

menable in his person. He was also commander in chief; I ask whether the legislative powers of the assembly could compel the noble Lord in that capacity to employ improper weapons, or any means of war contrary to the received ideas of the law of nations? I must therefore contend, that it is rather ungenerous in the noble lord to throw the whole blame on the Assembly, for it was his own act as Governor, consenting to that vote of assembly, and more especially his own act, as captain-general, and commander in chief of the troops.—But the most extraordinary idea, in several views, which the Earl has advanced, is, that it is perfectly lawful and correct to use *dogs in defence*, and not in *offence*; and that he himself would use them in Jamaica, but not in St. Domingo; that he has actually refused to send them to St. Domingo, tho' he had been offered the most advantageous subsidy for these allies—and all this is feriously stated as *principle*. Sir, at this statement I can only smile; it does not admit of a grave answer, and his lordship's illustration of it is remarkable.—“Why,” he says, “do the laws and customs of law authorize a fort to fire red hot shot, and deny it to a ship of war? The reason is obvious; the one is defence, the other aggression.”—I know of no other convention to this effect, than that which arises from mutual interest. If two ships fire hot balls at each other, they risk, beyond the common dangers of combat, that of perishing miserably in the flames; therefore it is for their mutual advantage to abstain from that weapon. But a fort composed of stone and brick cannot suffer from that sort of fire, and does not scruple to bestow it on enemies in wood: by parity of reason, Lord Balcarras has employed dogs against the Maroons, because he had the power to do so, and they had not. Thus he has resolved all the principles of right into that of power; and has determined, as far as his example goes, that wherever you are enabled to commit injustice or barbarity, by means which the enemy do not possess, you are justified. His lordship's proposition, that “if any of these dogs had actually torn to pieces some of our fellow-creatures, he should have had exactly that compunction which yourself might have felt, if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn to pieces by your house dog,” does merit a little observation. Had the planters of Jamaica sent to Newfoundland for their fine breed of dogs, to England for mastiffs, or to the Spaniards for blood-hounds, for the purpose of using them as house-dogs against robbers or murderers, who could have blamed them? If one or two dogs had been planted in every house as a guard, it might have been an useful, nay, an humane precaution. But is this the measure of which I complained?

I will now make a better defence for his Lordship than he has made for himself. The true state of the case seems to be that the Planters of Jamaica, as appears from their history, have long wished to extirpate the Maroons, and that they seized the occasion of the present convulsion of principle, and the present rage against liberty excited by our Ministry, to effect their purpose, in which the Noble Earl, in my opinion, most wrongfully joined. It perhaps might require higher reverence for man as man, greater knowledge of the law of nature and nations, and a deeper study of the philosophy of government than generally falls to the share of our nobles, to have enabled his lordship to have resisted the Assembly and the inhabitants in this dreadful scheme. I impute not inhumanity to him, but *weakness*, in yielding to the cruelty of men who derive their riches and consequence from the misery of human beings, and I have his own authority for saying that it was not his act, but theirs.

But a charge of a much more serious complexion is now provoked by Lord Balcarras and the Assembly of Jamaica, than that which I urged in the House of Commons. They have shewn their admiration of Spanish policy and mercy, by the most exact and complete adoption of them.—Not satisfied with subduing and disarming the Maroons, a free body of men, existing under the protection of the British crown and nation, they have robbed them of their lands, and have banished them from their native country, not individually, but in a mass; men, women and children. We have had debates on the different sorts of exile, of which I think there are three. Persons may be ordered to quit a country, and settle where they will: they may be exiled to a particular place, and forced there to remain, but with freedom; or they may be made slaves.—These unhappy free Maroons had no choice in the place or degree of their exile, and whether they are gone to Botany Bay, the favorite destination for those who struggle for liberty, I know not. Jamaica in this transaction has correctly copied on a small scale the example of Spain in expelling the Moors, and certainly has not the apology of serving the cause of religion.

