

M'Leod said, he had so far succeeded in his obj. as to hear ministers admit, that if bloodhounds were introduced, they would not function their use; but, if they did so, he would stick as close to them as their dreadful animals did to their prey. The General then withdrew his motion.

In consequence of this motion and debate, Lord Belcarres, who commands at Jamaica, and who felt himself implicated by the motion, explains in a letter to C. Yorke, esq. the motives for his conduct, and declares not a drop of human blood has been shed by these creatures, but they were kept in the rear merely to terrify. In consequence of this, 260 Maroons surrendered, and from every appearance the rebellion was nearly subdued. Lord Belcarres thus describes the Maroons:

I served last war with eleven nations of Indian savages. Their dress is not more wild or fantastic than that of the Maroon savage; but the one is a real character, the other is an assumed one. In war a Maroon savage goes through his exercise with his hair plaited, his face be-daubed, 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 their dress their ferocity; they assume the most mild and insinuating manners: they descend from their mountains to the plains, and mix with civilized society: the proprietors of estates dare not, however, retic them any thing they ask.

His lordship vindicates the introduction of the bloodhounds, and adds,

I must be judged by my actions; I desire no screen, no shelter, but the honour of my own mind; but I publicly avow, in the face of the world, that if necessity had obliged me to use these dogs, I should have had exactly that compunction which your self must have felt, if a murderer had entered your gates, and was torn by your house dog.

He then recapitulates various acts of cruelty which the Maroons have been guilty of, and concludes,

Let this affecting narrative close with a melancholy truth, that all the prisoners who fell into their hands were murdered in cold blood, and the shrieks of some of the miserable victims were distinctly heard by their fellow soldiers; but let this island and empire rejoice, that no barbarity, no act of retaliation was disgraced the national character of virtue and humanity.

Gen. M'Leod replies at length, in a letter to Mr. Yorke, to his lordship's vindication, many articles of which he renders futile by his pointed animadversions, which he thus continues.

"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 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 Belcarres 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 their country, and settle where they will; they may be carried 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 favourite 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."

PARIS, Aug. 14.

Letters from Basle announce, that fifteen commissioners for negotiating a peace, three of them from the emperor, are arrived in that city, to pay their respects to citizen Barthelémy, and to obtain new preliminaries. (L'Observateur)

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

We hear that on Thursday last the electors waited on citizen Adet, minister of the French republic; when the chairman, citizen Price, addressed him nearly as follows:

Minister of France,

The Selectmen of the town of Boston, wait on you with their congratulations on your late arrival in this metropolis. They also felicitate you on the brilliant victories of the arms of the republic of France over the arms of the combined despots.

They would take this opportunity to assure you that their devout wish is, that the amity and friendship which now subsists between the republic of France and the United States of America, may continue to the end of time.

To which the minister made the following reply:

That he felt distressed how to express in the American language the pleasure and satisfaction it gave him on being waited upon by the selectmen of the metropolis of Massachusetts, a town which had been so early and determinedly engaged in the cause of republicanism and the rights of man. The affectionate manner in which they express their pleasure on his arrival at Boston, made an impression on him too deep to be forgotten.

The congratulations on the success of the French armies, gave him the highest pleasure as a minister from the republic of France; that he sincerely joined them in prayer, that the two republics might be more firmly united in the bands of friendship and affection, and that nothing on his part should be left undone to promote and cement the same.

October 3. A fishing smack arrived here yesterday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, 22 days passage. She brings a report that a French fleet of six 74's and two frigates had arrived off St. Johns, which landed a number of troops at the northward of that place, and had burnt Bay Bulls, and a number of other small fishing vessels on the Banks. The great length of the passage of this vessel, together with many other circumstances, induce us to believe the report is premature.

Mr. Pinckney, the American commissioner and colleague of Mr. Gore, was arrived in London from Virginia.

Doctor Nichols, and John Ansley, Esq. are appointed commissioners on the part of the king of Great Britain.

The king had not appointed the commissioners on the Virginia debts.

BALTIMORE, October 6.

Samuel Smith is unanimously re-elected representative in the Congress of the United States—the best proof of his having consulted the interests and deserved the confidence of his constituents.

NORFOLK, October 8.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Leghorn, dated July 6, to John Baskely and Son at Leghorn.

"They advise that the schooner Eliza, of Boston, capt. Graves, was captured by the Tunisians on the 4th of July, notwithstanding they agreed to the suspension of hostilities, which did not expire until the 8th of July."

