of 11 years to ferve. - She is of a good temper and very imart, active and uleful in a family. Apply at No. 149 South front, or 35 Unio

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 13, 1797.

To Mr. FENNO.

Major William W. Burrows, in your paper of this day has inferted an address, artfully calculuted to possess the public mind with an erroneous opinion of the transactions that have taken place between him and me. A statement of facts, with precision as to the time and order, will expose the

precision as to the time and order, will expose the diffingenueusness of the attempt.

I did not receive from major de Butts, any internation that major Burrows said he would meet me at the time proposed, if insisted upon. I presume as no such communication was made to me by major de Butts, that this important circumstance cannot form a part in major Burrows's defence.

After the infinition of major Burrows, a dif-tant hour was improper, nor could l with confift-ent regard to my character be content with gene-tal loofe declarations, that major Burrows would give in all the fatisfaction a man of honor could require, especially as major Burrows did not pro-pose any time for our meeting, or say he would apply to a friend to make the arrangement: either bit these circumstances would have prevented my

of thefe circumiflances would have prevented my publication.

I did agree to meet major Burrows at Cooper's ferry, Sunday mouning at fix o'clock; this arrangement was made at eight o'clock Saturday evening; the fame evening about half past ten o'clock, the proposed interview with major Burrows never having been mentioned by me, nor any circumstance having occurred, to my knowledge, that could lead to a suspicion of the measure that was in contemplat on, I was arrested by the constable with a warrant from the chief justice, changing an intended duel, between major Burrows and myself—I proposed to pledge my word to the constable, that I would appear next morning at ten o'clock before the chief justice, and to keep the peace in the mean time; the constable declared he would lodge me in jail, unless I would give him my word andbonor. I would not molest, hurt, or injure the person of major. Burrows, before ten o'clock the next morning; I refused until taken within two squares of the jail, and was then obliged to comply to prevent immediate imprisonment; I immediately called on Mr. Higbee and told him I was arrested, and desired him to acquaint General McPherson with the circumstance, which he did on Sunday morning, and Mr. Higbee called on me after having seen General McPherson, and I then told him, that I could not deviate from my word of honor whick I had been compelled to pledge to the constable, and requested him to ment on this as my fituation, and to add that this difficulty would not always continue—These were my instructions to Mr. Higbee. I understand he called on General McPherson and afterwards saw both him and major Burrows; for what passed between them I must refer to Mr. Higbee and General im and major Burrows; for what passed between hem I must refer to Mr. Higher and General APherson, to whom I did not appeal to know low I should act, although he evinced a strong dif-

position for conciliation.

Yesterday having heard the affair misrepresented, and the impediment of Sunday morning being then removed, I applied to my friend Mr. Thomas Bourke, authorized and requested him to make a communication to General Mi Pherson and Major Burrows, the particulars of which major Burrows knows circumstances at present forbid me to state which had it met a similar elisposition on the part of major Burrows, would have brought ustogether in one hour; the message was faithfully delivered by Mr. Thomas Bourke, and the proposal was declined

I accepted his invitation and was prevented not as he reprefents it by the order to wait on the chief juffice at 10 o'clock, but by my plighted word to the peace officer, which I was confirained to give to avoid being imprisoned. This incident reftricted me until ten o'clock. The day after this difficulty being out of the way, I proposed what major Burrows knows would have brought forward an immediate interview, if he had discovered a similar disposition, and to complete the impropriety of his conduct, he now makes his appeal upon a partial representation, knowing I am not at liberty to state all that passed, the particulars of which shall appear as soon as it may be consistent with my safety in a point of view, in which as major Burrows is himself apprised, my effential interests at prefent impose a silence as to some part of the preceedings. I accepted his invitation and was prevented not

young man." I, do not helitate to declare, that many people unacquainted with all the circumfrances that have transpired, within the last week may be of that opinion; I am however confident, that it must be admitted that major Burrows's an fiver to my note of 8th instant, must be considered equally remarkable for its want of sensibility.