It seems to me to be highly worthy of investigation by the Legislature, whether our colonial Assembly and Governors have the right of committing such an act. It has now been exerted in a most unjustifiable degree, and may be a precedent for the greatest enormities. If it is allowed that our Planters, met in Assembly, have a right to condemn to banishment classes of free blacks, or coloured men, there will soon not exist many free people in our islands. But I rather think that the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica have in this instance greatly exceeded their powers.

If your really great Ancestor, the first Lord Hardwicke, who certainly had not much more affection for the Highlanders of Scotland than Lord Balcarras seems to have for the Maroons, had moved to expatriate them all like the Spanish Moors, he would not have enjoyed his present fame; but he was too wise and too enlightened to propose such a measure. I have written more than I intended on this subject, I shall therefore only declare what must be obvious to every impartial man, that I have never stirred in this business from any other motive than my regard to National honour; that I scorn the idea of personal malice or attack; but that no respect to nobility, or what weighs more with me, individual merit, shall prevent me from performing my duty to my country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
NORMAN MACLEOD.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) August 9.  
An American vessel richly laden with the produce of Surinam, and bound to Amsterdam, has lately been sent into Martinico by the Pelican brig, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from a cruise. Thus does the wealth of the Myneers now furnish a tempting boon for the vigilance of our naval commanders, who have lately had an opportunity of enriching themselves with the spoils of the enemy.

One of the Dutch prizes taken off Surinam and arrived at Martinico, is said to have upwards of sixty tons weight of coffee on board; and it appears that they are in general very valuable, all of them having plate, specie, &c.

No further accounts have been yet received of the action mentioned in our last, between the Beaulieu and La Hercules.

August 20.  
On Thursday last arrived in Carlisle bay, in 21 days express from Rear Admiral Mann, stationed off Cadiz, his Majesty's frigate La Magicienne, capt. William H. P. Ricketts, with dispatches of the highest importance, as relating to the probability of a war with Spain; which his Excellency the Governor has officially notified to the merchants of this town, and which we have full authority to state as above.

On the arrival of the frigate, there was as usual, a great variety of reports in circulation, but so little truth attached to many, that we should find much difficulty in separating those even of probable appearance had we not obtained the following particulars from a respectable source:

Lord Bute, the resident Minister at Madrid, having been with just apprehension, the formidable preparations of that court, advised Gen. O'Hara of these hostile dispositions, who has immediately adopted every measure to place the important fortresses (Gibraltar) under his command, in such a respectable state, as to preclude a surprize, and enable him to defend it with effect. A Spanish fleet of eight sail of the line and six frigates, having about the same time, formed a junction with Richery, who has been so long blockaded at Cadiz, making together 13 of the line and 6 frigates, were preparing to sail the first opportunity for St. Domingo, with an intention as is conceived, of calling at some of the Windward Islands, or probably to invade Jamaica, having 5000 troops on board; but that active and indefatigable officer, rear-admiral Mann, being apprized of their intention of sailing, more closely blockaded the port, yet still apprehending the probable consequences to the West-Indies, should so formidable a force elude his vigilance and arrive here unexpectedly, dispatched La Magicienne with these important accounts, and from hence she will proceed to Jamaica with similar advices.

Among the various reports on the arrival of the express, the most prominent are that Leghorn has been surrendered to the French, and Corfica evacuated by the English; and already if we give credit to the accounts, has our naval force in the Mediterranean made several valuable captures of Spanish ships.

From the general complexion of affairs, scarce a doubt can now be entertained of a war with Spain; the restless disposition of the governing power in France, has been long aiming at this object, and Spain unequal to combat with the internal factions which threaten the existence of her arbitrary power may at length be compelled to enter into foreign hostilities to preserve her domestic tranquility.

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PHILADELPHIA,  
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. Sept. 12.  
“I have now the pleasure of informing you, that the weather here is getting cooler, and the city more healthy.”

