

Leaf Exhibition

IN the great Dining Room of Mr. M'Dougall, South Fourth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Property.

A VACANT Lot, situated on the east side of Third-street, between Shippen and Plum-breeches, twenty one feet front by one hundred feet deep.

Samuel R. Franklin,

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Havannah Sugars Imperial Hyson Tea 17 tubs Quick Silver

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence) 170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphan's Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, State of New Jersey, upon the lower stage of land leading from Philadelphia to New York.

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookellers, No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market Street, HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country.

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

City Commissioners' Office,

In pursuance of an ordinance passed the 23d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sec. 15th.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, July 14.

A letter to Timothy Pickens, Esq. Secretary of State, from the Chevalier de Trujillo, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, &c. &c. dated July 11, 1797.

SIR, YOUR additional report to the President of the United States of the proceedings of the officers of the king of Spain, in relation to the ports and the running of the boundary line, which I find published in all the newspapers, obliges me to trouble you with this letter.

You begin, sir, with saying, "that altho' I had declared I had just reasons for suspecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the British against the upper parts of Louisiana, yet I never had mentioned a single fact or reason on which my suspicion was founded."

It being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sec. 15th.

You say, in the third paragraph of your report, on your asking me what measures Spain had taken in order to carry into execution that part of the treaty which relates to the withdrawing the garrisons, I answered you on the 12th of April, that I had been for some months without receiving letters from the baron, and consequently "was entirely ignorant of the steps which had been taken for the execution of the treaty."

From this expression, which, in order to draw attention, you place between inverted commas, you intimate an inference which in my opinion is very far from being true, when you add immediately afterwards:—"Newspapers, he had previously informed the baron of his suspicions of a projected expedition."

The proof which you give in the sixth paragraph of your report, to show that it is not certain that Mr. Ellicott intended to get possession of Natchez by surprise, and that for that purpose he had endeavoured to gain over the inhabitants, is merely negative.

But, if you did believe that asking this question of the British envoy was the most efficacious means to prevent the violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the invasion of the Spanish territory, let me ask why you was so remiss in this measure, that although I had communicated this project to you, verbally on the 27th of February, and on the 2d of March, in writing, yet, in a matter obviously so urgent, you only wrote to the British envoy on the 28th of April, that is, two months afterwards?

I shall not quit this subject, without taking the liberty of making to you one observation which is intimately connected with it. By the date of the letter I have just mentioned, it evidently appears that I gave you advice of this intended expedition on the second of March, and that three days before, I had given you the same information verbally.

and the late detected conspiracy, evince how far their conduct in this respect was necessary; and you, sir, possess as you were, of all the facts, when you laid them before the President, ought to have been one of the last to have flattered the motives with the epithet of modesty.

Nor do your ill-founded insinuations stop here: Sentiments and expressions still more violent, flow from that same happy pen.—You say in another part, "that there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the Officers of his Catholic Majesty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States."

General Wilkinson sending off an express, I seize the occasion to, transcribe for you some paragraphs from a western letter. "The Spaniards are reinforcing their upper posts on the Mississippi considerably.—General Howard, an Irishman, in quality of Commander in Chief, with upwards of three hundred men, is arrived at St. Louis, and employed in erecting very formidable works. It likewise appears through various channels, that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory to cross the Mississippi; and for this express purpose, Mr. Lormome, an officer in the pay of the Crown, made a tour through all this country last fall, since which time several Indians have been sent on the same errand, and generally furnished with plenty of cash to defray their expenses."

"A large party of Delawares passed down on White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spanish side,—bearing the national flag of Spain, some of them from Saint Louis.

"They (the Spaniards) have above the mouth of the Ohio, on the Mississippi, several row-galleys with cannon."

Now, sir, what inference can be drawn from that letter? Why, that the Spaniards have fortified San Luis, and availed themselves of every means of defence that the country afforded. But let me ask you, sir, against whom it is that they were thus preparing to defend themselves? Surely the documents which you have laid before the President, and the momentous business which now engages the attention of Congress, and agitates the public at large, afforded a complete and satisfactory answer.

I mentioned to you, in my letter of 2d March, that the object of the British was to attack Upper Louisiana, and take San Luis and New Madrid by surprise. It will not be questioned, that prudence required of us, at that juncture, to fortify the threatened points. This, Sir, was all we did; and this, Sir, you knew many months past, yet Mr. Sargent's letter, which is a substance says no more, fills you all at once with fears and self-created apprehensions, and makes you declare in the face of the American people, "that the Spanish officers are exciting the Indians to a rupture with us?"

No one will say, that preparations for our self defence were not necessary on our part. The assurance given you by the British Minister, with all the appearance of a confidential communication, but without any signature, did not inspire the servants of his Catholic Majesty with the same blind confidence which it produced in you.

As to those tender considerations which actuated the British Minister to reject the plan on account of the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians, I did expect that such vague unauthenticated declarations, would have been appreciated as they deserved by you, Sir, who fought in the glorious cause of American Independence, who witnessed the humanity of their conduct in the course of that war, and who cannot be ignorant of what has happened since.