I now join major Burrows in an appeal to the public to decide on our conduct, and ask, whether it is imputable to any backwardness on my part that we have not met. I conceived myself much injured, I invited major Burrows to the field at an early hour. A compliance with my first invitation would have insured an interview—it was evaded

would have infured an interview-it was evaded

As a refutation of major Burrows's neta bene, the affidavit of the conflable is hereto added, and will show the different ground on which we were placed in the particulars referred to in the said no-

Patrick Dixon, being duly fworn, declares and fays, that on Sunday last he received a warrant figned by the chief justice of this commonwealth, to apprehend Mr. Wilson Hunt, and bring him figned by the chief juffice of this commonwealth, to apprehend Mr. Wilfon Hunt, and bring him before the chief juffice; that at about half after ten o'clock on Saturday night he arrefted Mr. Hunt by virtue of the faid warrant; that bail was offered for Mr. Hunt, which Mr. Hunt refused, and would not fusfer to be taken: that the deponent determined to do his duty, and took Mr. Hunt out of the house with an intention to lodge him in jail, that he proceeded with Nr. Hunt within two squares of the jail, Mr. Hunt endeavoring by threats and promises to let him go. At last the deponent informed Mr. Hunt, that if he would pledge his word and honor that he would not molest, hurt, or injure the person of major William W. Burrows, and to be at the house of the chief justice at ten o'clock next day, he would let him go, otherwise he would put him in prison; whereupon Mr. Hunt, (the deponent supposes) seeing that there was no other means by which he could avoid imprisonment, did solemnity pledge his word and honor in the manner above mentioned. The deponent then told Mr. Hunt that it was his confidence in his honor that induced him to take his depenent then told Mr. Hant that it was his confidence in his honor that induced him to take his word inflead of confining him, and that he relied upon his honor not to do any thing that fliculd bring either him, the deponent, or Mr. Hunt himfelf into trouble in this business, or injure the perfon of major Burrows. The deponent further fays, that he also had a warrant against major Burrows, which he served, but that he did not insist on a similar engagement from him, but merely a declaration that he would meet the deponent at the chart further justice's at ten o'clock the next morning, and keep the peace in the mean time, and further this deponent syeth not.

(Signed) PATRICK DIXON, Conflable,

Sworn and fubfcribed before me, the 15th of

REVNOLD REEN,
One of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, June 16.

LAMIS OF THE UNITED STATES. Published by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-feven.

An Att probibiting, for a limited time, the Ex

portation of Arms and Ammunition, and for encouraging the Importation thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, mulkets, piftols, bayonets, fwords, cutlaffes, mulket-balls, lead, bombs, grenados, gun powder, fulpher, or faltpetre, but the exportation of all the aforefaid articles is hereby prohibited, until to the end of the next fellion of Congress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbour within the territory of the United States, put on board with an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to one hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the fame shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forseited. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any veffel having a license as a coasting vef-fel, the master, agent or owner of which shall to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he have given bond with one or more fufficient fureties, to the collector of the diffrict from which fuch veffel is about to depart, in a fum double the value of fuch veffel and of fuch of the faid articles as may be laden on board of her, that the faid articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States. Or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account under the direction of the President of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the aforesaid articles shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the bout the Mouth of Bayon Pierre; assigning for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the captain or master of such vessel knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, which shall be distributed in like manner as is herein-after provided as to other forfeitures incurred un-

And be it further enaced, That it shall be the duty of the Custom-House Officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the Revenue, to attend to the execution of this Law, and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it and not otherwise directed to be profecuted and recovered, shall be su-With regard to my being "an intemperate With regard to my being "an intemperate of for, profecuted, adjudged and diffributed of formation of the form in like manner as is provided in the Act, intitled, " An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize of his arrival at the Natchez, as the Com-imported into the United States, and on the missioner of the United States. The Batonnage of ships and vessels."

And be it further enacted, That all brafs cannon, muskets and firelocks with bayonets fuited to the fame, piftols, fwords, cutlaffes, musket-balls, lead, and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all fulpher and falt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this Act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former Law to the contrary notwith-

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOS. JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and

Prefident of the Senate. Approved June 14th, 1797. JOHN ADAMS, Prefident of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

AN ACT To prevent Citizens of the United States from privateering against Nations in Amity with, or against the citizens of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House

BE it enacted by the Senate and House Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the of Representatives of the United States of fort ocupied by the Spanish troops; and America, in Congress assembled, That if two days after hoisted the slag of the United any citizen or citizens of the United States, States. Upon this he received a verbal message of the United States. shall, without the limits of the same, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or Major Minor, defiring the flag might be procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall taken down, which Mr. Ellicott declined do knowingly aid or to be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming any private hip or vessel of war, with intent that such thip or vessel shall be employed to cruize or commit hostilities, upon the subjects, citi-zens, or property of any Prince or State with whom the United States are at peace, or upon the citizens of the United States r their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of, any such ship or the United States were meditating their de

ing shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thoufund dollars, and imprisonment not exceed-ing ten pears: And the trial for such offence f committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district where the offender shall beapprehended or first brought.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be confirmed to prevent the profecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by attreaty or other law of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice Prefident of the United States, and Prefident of the Senate. Approved, June 14, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Prefident of the United States. Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of TIMOTHY PICKERING,

PAPERS
b accompanied the Prefident's Message of
the 12th inft. on Spanish affairs.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of State, to the Prefident of the United States, of the proceedings of Andrew Ellicott, Esq. Commiffioner for running the boundary line bet-ween the United States, and East and West Florida.