“The Electors of Chester county are requested to meet at Hunt Downings, in East-Cain township, on Friday, the 7th day of October ensuing, to form a ticket for the ensuing election.  
September 12, 1796.

“The Inhabitants of the county of Chester are requested to meet at the house of Abraham Marshall, in the township of West-Bradford, in said county, on the 7th day of October next, in order to consult on a general ticket for the ensuing election.  
September 14, 1796.

At a Meeting of a number of citizens, at Mr. Durdoddy's Inn, on the 21st instant, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens, the following tickets, for their support at the next Election.

Congress,  
Edward Tighman,  
Governor,  
Thomas Mifflin,  
Senator,  
Nathaniel Newlin, (of Delaware County.)  
Assembly,  
George Latimer,  
Laurence Seckel,  
Jacob Hiltzheimer,  
Robert Wain,  
Francis Gurney,  
Joseph Ball.

By order of the meeting,  
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.  
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, convened at the Court-house in Norristown, on Saturday the 24th of September, 1796; for the purpose of framing a ticket for the ensuing general election.

FRANCIS SWAINE, Esq. in the Chair.  
The following citizens were agreed upon—for  
Governor,  
Thomas Mifflin.  
Congress,  
Samuel Sitgreaves, Peter Muhlenberg.  
Senator,  
William Chapman.  
Assembly,  
Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin Brooke,  
Nathaniel Bellow, Henry Pawling.  
Commissioner,  
Samuel Maulsby.

Published by order of the meeting.  
ANDREW NARNY, Sec'y.

At a numerous adjourned meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held at Little's School-House on the 27th September, 1796, the following tickets were unanimously agreed to be supported at the ensuing general election.

THOMAS LEIPER in the Chair.

Governor,  
Thomas Mifflin.  
Congress,  
John Swanwick.  
Assembly,  
John Steinmetz, Samuel Wetherill, sen.  
Charles Pettit, Matthew Lawler,  
Joseph B. McKean, Jacob L. Swyler,  
John Connelly, Joseph Wetherill,  
John Dunlap, William Barton,  
Stephen Girard, Isaac Pennington,  
Wm. Van Pelt, Robert Smith, merchant,  
James Sarfwood, Mathew Carey,  
David Jackson, Abraham Shoemaker.  
Common Council,  
Andrew Guyer, bookbinder,  
Caspar Morris, brewer,  
Anthony Cuthbert, mill-maker,  
William Richards, breeches-maker,  
John Porter, physician,  
Thomas Leiper tobaccoist,  
John Letchworth, chairmaker,  
Jacob Bright, baker,  
Godfrey Geiler, blacksmith,  
Andrew Kennedy, soap-boiler,  
Mathias Sadler, carpenter,  
Benjamin Harbeson, copper-smith,  
Benj. Franklin Baché, printer,  
Elisha Gordon, shoemaker,  
William Rush, carver,  
John Purdon, shopkeeper,  
John Barker, tailor,  
Benjamin Taylor, bricklayer,  
Benjamin Briay, tanner and currier,  
James Traquair, iron-cutter.  
(Signed) Benj. Franklin Baché, Sec'y.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SCHENECTADY, September 20.  
INSTALLATION.  
On Thursday the 13th inst. the Presbytery of Albany met in this town for the purpose of installing the Rev. Robert Smith, late of New-Castle Presbytery, Pennsylvania, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady. The solemnity was attended by a respectable and large assembly. The Rev. John Warford, of Salem, preached a sermon upon the occasion from Deut. xxxii. 47. The Rev. Dr. Smith presided and gave the charge to the minister—and the Rev. Mr. Sturges, of Charleston, addressed the charge to the people. Last Lord's day, Mr. Smith delivered his inaugural sermon, from 2 Cor. vi. 1. “We then, as workers together with him, beseech you also, that ye receive not the grace of God in vain.”

