

ness) would have sheltered himself from a just compensation, under an order, which might at any time have been procured. The legislature also knew (for it was composed of the most enlightened and meritorious patriots of the day, notwithstanding the odium which is now to be fixed upon it) that if any of the provisions of the act, should clash or interfere with any treaty made with Great-Britain, they would of course cease to operate, and that our courts would give effect to those clauses only which might not undergo such repeal.

Camillus, it is true, does not admit that treaties, made under the confederation, were paramount to the antecedent laws of the states. Proceeding, however, with more caution than usual, he does not flatly deny the position, but contents himself with observing, that it was a "question of THEORY, about which there was room for, and in this country did exist much diversity of opinion."—What is meant by any law being a question of theory, I do not well comprehend.—What is the law in any particular case in a foreign country, we have ever been taught to consider as a question of FACT and not of theory, and Lord Mansfield declares that such laws must be proved as FACTS. What the law may be in any given case, may be a matter of uncertainty, and not known to every one, but it is still a question of fact, whether it be, as stated by one person or another.—Where this diversity of opinion prevails, courts of justice alone can settle the question, and until this is done, we must resort, for information, to our national engagements, and the opinions of professional men. I do not mean to admit, that our courts have not determined the question; for it will be seen in the sequel, (and it is from what mysteries that it should have escaped the penetration of Camillus, that our courts have solemnly adjudged in favour of the treaty, when interfering with a contrary municipal regulation.

The question deserves a more minute examination, for if it can be shown that all state laws, contravening the treaty of peace, were thereby repealed and rendered null, as to their future operation, all the elaborate reasoning of Camillus, and its superstructure will be overthrown, and he himself be compelled, however reluctantly, to impute the first infraction to the court of Great Britain. The proposition is so self-evident to an American lawyer, that without any proof, it forces the same conviction on his mind, as the plainest axioms of Euclid, "that the whole is greater than part," or "that all right angles are equal to one another," do that of a mathematician. To prove either, appears a work of supererogation; however, as the doubt is raised we will attempt a solution of it.

[The remainder to-morrow.]

## GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

The merchants of Boston have signed a Protest, in which they declare their disapprobation of, and dissent from the votes and proceedings in said town in the late meeting relative to the treaty. This paper was signed by the principal merchants and traders, including the owners of more than nineteen twentieths of all the navigation of that place.

A correspondent proposes the following as an head to the accounts to be published of Treaty Meetings, "Proceedings of the people, opposed to the Treaty at ——" for it is notorious that only its opponents have had any concern in the public votings on the occasion.

The whole Revenue of the British Post-Office, is £. 627,000; expenses of office, £. 190,000; the packets, £. 45,000; nett revenue, £. 391,000. [Times.]

### EXTRACT.

"When it suited the wicked views of a party to say that Congress had done nothing to encourage American navigation, neither the matchless impudence nor the glaring falsity of the assertion, prevented their making it.

Now it appears to be one of the sins of Mr. Jay, &c. that the treaty allows the British to counter-veil our encouraging duties." The reader of the anti-gazettes has seen our navigation formerly represented as sick and hastening to dissolution for want of any aid from Congress, and now as ready to tumble from the pinnacle of prosperity by our allowing Britain to countervail our encouraging duties.

Both stories cannot be true.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York (dated August 11,) to his brother in this city:

"THE fever which you have heard reported to prevail here, is not so bad as has been represented. Our health-officer, Dr. Treat, was the first person who died of any suspected contagious disorder; the next was a Mr. Payne, tide-waiter. The rest who have died, lived in the vicinity of the city, betwixt Peck and New Slip. There have been buried, in about a week, eight or nine persons, five of them supposed of a malignant fever.—I have had two of my boys sick, one is recovering, the other continues very poorly, has a high fever, severe chills, and a pain in all his bones; but I hope, by the blessing of God, we shall have no more to alarm us, as we had a fine rain on Saturday evening, and this morning we have a fine west wind, which clears the air.—I have just seen Alberman Beckman, who desired me to inform you, that the Committee would receive the reports from the physicians, this evening, and that they would have it printed immediately; so that in a day or two, you may know facts with certainty."

Latest Intelligence, from the West Indies.

ST. PIERRE'S, (Martinique) June 27.