DEPARTMENT of STATE,

June 10, 1797.

The Secretary of State respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the 8th inft. from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, the Commissioner of the United States appointed to run the boundary line between their territory and his Catholic Majefty's Colonies of East and West Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia,

in September, 1796, to proceed by the Ohio and Millifippi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the Treaty with Spain, at which the Commissioners of the did not reach its mouth until the 19th day of December; two days after which, both the Ohio and Miffilippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st January, the ice began to give way, and their store boat arriving on the 28th, they proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st February, Mr. Ellicott received a letter (No. 1.) from him cott received a letter, (No. 1.) from his Catholic Majefty's Governor, Gayofo de Lemos, dated at the Natchez the 17th February, mentioning the information he had received of his appproaching arrival, attendmifunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied. Bayon Pierre is about 60 miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th February, Mr. Ellicottreached the Natchez, and immediately by a letarrival. The Governor on the fame day returned an answer, (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the ri-ver to Clarkefville, near which it was fupposed the line would commence. The Monvernor General of Louisiana, and the Com missioner named by the Court of Spain, for afcertaining the boundary line, to inform him missioner of the United States. The Baron's answer, (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day Governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him that the Baron, in confequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole bufinefs had devolved on him. Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction, because he expected that he, Governor Gayoso, would be immediately ready to proceed. The Governor answered,-" No time shall be lost : " but I fear I shall not be ready by the toth; and although the Baron declines " acting on account of the business which " demands his conftant attention at Orleans, " he is nevertheless desirous of having an "interview with you; and for that purpose has ordered a galley to be fitted up for your use and accommodation to New Or-" leans.'-Mr. Ellicotr confidered that the third article of the treaty with Spain, required the Commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish Commisfioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence -and therefore he declined the Baron's invi-

On the 27th of February, Mr, Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of fige from Governor Gayofo, by his aid, Major Minor, defiring the flag might be ing. The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations, and found the hill on which he was encamped, to be in latitude 31 o. 33'. 46". or about 39 miles north of the fouth boundary

of the United States.

In this fituation, Mr. Ellicott was told alarming stories about the unfavorable difposition of the Indians, under an idea that vessel for the intent aforesaid; or shall pur- struction. The whole settlement was for chase an interest in any vessel so sitted out some days swarming with them; and they shall purely well about

fued provisions to them. circumstanced, he, on the 11th of March wrote to Governor Gayofo the letter, No. 5, to which he received the answer, No. 6. But in the mean time, Mr. Ellicott had fent an express to the commanding officer of his efcort (confishing of only 25 men) which in complainance to the governor shirlt request he he had less fixty miles up the river, to come down directly to the Natchez.—And being determined not to countermand this order, he, on the 13th, wrote to governor Gayofo the letter, No. 7. proposing Bacon's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort; but before this letter was fent, he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States going down to Clark's place, and clofed his reasoning by observing, That if the escort did land at the Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his mafter. Mr. Ellicott then telling the governor, that he should send him immedi ately an answer in writing, observed, That the defire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place, (the Natchez) appeared very fingular, as it was defignated in the late treaty between his Catholic ma-jefty and the United States, as the place of neeting for the commissioners; and therefore, that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the commissioner and surveyor on behalf of the crown of Spain were ready to proceed to business. To which the governor replied, "Sir, you either mistake "my meaning, or I have expressed myself
very badly. I do not want you to leave
this place, but on the contrary, I am de-"firous for you to take up your refidence in my house; you will live there much more comfortably than in a tent." Mr. Ellicott faid, that his tent was much more agreeable than a palace; for in his camp be enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honor to represent. The next morning, Mr. Ellicott fent his letter, No. 7. and the fame day received the governor's answer, No. 8, expressing his entire fatisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's fentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's efcort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the efcort having found in the fettlement a number of deferters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned fome verbal communications between governor Gayofo and Mr. Ellicott, the former defiring the deferters might be difmissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: That fuch deferters from the army of the United States as came into that country, and took the protection of the Spanish government prior to the time fixed by the treaty for the evacuation of the posts should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to that country fince that time should be liable to be taken

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort and carried to the landter, acquainted Governor Gayofo, of his ing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great industry was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the diffrict, who generally manifested a defire of being declared subjects of day following, Februaay 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter (No. 3.) to the Baron the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet de Carondelet, his Catholic Majesty's Gotte minds of the inhabitants, and to be able as hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott, on the 23d of March, wrote the letter, No. 9, which was followed by a note, No. 10, to which he received the governor's aufwer, No. 11. This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should foon be commenced, and an affurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty, Mr. Ellicott expressed his fatisfaction in his letter to the governor, No. 12.