ANNAPOLIS, September 32.  
Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the electors of the Senate, they accordingly met on that day, and adjourned from day until yesterday, when the following gentlemen attended, viz.  
LEVIN WINDER, Esq. President.  
Philip Ford, Edmund Plowden, William Spencer  
Jeremiah T. Chase, William Harwood, Thomas Parran, John Chesley, Henry H. Chapman, Wm. H. M'Pherson, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Chz. Ridgely of Wm. John Roberts, William Hayward, Littleton Dennis, John E. Gift, Moses Lecompte, Philip Thomas, William Alexander, Robert Bowie, David Craufurd, Philip B. Key, James O'Bryon, William Purnell, Levin Handy, John M'Pherson, Joshua Dorsey, Abraham Jarrett, John Mitchell, James Winchester, Adam Ott, Charles Ogle, Francis Deakins, Thomas Turner, John Simkins, David Lynn.

The Electors proceeded to ballot for Senators, and on striking the ballots it appeared, that the following gentleman had a majority of votes, and were accordingly declared duly elected, to wit:

For the Western Shore,  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,  
John Eager Howard,  
John Campbell,  
John Crahan,  
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton,  
Uriah Forrest,  
William H. Dorsey,  
John Thomas.  
For the Eastern Shore,  
Nicholas Hammond,  
Littleton Dennis,  
John S. Purnell,  
William Perry,  
James Hollyday,  
James Lloyd.

John Chesley and Robert Smith having an equal number of ballots on the first vote, the Electors balloted a second time, when John Chesley had a majority, and was declared duly elected.

BALTIMORE, September 27.  
We are informed, that on Sunday morning last, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in an out house belonging to Mr. Adam King, in the upper part of George-Town, which did considerable damage before the flames could be extinguished—twelve houses were consumed, including Rora-houses, with great part of their contents—fortunately no lives were lost. We are not yet able to state further particulars, having only a verbal account.

We were last evening favoured with the following decree of the French government of Aux-Cayes, in the case of an American vessel captured on her passage to a British port. It may convey some interesting information to many of our commercial readers.

General Liberty. French Republic.  
Extract from the registry of deliberations of the delegation sent into the fourth and south-east parts of St. Domingo, by the commissary of the French government of the windward islands.  
CAYES—Session of 9th Thermidor, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.  
PRESIDENCY of citizen Kerverseau.  
CONSIDERING that the ports and towns of St. Domingo, in which the English flag is flying, have been delivered up by rebellious Frenchmen—and that the said ports and towns are in a state of rebellion and siege:

Considering that it is an infringement of the laws of neutrality, to carry succors, provisions and warlike stores, into the said ports and towns, in a state of siege and revolt:

Considering that the United States acted in the same manner in the war they supported for their honourable independence, and that they did not see French vessels carry succors to the enemies of the United States, and into places which belonged to them; and that it is contrary to the intention of the American government, that provisions and supplies should be carried into the enemy's ports in St. Domingo:

Seeing that the fact is proved, and that it results as well from the declaration of captain Willis Whitfield, as from papers found on board, that the brig Eliza and her cargo were destined to supply Port-au-Prince, occupied by the English, & French rebels, armed against the republic:

Seeing that no proof has been furnished that the vessel Eliza and cargo were not consigned to an Englishman at Port-au-Prince—

THE DELEGATION DECREES,  
Article I. The brig Eliza and her cargo, destined for Port-au-Prince, are declared good prize, for the benefit of the captors.  
Art. II. The French privateers, the Scaflower, captain Barthelemy Aubert; the Victory, captain Sabin; and the Flying-Fish, captain John Testier, shall divide among them, the officers and crews of the said three privateers, agreeably to their convention, the price of the sale of the brig Eliza and her cargo.  
Art. III. The officer of administration at Leo-gane is charged to hold himself accountable to the three privateers, for the amount of flour purchased for administration, he reserving to himself the power of making such terms as he can conveniently comply with.