Yesterday Colonel Drummond arrived here with the rest of the prisoners who made their escape from Point a Petre, from them we have obtained the following particulars:

For some weeks previous to their escape a plan had been concerted by a certain number to run away with a large Canoe which some times came on board the prison ships for sick and with different people who might have business on board; five or six times the attempt was frustrated by the defection of some of the party.—But on the 15th instant, a Mr. Campbell came on board in the said Canoe, and while he was below speaking to General Graham, Captain Walker jumped in, and called out, LIBERTY, (which was a sign agreed upon some time before,) the rest of the party immediately followed, and as soon as possible got into the Canoe, three of the Negroes belonging to the Canoe were thrown overboard, and two were kept. The guard on board were soon alarmed, and got under arms, but had no ammunition, several muskets were fired from the different ships, but did no harm, two of the ships boats, who occasionally fired upon them, and three canoes, were in chase as soon as possible, and two cannon were fired from one of the ships as they passed Hog Island, one Battery they were obliged to pass within 50 yards and the centres called to them to come on shore, but liberty or death being their intention, they trusted all to their own superiority in rowing and the assistance of the Supreme being; from the Batteries not firing, it was supposed their situation was the same as with the Guard on board, which was the want of Ammunition; one of the canoes in chase

fortunately got a ground which detained her some time, when clear of the island they got a full set which was soon found advantageous, as then the pursuers began to fall astern; the chase was continued until dark, how long after it is uncertain, as both parties lost sight of each other, however the oars were continued with the utmost exertion, and at midnight they were under the batteries at the Saints, a little after they landed under Fort George, and were conducted up to the Garrison, where they received the kindest attention and civility from the Officers after their fortunate escape. The next morning they went on board the Rainilies, where British generosity was again repeated by Sir Richard Bickerton, and his Officers. Of them and the Garrison they speak with the highest gratitude.

They left Point a Petre on the 15th about half past five in the afternoon, where was about 7 or 800 British prisoners in as great distress as is possible for men to be, their day's allowance being 5 ounces of bad fat beef, 3 ounces of bread made mostly of rotten corn meal. There was about 50 British Officers and a number of Merchants belonging to the different Islands, without money, almost naked, the infants, and ill treatment they hourly receive is beyond the conception of an Englishman, or any that have the least impression of humanity.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts,) June 9.  
Copy of the Log Book, taken on board His Majesty's sloop Thorn, R. W. Otway, Esq. commander.

May 25, 1795.—Lat. 18, 52, N. long. 65, 30, W.  
At 5 A. M. saw a sail in the W. N. W. made sail and gave chase, at Meridian the chase gained upon us, started a quantity of water and the wedges out of her lower masts, perceiving the chase to be a French cruising ship, at 11 P. M. came within gun shot of her, at a quarter past, came to close action, yard arm and yard arm; after a very smart firing, and several times falling on board each other, at a quarter before twelve the enemy struck, she having ten men killed and twenty wounded; hoisted out the boat and shifted the prisoners.—She proved to be the Courier Nationale, a cruiser, commanded by Citizen Barre. On examining our damages, found five men wounded, sails and rigging very much cut, the main mast wounded, with several shot through the hull and quarters.

The Thorn left this Island with the homeward bound fleet on the 21st ultimo, and parted with them, all well on the evening of the 24th. The next morning she got sight of the French ship, which she did not overtake till eleven at night, when the action commenced, and continued with great gallantry on both sides, for near three quarters of an hour, when the French submitted to superior bravery. The Thorn mounts 16 six pounders, and the Courier Nationale 14 nine and sixes—the difference of two guns in favour of the Thorn, was counterbalanced by the superior weight of metal of the enemy, which was a much heavier ship.—The prize was sent to Antigua, and the Thorn arrived here on Saturday last.

July 14.  
His Excellency General Leigh, is now at Antigua, and expected here in a few days.

Upwards of 5000 troops are said to have arrived in the last Fleet; a further reinforcement of 12 regiments have received orders to embark for the West-Indies, and may be shortly expected.

The 1st regiment of Foot is to be stationed in this Island.

His Majesty's ship Woolwich, sent in a Brig yesterday, under Swedish colours.

Extract of a letter from Dominica.

