

(No. 3.)
Honorably Andrew Ellicott, to the Baron de Carondelet,
Natchez, Feb. 27, 1797.

SIR,
IT is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of informing you of my safe arrival at this place, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, for ascertaining the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the United States.

The polite manner in which I have been received at the posts on the Mississippi, now in the possession of his most Catholic Majesty, demands my thanks and gratitude, and an in hopes that a similar conduct will be observed on our part.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)
The Baron DE CARONDELET.

(No. 4.)
(TRANSLATION.)
New-Orleans, March 1st, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
I HAVE received with great satisfaction, your friendly letter of the 27th of February last; in consequence of which, I congratulate you on your arrival in this country in the character of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty, and the U. States. You likewise did me the favor to mention with what kindness and attention you were received at the different posts, as well as by the whole Government under my direction; and from the general principles of your nation, I have no doubt but the same conduct will be observed on the part of the United States.

God guard you,
Most excellent Sir,
BARON DE CARONDELET,
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq.

(No. 5.)
Hon. A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos,
Natchez, March 11, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
The conduct of the Indians yesterday and last night, owing principally to their constant state of intoxication, renders it absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to have recourse to my military effort for protection. The discipline of our army is such, that you may rest assured, none of the inconveniences mentioned in your first communication to me, are to be apprehended from the escort's being stationed at this place on our part.—And as the attendance of the guard forms a part of the treaty now carrying into effect between his most Catholic Majesty and the United States, which I am authorized to declare will be observed by the nation I have the honor to represent, with good faith and punctuality, I must request the favor of you to withdraw your objections against my escort's joining me at this place as soon as possible.

I am, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)
His Ex'cy MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(No. 6.)
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott,
Natchez, March 12th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
This morning I had the pleasure to receive your amicable communication, dated yesterday. I give you my sincere thanks for having established this form of intercourse, as it will make our business more easy, and indeed it is more conformable to the sincere friendship we have contracted.

In answer to your said letter, I will remark, that such conduct of the Indians is not customary here; I foresaw that it would happen from the moment you shewed a desire of having your colours flying, before all the transactions were terminated; knowing the Indians as well as I do, this was the reason of the objections I offered the moment I saw it hoisted, for otherwise I know it very well, that it is frequently used by the representatives of any nation in a foreign country; it's even done in Spain by foreign Consuls.

I am sorry you should have experienced any inconvenience from this particular circumstance, and that urged by such effects to wish to have by your effort. I have not the least objection that it should be called, from its actual station; but as it is my duty, and that I am answerable for the tranquility of the country that is entrusted to my charge, I must propose to you a method that will answer every good and satisfactory purpose. Had not you been unluckily stopped on your voyage to this country, you would have had immediately the General of the Province here, to begin the operation of demarcating the divisory line between the territories of his Catholic Majesty and those of the United States of America. He had every necessary preparation to attend to the business; but since the time he had a right to expect the Commissioners of the United States, the war with England has taken place, and his cares thereby increased, yet he expected to have had it in his power to come to meet you at Daniel Clarke's, Esq. which place is near the point of the 31^o, but he has found it impossible, as it would oblige him to make too long an absence from New Orleans; therefore, it is myself that will have the honor to accompany you on that important commission, on behalf of his Catholic Majesty. This is the moment when I am in want of every individual thing, both for my person, and for the attendants of the commission, tho' the Geometer and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New Orleans, and will stop at Clarkeville, where I shall go myself as soon as my equipage arrives from the capital; but this will inevitably take some time, therefore the plan that I wished to arrange with you, will be to make Loftus's Cliffs, our point of reunion. This place is a short distance from Clarkeville, and it is a very healthy situation;—there I will send every

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and affection,
My dear Sir,
Your most humble obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)
D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
The honorable ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. 9.)
Hon. A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos,
Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
THE re-mounting of the cannon at this place at the very moment when our troops are daily expected down to take possession of it, the insolent treatment which the citizens of the United States have received at the Walnut Hills, and the delay in the business upon which I came, concur in giving me reason to suppose, that the treaty will not be observed with the same good faith and punctuality by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, as it will be by the citizens of the United States. I hope your excellency will give such an explanation of the above, as to remove my doubts and apprehensions, which, I am afraid have been too justly excited.

I am, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.
His excellency
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
[To be continued.]

thing concerning the Spanish commission; and that will be the most convenient place to establish, for a while, your headquarters, under your military escort. By adopting this measure, you will have your people together, and the most distant disagreeable occurrence avoided, as I am positively confident that some would happen by the conjunction here, as you propose. It is true, that by the treaty an escort is supposed, and even recommended to each commission, but it is to be on the line, and not at a distance from it where it would interfere with other business; therefore I feel sensibly hurt that it is out of my power to consent in the landing of the troops in this place, tho' I have not the least objection on their going directly to Loftus's Cliffs.