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days,

the governor fent by his aid, to Mr. Ellicot an open letter from the governor directed t captain Pope, who, it was faid commanded those troops, informing him, that for fundr reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for him felf and the detachment under his command to remain at or near the place where the let ter should meet him, until the posts should b evacuated; and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez. This proposal to captain Pope, the governor, in his letter, No. 13, defined Mr. Ellicott This product to fecond. Upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott ob-ferved to major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the governor's request to captain Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr. Ellicott) that inflead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more de-fensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested major Minor (as he was to be the bearer of the governor's letter to the Walnut Hills) to ake charge of it; to which he had no obection. This letter is No. 14. On the 28th of March, the Governor if

fued the Proclamation, No. 15, bearing the date of March 29th, and another, No. 16 bearing the fame date, with the avowed ob ect of quieting the minds of the inhabitants; but they produced a contrary effect. As foon as the Governor discovered this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicot that he, the Governor, had received directions from the Gen ral in Chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery and military flores expedi-crously removed from Moforts which were

immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States upon their arrival. Great pains were, taken to inculcate this report; but it did not remove suspicions. In order, therefore, to obtain a direct explanation,—Mr. Ellicott, on the 31st of March, wrote to the Governor the letter No 17, inclosing two paragraphs, No. 18, of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the District. The Governor's answer, No. 19, of the same date, confirmed every sufficient, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his general had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuation of the posts until the two Governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the intherefore, to obtain a direct explanation,le to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured; agreeably to his Proclamations, in which the Governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants, that negociations were on foot between his Catholic Majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters.— It may not be improper to remark, that no fuch negociation has existed; and that the is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of This peremptory declaration of Governor

Gayofo requires no comment.

Mr. Ellicott fays, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district (within the limits of the United States) are defirous of coming under their jurifdiction, and to have a Government established there, fimilar to that north-west of the river Ohio. My enquiries enable me to add,—that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to believe, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisiana, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors ire now executing the furveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Elli-cott was folding up his dispatches, he re-ceived from Governor Gayoso the letter, No. 20, of that date, complaining of the nliftment of perfons in that diffrict, as an nfringement of the rights of his Catholic Majesty; and requesting that the persons inlisted might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the anfwer, No. 21; observing, that the matter required investigation; but affuring Governor Gayofo, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the fubjects of his Catholic Majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of Mr. Ellicott's difpatches nforms me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun-boats were preparing at New-Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and fince his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief,-That about the tenth of May, three large boats, full of troops, befides a party by land, fet off from New-Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving off the Continental troops that had taken pos-fession, agreeably to the late treaty. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

(No. 1.')

Manuel Gayofo de Lemos to the bon. A. Ellicott.

SOME gentlemen that left you at the mouth of the Ohio, have informed me of your approaching arrival here, and that to attend you on your commission you bring a military guard and fome woods-men.

to give them fome reasons for the governor's It is with pleasure, that I propose myself conduct, which now began to be considered the satisfaction of seeing you here, and to make your acquainance.

Though I do not conceive that the leaft-difficulty will arise respecting the execution of the part of the treaty in which you are an acting person; yet, as we are not pre-pared to evacuate the posts immediately, for want of the vessels that I expect will arrive soon, I find it indispensable to request you to leave the troops about the mouth of Bayon Pierre, where they may be provided with all their necessaries which you can regulate on your arrival here. By this means, every unforeseen misunderstanding will be prevented between his Majesty's troops, and those of the United States; besides, it is necesfary to make fome arrangements previous to the arrival of the troops, on which fubject I shall have the honor of entertaining you when we meet.

I embrace this opportunity to affure you of the fatisfaction I feel in being appointed to act in concert with you, though your first interview is to be with the General in Chief of this Province,

I have the honor to be, with the highest confideration,

Your most humble, and obedient fervant. MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS. Natchez, Feb. 17, 1797. (Copy.)
The Hon. A. ELLICOPT.

(No. 2.)

Baron de Carondelet to the hon. A. E. ott. Natchez, 24th Feb. 1797.

BY your favor of this day, delivered to me by Mr. Nolan, I learn with pleasure, your arrival at this post, in the character of Commissioner in behalf of the United States, to afcertain the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty and the hid United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Hon. A ELLICOTT.