"On the evening of the 4th of June, news came to Town, of the enemy having landed at Lafova, which alarmed the inhabitants very much, particularly so as there was every reason to suppose a number of the French inhabitants would join them.

"Two detachments of the St. George's militia were immediately dispatched, with orders to proceed in different routs, until they met the enemy, or formed a junction; one of which detachments proceeded via Prince Ruperts, where they were joined by a party of Regulars, and some militia from the different quarters through which they passed, which made their force about 300 strong.—From Prince Rupert's they proceeded towards Pagua, and on the 9th, they discovered the enemy had made a strong encampment at that place.

"The other detachment proceeded via Rosalie, and Castle Bruce, at which place they rested some time to enable them to encounter the fatigue they must undergo in marching from thence to Pagua, and on the 12th, they had the pleasure of finding themselves in sight of their own friends, also of the enemy, who, from the situation of the two detachments, were nearly surrounded.

"During this period, the inhabitants in town continued in serious alarm, which was increased by hearing that most of the French Planters from Culihant Quarter having gone to join them; they were however relieved on the 21st, by the arrival of captain Bagot and captain Home, with the French colours, and with the following intelligence, viz.

"That from the 12th to the 15th, they had several skirmishes, and were astonished to find on the morning of the 16th, that the enemy had decamped, leaving their tents, &c. behind them; at the same time they had information that another party had landed at Baco Bay, to which place they immediately marched and on the 17th, came in sight of them, who, being astonished at the formidable appearance of their opponents, immediately sent in a flag of truce, with similar terms of capitulation; as those which were agreed to by General Graham, at Berville Camp, which were accepted by Capt. Bathie, who had the command; and on the 20th, the party who stole to the woods at Pagua, came forward and gladly agreed to the same terms.—In the mean time the Governor sent different parties into the country, to prevent the Culihant Planters from joining the Brigands, which was happily effected, and those vagabonds finding their friends had been obliged to surrender, sued for terms (but with arms) which was not granted; 130 of them are now prisoners—some of the ringleaders have suffered, and others will share the same fate—about 430 of the Brigands are prisoners, 50 or 60 killed and wounded, and some few fled to the woods. There are only 15 of the Regulars and Militia killed and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Governor for his exertions and judgment in disposing of the troops, nor to the officers and men for their exertions on this occasion, upon the whole, a more complete and singular victory was never heard of—and to those who are unacquainted with the island of Dominica, the fatigue the men must have undergone, will be much easier felt than can possibly be described."

July 16.  
Extract of a letter from S. Vincent, dated July 2.

"With respect to the state of the country, we hope ere long to be tranquillized again. We have taken the Vige with the first and second Guadaloupean commanders. The destruction of the assailed was well nigh being general.—Mount William and Mount Young were occupied by us a few days after, and Grande Sable totally devastated.—The enemy are now surrounded and cut off from every probable resource; in such circumstances their reduction cannot be very distant."

### ANTIGUA.

St. John's, June 15.

The Vanguard, man of war has been sent in here, the French republican fleet of war, La Perdrix, [the

Patricie commanded by Citizen Boutellier. trial of her is to be had the 18th inst. [It is probable that the capture of the Partridge, gave rise to the account of the loss of her consort, the Concord.—The last was late in Guadaloupe 24 days since.]

From a Paris Paper of May 28.  
To the Editors of the Gazette Francaise, written from Warville-fous-Leves, near Chartres.

CITIZEN EDITORS,

I DWELL in the little village, where you know the father of Brissot, made excellent petty pottes.—Happy for his son, and happy for France, if the old author of the Patriote Francaise, (the name of Brissot's Journal) had confined himself to his father's trade, instead of becoming the continuator of Plato. Yet if he had read the whole of the treatise on the Platonian Republic, he would have seen that Plato wished only for five thousand and forty citizens in his Republic. Robespierre had read it quite through, and his ferocious genius was not startled at the consequences of such a system; for it seems he had really undertaken to change France into a desert, and reduce the population to the number fixed by Plato.