I have given the most positive orders to prevent the Indians getting liquor; and to their interpreter I have given the strictest charge to be always in fight, and to-morrow I expect that they will remove to some distance from hence.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem,
Your most affectionate friend,
And humble servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(A true copy.)
D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
The honorable ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. 7.)
Hon. A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos,
Natchez, March 13th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
YOUR favor of yesterday was handed to me in due time, which would have been answered sooner, had not the storm last night prevented me from writing in my tent.—Your letter, as well as many circumstances which have come to my knowledge, contain fresh proofs of your desire to promote good order and harmony in this part of the country. But, Sir, I cannot suppose that any inconvenience could possibly arise, or the peace of this settlement be disturbed by the arrival and landing of the escort which I left at Bayou Pierre: If I did suppose the contrary, I trust that I should be one of the last persons to propose the measure. In my opinion, the escort which accompanied me, is as much bound to observe good order in this country, as the troops of his Catholic Majesty. This is not an opinion of the day, it has uniformly been mine ever since I left the seat of our government: In consequence of which, immediately upon my entering the Mississippi, I issued a standing order, that when any of our party, the military included, should be at any place where the jurisdiction was exercised by his Catholic Majesty, the laws and usages of that government should be observed and submitted to in the most pointed manner. The escorts by the spirit of the treaty, are intended for our mutual protection against stragling hostile Indians, and the preservation of our stores.—This appears to be their whole business.

As I hope that mere punctilios may never interrupt our friendship, and the conduct of the Indians having become more peaceable since the night before last, I am less anxious for the escort's being stationed at my present encampment: I would, therefore, to prevent any disturbance or misunderstanding, propose that the officer who commands the escort which accompanied me to Bayou Pierre, be directed to proceed down the river to Bacon Landing, from whence he may come to this place, and procure such necessaries as he may be in want of for the ensuing season.

As this is the place designated by the treaty for our meeting, and making our arrangements for carrying on the business, I conceive there would be an impropriety in my leaving it till your excellency is ready to join me in fixing the first point of latitude.

I am, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)
D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

NOTE.—The last two paragraphs were added after having had a private conversation with the governor.

(No. 8.)
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott,
Natchez, 14th March, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,
I DO myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, dated of yesterday, and am very happy to find, that our sentiments uniformly agree in every thing that can combine the mutual interests of our nations, and I pledge you my honor and friendship, that every step of my conduct shall be guided by this principle, impressed in me by my duty and by the very particular attachment I have for you.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and affection,
My dear Sir,
Your most humble obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)
D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
The honorable ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. 9.)
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Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

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I am, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.
His excellency
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
[To be continued.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

By Authority.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all to whom these Presents shall come—
GREETING.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship has been concluded in the manner herein after mentioned, by the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary; which Treaty written in the Arabic language, being translated into the language of the United States in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP Between the United States of America and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary.

Article 1.
There is a firm and perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, made by the free consent of both parties, and guaranteed by the Most Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers.

Article 2.
If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties is at war, shall be loaded on board of vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free, and no attempt shall be made to take or detain them.

Article 3.
If any Citizens, Subjects or Effects belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such Citizens or Subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects restored to the owners.

Article 4.
Proper passports are to be given to all vessels of both parties, by which they are to be known. And considering the distance between the two countries, eighteen months from the date of this treaty shall be allowed for procuring such passports. During this interval the other papers belonging to such vessels shall be sufficient for their protection.

Article 5.
A citizen or subject of either party having bought a prize condemned by the party or by any other nation, the certificate of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for one year: this being a reasonable time for her to procure a proper passport.

Article 6.
Vessels of either party putting into the ports of the other and having need of provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished at the market price. And if any such vessel shall so put in from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-embark her cargo, without paying any duties. But in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

Article 7.
Should a vessel of either party be cast on the shore of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her people; no pillage shall be allowed, the property shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and the crew protected and succoured till they can be sent to their country.

Article 8.
If a vessel of either party should be attacked by an enemy within gun shot of the forts of the other, she shall be defended as much as possible. If she be in ports, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea no enemy shall be allowed to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

Article 9.
The commerce between the United States and Tripoli—the protection to be given to Merchants, Masters of vessels and seamen—the reciprocal right of establishing Consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such Consuls, are declared to be on the same footing with those of the most favored nations respectively.