An American brig, capt. Prentiss, had also been taken by the Tunisians, on his passage from Lisbon to Saffia, and carried into Mogadore.

October 11. Yesterday arrived the brig Phoenix, capt. Anderson, 22 days from Bartholomews. Capt. Anderson informs that a Spanish and French fleet of 15 sail of the line arrived at Trinidad a few days before he sailed.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 22.

Extract of a letter from Bird, Savage and Bird, dated London, 20th August.

"Since writing the foregoing we have heard, Mr. Monroe has protested against the order for the capture of neutral vessels, and received a very unsatisfactory answer, and the order it is understood will be carried into effect.

"We are, &c.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I find in an extract of an address, signed Leven Powell, in your paper of the 7th inst. this extraordinary assertion—"That it was reported, that when Mr. Ames was in Virginia, he said that the people of New-England looked on Mr. Adams as a man attached to the British party, and that in his opinion they would vote for Mr. Henry as President, in preference to him."

Being very intimately acquainted with Mr. Ames, and having very frequently heard his sentiments concerning that respectable character, Mr. Adams, I undertake to deny, positively, his having made any such declaration; the report concerning which I am persuaded, has been artfully and maliciously propagated with an intention to injure Mr. A-

dam's election. I know that Mr. Ames has the highest respect for Mr. Adams's public and private virtues; and the people of New-England generally entertain the same sentiments; and I have no doubt that Mr. Adams will be, universally, the man to their choice, from a full conviction of his talents and patriotism, and as a just reward for his long and faithful services.

CIVIS.

A New-Province paper mentions the recall of Lord Dunmore from the government of the Bahamas, and the arrival of Mr. Forbes, to supersede him.

It is said, that wheat was sold at New-York a few days ago, at two dollars and a half per bushel.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Evening Chronicle, Aug. 9. The following official note has been sent from the French minister of Foreign Affairs, to the ambassador Barthelémy, in Switzerland.

"The French government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machivellian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

"The Executive Directory give orders to all the political agents of the French Republic to inform the different governments that the squadrons and privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously prescribed by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the Republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all the belligerent Powers to respect commerce! but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity &c."

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that from arrangements lately made, the business in which he is concerned, will hereafter be carried on at Fayetteville, under the firm of ROBERT & JAMES DONALDSON, & CO.—at Wilmington, under the same firm, through the agency of Mr. John M'Autlan, and at Norfolk in Virginia, under the firm of JAMES DONALDSON & CO.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, 15th October, 1796.

THOSE gentlemen who are subscribers to the Fayetteville Purse Race, which will commence on the 27th inst. are requested to pay their subscription money into the hands of R. Mumford and Robt. Cochran, Esqrs. or either of them; agreeable to the articles of the aforesaid races. Fayetteville, Oct. 22.

Letters remaining in the Post-office of Fayetteville, October 1.

JOHN Breibane, Malcolm Blue; Archibald Cook, Charles Campbell, 2; William Carroll, Donald Campbell, John Colquhoun, William Cupples, Esq. care of R. Halliday, Malcolm Campbell, Lochlin Currie; Thomas Due; Alexander Ferguson, 2; Mrs. Grigory; Samuel House, William Howard, Daniel Henderson; Thomas Johnston, William Jackson, William Jones, Edward Jones, Esq. James Little; Duncan M'Callum, John M'Intosh, Duncan M'Neil, Esq. Gilbert M'intyre, Frederick Millar, James Morrison, James Millar, James Morrison, Duncan M'Callum, Archd. M'Kellar, Dun. M'Innes, John M'Seachy, Normand Morrison, 2; Dun. M'Luffie, Samuel M'Cune, Archd. M'Fladen, Robt. M'Farlane, Thomas Maxwell; William Band, Esq. John Regan; Malcolm Shaw, Margaret Spillar, James Sproul, care of R. Donaldson, Esq. William Tuton; Robert White, Alex. Watson, John York, Monsieur Yeardene.

JOHN SIBLEY, P. M.

COMMITTED to the jail of this town, a young negro fellow, who calls himself DICK, and says he belongs to George Skinner, living near Charleston. The owner is requested to apply to the jailor of said place, and by proving his property, and paying the necessary charges, he may have him again. Fayetteville, Oct. 8. WILLIAM VANN.