All who preach a new system of morality or politics, are obliged to envelop their opinions in obfence and mysterious expressions to avoid giving offence to the existing authorities, whose interest it is to oppose innovators: This is the reason why all the doctrines in the world, relating to religion or government have become the subject of an infinity of disputes; we torture words, we disfigure principles, and the people at last resemble blind men, who fight about the choice of colours; for instance, how much has not the word republic been abused. We have given this name to the state of France under Robespierre, we give it yet to that unsettled condition, to that state of crisis, in which we now live. Where must we look for the proofs that a country is republican? Not in the exclamations of tribes and groups, but in the form of the constitution—and we have yet no constitution—and therefore we are not yet a republic.

It is curious to observe how the word republic changes its signification; not only among the multitude, but among the learned. Bodin, in his work upon republics, seems very anxious to make us acquainted with the opinions of the Greek and Roman legislators; he thus expresses himself in his first book: "A Republic, is a just government, invested with sovereign power, over many families, and over what they possess in common." He adds at the beginning of his second Book: "It may be said that there are but three kinds of republics, namely, the Monarchie, the Aristocratic, and the Democratic."

Some narrow minds may conclude, from my observations, that I do not love the republic, no certainly I do not love it, such as it now is, but the day will come, when this divinity of the Greeks and Romans will appear to us in all her splendor, and in all her purity; then will I be the first to raise altars to her; in the mean time, permit me to address a letter to you now and then, on the means of enabling her to triumph over her enemies.

I now quit the pen, to go and resume the spade and the rake; I will no longer cite, Bodin, Brissot, or Plato; among the works of nature, and in the common sense of the honest villagers around me, I will search and find proper ideas to enlighten my fellow-citizens on the subject of the best of all possible republics, which is nothing more than a government whose principles and energy secure the happiness of the whole people. Be not too hasty in despising the simple notions of a husbandman—Remember that Belisarius uttered the most sublime morality, and preached the founded politics, whilst weeding his garden.

(Signed)  
JUNIOR, A FARMER.

### NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Extract of a letter by the last arrival from a gentleman in Havre, to his Correspondent in this town.

"News may be expected from the regions of war and bloodshed. The land of liberty and equality may afford in your opinion, an ample field for dissemination; indeed it does, but believe me sir, in nothing are you more deceived, than in the ideas of French Liberty and French Equality, from their own ideas of it. Equal they are in truth, Frenchmen are all alike in my notion of things. But I consider equality as no blessing; unless, in the most refined and philosophical sense, the free enjoyment may be called so. For my part I have no ambition to be the villain's or the beggar's equal, only as we all agree in essence; being alike curiously wrought from the dust by the finger of Omnipotence. No impartial and dispassionate person will hesitate to say many of their innovations in government are much for the worse.

Many things, however, may be said to their praise, their mode of addressing by Citizen, is undoubtedly sublime, and contains a dignity not to be surpassed in the universe. The spirit also with which they prosecute the war, deserves the highest commendation from every true Republican.

I have been several leagues into the country, and find it exceeds, for prospect and cultivation, every thing I ever saw, or read of. They are building a kind of gun boat here to carry 200 men each, and launch one almost every day. All the merchantmen and prizes in this port are fitting up for transports, amounting to near a thousand, five ships of war and three large frigates (two on the stocks raised 7 days ago to be equipped by the 10th June) 30,000 volunteers and 170,000 regulars to embark, perhaps for England. This is Yankee Doodle fighting my friend.

Provisions here are exceeding scarce, bread kind especially, and that very brown. Flour is 20 crowns a barrel, and Rice 15 do. a hundred. Soap is lower than in America, and every thing is very dull of sale; even bread when it is sold publicly: for all masters and supercargoes must go to Paris before any market can be made. Nearly 100 waggons go to Paris every morning from this, as the city has been very great there. There are about 65 American ships here. The English have 100 sail of men of war in readiness for sea at Spithead, which likewise argues formidable events this summer.

CHARLESTON, August 4.

Sunday arrived at Fort Johnson, the schooner

Peggy Baker, Leogane; schooner Betsey, Starling, Jeremie.

Yesterday arrived at Fort Johnson the schooner Sculpion, Carter, Havannah, 9 days; ship Diana, of Kennebeck, Kemble, Jamaica, 23 days, in distress, bound to Norfolk.

Capt. Coffin, late of the Diana; and three of his men, died about ten days ago.