Article 10.
The money and presents demanded by the Bey of Tripoli as a full and satisfactory consideration on his part, and on the part of his subjects, for this Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, are acknowledged to have been received by him previous to his signing the same, according to a receipt which is hereto annexed, except such part as is promised on the part of the United States to be delivered and paid by them on the arrival of their Consul in Tripoli, of which part a note is likewise hereto annexed. And no pretence of any periodical tribute or farther payment is ever to be made by either party.

Article 11.
As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian Religion, as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmen—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

Article 12.
In case of any dispute arising from a violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever. But if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, an amicable reference shall be made to the mutual friend of the parties, the Dey of Algiers, the parties hereby engaging to abide by his decision. And he, by virtue of his signature to this treaty, engages for himself and his successors, to declare the justice of the case according to the true interpretation of the treaty,

and to use all the means in his power to enforce the observance of the same.

Signed and Sealed at Tripoli of Barbary, the 3rd Day of Jumad in the year of the Hijera 1211—corresponding with the 4th day of November 1796—by
(L. S.) JUSSUF BASHAW MAHOMET, Bey.

- (L. S.) MAMET, Treasurer.
- (L. S.) AMET, Minister of Marine.
- (L. S.) AMET, Chamberlain.
- (L. S.) ALLY, Chief of the Divan.
- (L. S.) SOLIMAN, KATA,
- (L. S.) GALLI, General of the Troops.
- (L. S.) MAHOMET, Comdt. of the City.
- (L. S.) MAMET, Secretary.

Signed and Sealed at Algiers, the 4th day of Argil, 1211, corresponding with the 3rd day of January 1797, by
(L. S.) HASSAN BASHAW, Dey.

And by the Agent Plenipotentiary of the United States of America,
(N. S.) JOEL BARLOW.

I JOEL BARLOW, Agent and Consul General of the United States of America, for the City and Kingdom of Algiers, certify and attest that the foregoing is a true copy of the treaty, concluded between the said United States, and the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, of which the original is to be transmitted by me to the Minister of the said United States, in Lisbon.

IN Testimony whereof, I sign these presents with my hand, and affix thereto
(L. S.) the seal of the Consulate of the United States, at Algiers, this 4th day of January 1797.

JOEL BARLOW.
To all to whom these presents shall come or be made known:

WHEREAS the under written David Humphreys, hath been duly appointed Commissioner Plenipotentiary, by Letters Patent under the signature of the President and Seal of the United States of America, dated the 30th of March 1795, for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with the Most Illustrious, The Bakhaw, Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli: WHEREAS by a writing under his hand and seal, dated the 10th of February 1796, he did (in conformity to the authority committed me thereto) constitute and appoint Joel Barlow, and Joseph Donaldson, junior, agents, jointly and separately, in the business aforesaid; WHEREAS the annexed Treaty of Peace and Friendship, was agreed upon, signed and sealed at Tripoli of Barbary on the 4th of November 1796, in virtue of the powers aforesaid, and guaranteed by the Most Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers; AND WHEREAS the same was certified at Algiers on the 3rd day of January 1797, with the signature and seal of Hassan Bakhaw, Dey, and of Joel Barlow, one of the agents aforesaid, in the absence of the other.

Now Know Ye, That I David Humphreys, Commissioner Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said Treaty, and every Article and Clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States. In Testimony whereof, I have signed the same with my Name and Seal, at the City of Lisbon, this 10th of February, 1797.

(L. S.) DAVID HUMPHREYS.
NOW BE IT KNOWN, THAT JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the same; and every Clause and Article thereof. And to the end that the said Treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public;—and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing Office, Civil or Military, within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every Clause and Article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Tenth day of June, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS,
By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 10.

Accounts here are, that the Directory of France have advised to a Proclamation of War against the UNITED STATES, which was opposed by the Council of Five Hundred.—This News comes by a letter from Mr. —, formerly a Merchant of this town.

CONVERSATIONS.

What the devil are we called here to do? To put the United States in a state of defence, and give efficacy to negotiation by measures which may convince foreign nations that we prefer our own country to all others. What, put the United States in a state of defence! very pretty truly, defend ourselves against our best friends. No, no, I'd rather see Buonaparte among us, and then we should teach the Yankees to dance to a different tune.

Is it your opinion, then, that we ought to conform to the demands which France has made and all others, which she may yet have in reserve to make? I answer you, as we can get nothing by fighting in the name of common sense why should we go to the expense of fortifications and ships and such trash. I hold it for a maxim that the less we show a disposition to defend ourselves the more France will be just and magnanimous towards us. In a word, I'm for burning our frigates, abandoning our army and demolishing all fortifications whatever is the cheapest policy as well as the best system of defence for the United States.