Conformably to the decree of the commission of government, of the 29th Prairial last, nothing shall be retained, nor any expences paid, on the amount of sales of the Eliza and cargo.  
The ordonnateur is charged with the execution of the present decree.  
Signed, KERVERSEAX,  
L. E. BORGUE, and  
REY.  
CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.  
The Intendant with pleasure announces to the public, that the Medical Society, at their meeting on the last night, declared it as their general concurrent opinion, that the number of cases of the present prevailing epidemic fever, has very considerably diminished within the last seven days.  
By order of the Intendant,  
P. BOUNETHEAU, C. C.  
GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.  
PHILADELPHIA, September 29.  
ARRIVED.  
Days  
Sloop Eliza, Barnett, Nantucket 15  
Commerce, Osborn, New-York 6  
Schr. John, Coffin, Boston 24  
Sally Gibbs, Freachman's Bay 24  
Maris, Merchaut, Virgi 4  
Citizen, Scovel, Norfolk 8  
Arrived at the Ports.  
Brig Olive Branch, Edlesidge, Surinam 29  
Liberty, Murphy, Havana  
CLEARED,  
Brig Susanna, Wallace, Rochef  
BOSTON, September 23.  
A letter from Jamaica of August 8, mentions, “Yesterday the Sampson 64 gun ship, straved without either bowsprit, foremast, or mainmast, and otherwise much damaged—supposed the fell foul of a 74 gun ship at sea. She brought in a French frigate of 44 guns. She was taken to windward.”  
Tuesday arrived, sch'r Peter, Chadwick, Cape-Francois, 20 days. Left there, captain Godfrey of Providence; Earl, of Newport; Rogers, of Boston, and Bowen of Newbury-Port.  
Wednesday arrived, sch'r Augusta, Bennett, Bayonne, France, 44 days. Left there, sch'r Miles Standish, Carver, of Plymouth, August 18. lat. 45. long. 25. spoke a French frigate, three others and a 74, in company—said they were bound for N. York; but supposed they were cruising to intercept the Jamaica fleet.  
At Havre, July 11, Cpts. Powers, Bell, Chafsen and Proctor, of Boston; Ropes, Salem;—Green, Portsmouth; Union, Pitcher, New- Bedford.  
The Industry, Fletcher, 28 days from Norfolk, for Havre-de-Grace, was spoke July 27, lat. 46, 12, long. 22, 51.  
A Kennebeck vessel was at Hull 71 days since, and was to sail for Boston.  
A ship from Boston, for St. Bartholomews, was spoke September 1, lat. 36, 14, long. 65.  
The Venus, Sprague, 24 days from Wiscasset, for Liverpool, was spoke July 22, lat. 47, long. 14.  
The Nymph, Webb, 20 days from Philadelphia, for Bourdeaux, was spoke August 26, lat. 29, 11, long. 56.  
Ship Cecilia, Andrews, of Boston, 17 days from Bartholomews, for Falmouth, August 30, lat. 36, 48, long. 56.  
Arrivals at New York, Sept. 28.  
Brig Eliza, Willson, London 59 days  
Dublin Packet, Clay, Rhinebeck, 9 do.  
Summerset, Clarke, Africa, 62 do.  
Yesterday arrived at this port, in 59 days from the Downs, brig Eliza, capt. Willson. Ship Fair American, capt. Goodridge, sailed from the Downs in company with the Eliza, as did also the Jenny, Chauncey who arrived twelve days ago.  
Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, August 31, 1796.  
“I his serves to inform you Capt. Thomas R. Loring in the schooner Milton, arrived here in 12 days from New-York, and sails this day for Curracoa. By an arrival we have from Curracoa, we are assured all is in peace and quietness in that place, under the new government, that has taken place, as the officers of that government, we are informed, were obliged to leave the island, and have sailed for your place. Yesterday sailed from this two French men of war, a 64 and a 40, also for Curracoa.”  
Arrivals at Baltimore, Sept. 24.  
Ship Aurora, Johnston, Bremen  
Brig Minerva, Fry, Havana  
Schr. Hannah, Philips, Leogane