The Capt. of the Schooner Sculpion reports that it was currently believed, at the Havannah, that a war would soon take place between Britain and Spain, in consequence of Spain having made peace with France; in confirmation of which a passenger on board the schooner says that a Major Allwood, the British agent in the Havannah, had been ordered to pay into the treasury there all the monies he had received on account of the recapture of British prizes brought into that port.

Mr. Barrows, the pilot of the ship Trial, left her yesterday morning; by striking on the bar, the back part of her rudder was knocked off; the captain intended to put into Norfolk to repair the damage.

From the Richmond and Manchester Advertiser.  
CITIZEN PLEASANTS,

Your press has been so actively employed, that upon enquiry it was found inconvenient to insert the following resolutions 'till Thursday's paper: it is hoped they will prove no disagreeable present to the public, from whom they have been detained longer than could have been wished.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Powhatan, at their Court-House, on Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1795, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain proceedings of gentlemen of neighboring counties, assembled at our Court-House, on Saturday, the fourth instant, in consequence of the troop of horse belonging to the brigade, being ordered to assemble there:—

It is represented to us, that on the aforesaid meeting, certain illiberal and unmerited censures were exhibited, in a public and formal manner, by a man not of the county, a mere stranger, against certain officers of the federal government, but in a particular and pointed manner against the President of the United States; in order, therefore, to express our dissent and disapprobation, and moreover to disclaim all political connection with men of the foregoing description, and to avert that odium that must necessarily result from an acquiescence to such measures—

We have assembled, and do RESOLVE—That, In the name of the county, we pointedly and unequivocally disavow such sentiments, in as much as they tend to the destruction of that confidence, which every good citizen ought to have in government, and to the alienation of their affections from the officers thereof, who, particularly the President, will continue to share our warmest affections, so long as the prosperous situation of government, evinces the wisdom of their deliberations.

That, Every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the officers of government, is an open violation of good order, and cannot be justified by any, whose situation and circumstances in life, would make it their interest to prefer order and government to anarchy and confusion.

That, We cannot help expressing our astonishment at the want of delicacy in gentlemen attempting to sow the seeds of anarchy in a country where they are not inhabitants, among people too, who are as remarkable for their attachment to order and good government, as for their abhorrence to every measure calculated for its destruction.

That, the spirit for disorganization, which at present so strongly features the turbulent, has united, and deserves the united disapprobation of all good patriots. That the President, though neither unerring in his judgment or omnipotent in his execution; for his firmness, virtue, and wisdom, which calculate him for the meridian of Republic—deserves our esteem, regard and warmest applauses, and whilst we disdain to adore him as a Deity, with equal reluctance would withhold his tribute, and wish to canonize him as the father of his country.

That, It is the firm and unbiaised opinion of this assembly, that the President never has, by mal-administration, or misrule in government, incurred a forfeiture of the esteem and affections of his fellow-citizens; but, on the contrary, that his public and private life are both superior to criticism.

That, It is the sense of this meeting, that the character of the President, cannot be aided by eulogies, but only requires for its support investigation.

On a motion being made and seconded,  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this day be published.

BRETT RANDOLPH, Chairman.  
JOSIAH SMITH, Secretary.

A letter from Jeremie dated July 25, published in the Courier Francaise of the 13th inst. says "The English are gradually withdrawing their troops from the quarters which they occupy in St. Domingo, and are replacing them by battalions of Negroes, which they have released from the works. The number they have enrolled of the latter amount to more than twelve thousand, and they do not take indiscriminately those which offer themselves, or those which the Planters offer; they are too wise to trust to a horde of brigands and spoilers. The agents of his Most Gracious Majesty will have none but the flower of the youth; they select and impress despotically the finest of the blacks. They send them to their depots, where they are instructed in the arts and discipline of soldiers. Many of the Plantations are already reduced to one hand, others have none left but old men, invalids and children.

This atrocious conduct serves to develop the views of the English government towards this unhappy colony. It is probable that after having destroyed the agriculture and the plantations, they will embark (if the Republicans do not compel them to evacuate the Island) all the best negroes, also the women and children.

### WHARREN & LEWIS,

HAVE removed their INSURANCE OFFICE and STORE to No. 125 South Front Street.  
Where they have for Sale,

Coffee  
Old Bill Madeira Wine  
Souchong Tea  
Sail Canvas &c.

July 15