But will not this depend on the United States then to France, that the rays do with the United States just as she pleases? And what then? Will not the United States be better governed? I mean will it not be better that half a dozen persons that I could name, should govern France, than the United States should be governed by Adams and his

party? It's to clear a point that it admits of no doubt, and I'm only surprised, that France moves so slowly in the conquest, as the is the conquest which her friends mean to pursue in the present crisis.

Certainly you would not declare for France should she think it necessary to land a few troops in the United States the more effectually to complete their humiliation. That is a nice question. However words do not make treason. Look about you. Who do you see advocating measures which might be used against France in case she should appear upon our coast or in our country? Frigates—batteries—fortifications—things of no use—frisks for money—traps to catch soldiers—checks to privateers. An additional artillery corps! horrid blasphemy! A provincial army! that would look like a force and might be used upon an emergency.—Down with it—i-fifteen too much spirit—i might be thrown in o the fortifications—no checks—away with it; hoot it, hiss it, damn it.

Gently, gently, good Sir. I ask you whether it is not the duty of a nation having exposed ports and harbors to have them fortified and defended, having an extensive commerce, to have ships of war to protect it; having territories coming in contact with warlike nations to have it protected by forts and garrisons. Can I say, a government disposed with such duties without committing a *faute de se*? Stuff—mere talk—fine words—non-sense. What, fortifications, a navy, a standing army, a mountain of debt. I am against them all in every possible shape and form. I mean that the country stands in no need of an such an expensive apparatus for its defence inasmuch as France will take the United States under her wing as soon as she has plucked the teeth and cut the claws of the British lion. Then my lads will be the lucky days of the United States: I bet those who are up will be down, and those who are down will be up.—Then we shall have liberty, equality, "fees of milk and ships of amber."

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. at one o'clock, P. M. the foundation stone of the building intended for accommodation of the U. S. Branch Bank, in Wall-street, was laid by Cornelius Ray, Esq. President of the same, attended by the Directors, Cashier and other Gentlemen of respectability, in compliance with the invitations of Messrs. Moore and Robinson, The mason builders. The stone was ornamented with a pertinent inscription, and the President and Directors deposited a very liberal sum of money for the use of the workmen engaged for the building.

Joseph Yzuardy, Esquire,
Pro Consul General of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known, in the name of the Government of the United States, that it is mete and is necessary for the better security of Commerce, that all vessels now in the bay, cleared by this consulate, should suspend their sailing until further orders; and, whatever, captain transgresses this notice is to be accountable for all & every consequence which may result from his disobedience, either against any particular American citizen or the nation at large.

Cadiz, 14th April, 197.
TRANSLATED FOR THE
MINERVA.

Cape Francois, May 23, 1797.

An English Squadron under Gen. Abercrombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40 or 50 transports, and had actually effected a debarkation, relying much on the good understanding already prepared for the expedition. Indeed, the moment the Squadron made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort were all spiked. Some French people immediately applied to the governor, to offer their services with zeal. The gov. instantly ordered other cannon from the Arsenal to replace those which treachery had rendered useless. He permitted about 1000 Frenchmen from the privates, to join the garrison; He confided to them the defence of the one of the forts.—Pleased with his honorable testimony, they hastened to their post, and no sooner had the English fleet approached within half cannon shot, than they displayed, on a small redoubt, the national flag. We are told on seeing it, Gen. Abercrombie was vexed, and swore in a rage,—“Wherever we go, we find this infernal nation.”—The garrison of the forts, who had well calculated that the English would advance with confidence, in expectation of being well received by their friends seized the favourable moment for firing on them—which was seconded by the land forces. They made about 1000 prisoners, killed 4 or 500, sunk one vessel and a frigate and compelled a third to run ashore.—It is said that nine men, accused of treason, have been hung.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
ARRIVED.	DAYS.	
Brig Sally, Cotter,	St. Kitts	21
Sloop Miranda, Skella,	St. Kitts	20
CLEARED.		
Ship Woodron Sims, Hedges, H. H. & Haver		
Ship Philadelphia	June 10th, 1797	

LETTERS for the British Packet CANTERBURY, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon. N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New York.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, SATURDAY EVENING, June 17th, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and a Grand display of Horsemanship, by Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vanderveer, Nicholas Coré M. Donald (the Clown) Lailson. With other entertainments, which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Gardens will open

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, and Saturday, the 17th, with a CONCERT

Of Vocal & Instrumental Music, After the manner of the Public Gardens, London, Paris, Vauxhall, &c. &c.
VOCAL PERFORMERS.
Messrs. Darley, Sen. Darley, Jun. Bates, and Miss Broadbent.
INSTRUMENTAL.
Messrs. Hopfield, Wright, Honmann, Brooke, Scatky, Peter, Ozashutin, Metel, De Clara, &c. Orgrill, Mr. B. Carr.