by a pentagraph, the power of those Maroons was that of a fort on an eminence, which commands the plains below it; that the Maroons understood this, is evident; and the bolder sister of a bold and noted Maroon, on the sirst day of the rebellion, took the title of Queen of Montego Bay. In attacking the Maroons in their district, my line of operation was more than twenty miles long, the last six miles of which was through trace and glades, of which the military term desile can give no adequate idea; and notwithstanding our unremitted exertions, at no time could we bring up a sorce nearly equal in ficill and ability in planning ambushes made it im-possible to reduce them by ordinary means; our skill and ability started those ambushes by extraordinary measures, measures justified in the eyes of God and man. An influment of war is in one case fair, and in another unfair. Why do the laws and cultoms of war authorife a fort to fire red hot Arument in question in Jamaica. It is upon that principle that I have refused it in St. Domingo, who offered to reimburfe to the island the expence, provided they could get the dogs. I relufed them in the one case, because territory was to be acquired; I employed them in the other case, because territory is to be maintained by every possible means that resource can suggest. I must be judged by my actions; I desire no screen; no shelter, but the honor of my own mind; but I publicly avow, in the face of the world, that, if necessity had ob-liged me to use these dogs, I should have had exactly that compunction which yourself must have felt, if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn by your house-dog. Let Britain shed her tears, let the strong nerves of Englishmen be unin a most important way. Lore Balcarres, or the strung, when I relate that the decollated head of the brave and gallant Colonel Fitch, was found entombed in his own person, and both denied the rites of fepulchre. One of the Maroon Chiefs, in his civilized flate, was overfeer on the property of a Mr. Gowdie, who had always been an affectionate and indulgent mafter to him; he came to the house of his benefactor, murdered his nephew, murdered himself, and gave as his reason, that all the Maroons had taken an oath to kill every white person. All our evidence establishes that the Maroons had entered into this obligation. Let this affecting narrative close with a melancholy truth, that all the prisoners who fell into their hands were pended, and that the Governor was then legally murdered in cold blood, and the shricks of some of the miferable victims were heard by their fellowfoldiers; but, let this Island and the Empire reoice, that no barbarity, no act of retaliation has difgraced the national character of virtue and humanity. I have the honor to remain,

very faithfully and fincerely yours, &c. Jamaica, May 2, 1796. BALCARRES. The honourable CHARIES TORKE. St. Alban's-Ricet, July 5, 1796.

hundred yards, when a Maroon delivered a meifage from Johnstone. As we had experienced much tri-fling evasion and infincerity, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, merely taking the precaution of keeping the dogs in the rear of the column. In consequence of this aerangement of the line of march, which, I conceive was both firm and temperate, the Maroons, to the number of 260, have furrendered. I have in my policifion of Trelawney Maroons, upwards of 400 persons, of whom I count above 130 men. Some of the young Maroons are fill out, but I think we have a clear and happy prospect of extinguishing the embers of this Two letters addressed to you, and bearing the

troops are fill out, but I think we have a clear and happy profest of extinguishing the embers of this rebellion.

(Signed)

BALCARRES.

His lotding states, that on the authority of a low private letter, I arrogated to myself the right to call him to the bar of the house of lords; and that I thereby seemed to have forgotten the principles of the british constitution. The contents of mons, I read in my place as part of my free have been fully verified by the Jamaica Gazettes, by many other private letters, and by his bord/hip himself in his publication to you.

Spanish dogs, of the ancient race, were fent for, with Spanish hunters, to hunt men in Jamaica, under the command of the earl of Balcarres. I fear that it is the noble lord who will be found not to have understood the principles of the constitution when he arraigns my conduct in parliament; for you, fir, must acknowledge, with all your karnes profession, that every member of the house of commons has the most understood right to profession, that every member of the house of commons has the most udoubted right to move to impeach, before the house of lords, any person or officer employed by the crown. And this accusatory privilege, next to that of granting money, is the most vanable and most useful power with which the commons are inverked. Sometimes, the actual impeadment may be necessary for punishment and example; and certainly the sear of it may be inselled to be safety se honour of the country, by way of prevention.

Ly motion concerning the barbarous afe of bloodbounds against men in the Jamaica was, was calculated to serve the nation in either way, as circum-Rances might direct, but certainly not with the least ideas of individual attack, or of the least per-

least ideas of individual attack, or of the least perfenal hostility to his lordship.

I appeal to the whole house who heard me, when
ther I did not mention his lordship in terms besitting
him, and besitting me as a man and asoldier. His
lordship has committed a very common and pardonable mistake, in taking the newspapers as authorities for speeches in parliament. I never claimed
any particular intimacy, friendship, or connection
with him. I certainly said that I had the honour
of his acquaintance, and that of his samily; and
my natural statement was, that I could have no
malice against a noble and honourable fellow soldier.
He, therefore, has in his letter to you on this point, malice against a noble and honourable fellow soldier. He, therefore, has in his letter to you on this point, been warped by passion from his usual candour. If he had considered for a moment, he would have perceived, that however I might respect his public and private character, the business on which I was speaking, was not that occasion on which I should peculiarly choose to boait of his friendship. He is pleased to bring his character and mine into contrast.

Whether, on a comparison or contrast of our Whether, on a comparison or contrast of our lives and conduct, it will be found that he or I have rendered the most successful and essential services to the nation, it is neither for him nor me to decide: perhaps I might obtain more suffrages in the contest than he is now disposed to believe—And I

shall not be forry that our actions are comparatively But, fir, this subject is now renewed as a public question. When I first mentioned it, Mr. Pitt feemed firuck with the bast sity of employing dogs against men; the whole house gave him credit for the sensations of humanity which he then displayed; and he may recollect, that though I am not often disposed to praise him, I then did him justice in the lighest spirit of fairness; his heart then seemed to beat with the same pulse that always had animated him in the debates on the flave trade.

On the motion after the notice, Mr. Dundas very vernment to employ dogs against men; but he star-ed, that on the first surmise that such a measure sand cultions of war authorite a fort to me red hot had been adopted, orders had been fent to prevent these does being employed in any bloody way; and that these orders had been fent previous to me first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first that these orders had been fent previous to my first the first previous to my first mention of the circumstance in the house. Of these orders I could not be aware; but if they were fent before I mentioned the bufinefs, it is a clear proof that I have not, in the opinion of his majetty's ministers, acted improperly or done any injustice to lord Balcarres, or the allembly of Jamaica, because I only blamed them for what our ministers reprobated and forbade.

It is now a matter of doubt, whether I am to be a member of the present Parliament; but whe-ther I am or not, I shall hope that some member will bring the whole business of this Maroon war under confideration. It involves some of the most conductive have observed may be quoted against na in a most important way. Lors Balcarres, or the composer of his Manisesto, has employed the most curious logic. In the first place, conscious of the impropriety of that mode of warfare, he transfers the whole load of blame to the General Affembly of Jamaica. He fays, "These dogs were brought here at the inflance of the General Affembly, who fent one of their own members to procure them, one of their own faips to convey them, and were at the fole expence." I have not the least doubt of the truth of this affertion, but it should be known, that at the period when these dogs were fent for, the island was under martial law; that all the powers of the Assembly were for the time sufthe dictator. But if he had never been inveited with these extraordinary powers, he was in two other capacities enabled to prevent so horrible a measure. He was Governor, and therefore had a negative on the Assembly, in the same manner as our king has a negative on the two houses of Par-liament. But he had it not with the same advortage; the king can do no wrong, though his advifets may. A governor may do wrong, and is a-