

its neutrality, yet we were to adopt no measures for our defence, but tamely suffer his Majesty's forts and possessions to be taken, and all this for fear of creating ill-founded suspicions in your minds!

If you have not been very successful Sir, in the solidity of your reasonings, you appear not to be more so in the method of following them. After having denounced us to the whole American nation as firing up the Indians against the United States, and preparing them for a rupture, you fall into the most glaring inconsistency in the following paragraph:

Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it may be difficult to say; but that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the Southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents, over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment, the chief of which is to preserve peace, is certain.

I again appeal here, Sir, to your generous candor. How is it possible to reconcile such evident contradictions? On the one hand the Spanish officers are those who excite the Southern Indians against the United States, and on the other you quickly follow presuming, with sufficient foundation in my opinion, that it may be some citizens of the United States. But although you might entertain any doubts yourself on the subject, which I am sure no person in America will after reading Mr. Blount's letter, did not this very same doubtful case and uncertainty, require in your situation more circumspect language? And if even in this case you appear to have gone beyond what found policy, the tranquility and interest of the United States required how much more unjust are your insinuations against Spain, when the public possess, in Mr. Blount's letter, a document by which they can see, that if the manoeuvres with the Indians were not favourable to the United States, they were precisely combined to attack the Spaniards? From this method of reasoning of yours, it appears as if the Spaniards were jointly with Mr. Blount, stirring up the Indians to attack themselves.

Respecting the last article of your report, I have only to observe, that although you have constantly assured me that government had not the least information respecting the subject of my representations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheless the time has shown that I have complied with my duty by not relying on such assurances. The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place.

After having followed you step by step through the various points of your report to the President, I shall make a short compendium of such as arise from this letter, from which it results.

1. That on the 27th of February, I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government.

2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the President had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month, and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him.

3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the Secretary of War, that Government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected.

4. That you made to the English Minister a communication, which in my opinion you ought not, and that even if you thought it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is, from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object.

5. That the Baron de Corondelet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand.

6. That the Baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a complaint, but as an observation, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms.

7. That the proofs you alledge to exculpate Mr. Ellicott, respecting his intentions of taking the Fort of Natchez by surprise, are purely negative.

8. That it is not merely pretences, but very powerful reasons, which have impeded the evacuation of the Boundary Line.

9. That the insinuations with which you are willing to persuade the American People that our armistice is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence.

10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British Minister, in whose private notes, without signatures, and perhaps not of his hand writing, you place such implicit confidence.

11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifested to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foundation for my suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right.

I have thus fulfilled a very disagreeable duty. Always desirous to contribute to strengthen the bands of friendship which unite Spain and America, and to which their situation, their wants and resources, invite them, I have seen with the most profound grief, that the language and tenor of your communication to the President, is not, in my opinion, calculated to promote to def-

rable an object to us all. For my part, although I shall leave nothing undone, to cement the union and harmony with a nation which I respect; neither shall I ever suffer the interests of the king, my master, in any case whatever, to be sacrificed to an unjust partiality.

I pray God to preserve you many years.
Your most obedient humble servant,
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1797.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 13.
[We yesterday received New Providence papers—they contain nothing important.]
NASSAU, June 9.

This forenoon the town was alarmed by fire, which broke out in the roof of a wooden out-house on Dr. Gray's lot on the bay. Very fortunately the fire was immediately discovered; and the prompt exertions of the inhabitants, aided by the masters and crews of the shipping, prevented its spreading further than the building in which it first broke out. The inhabitants are much indebted to the American captains and sailors for their very animated services on this occasion.

June 10.
General Simcoe, we understand, has introduced a much more economical system in St. Domingo, than was before known there in the British military departments.

BOSTON, JULY 10.
The last accounts from the Mediterranean, are greatly afflictive to the American merchants and public. The deprivations on our commerce there, have assumed a new degree of turpitude and audacity. The laws of nations, the rights of treaties, and every principle of justice, good faith, and even humanity, are violated and prostrated without remorse, and without shame. By the arrivals since our last, and by recent letters, we have accounts of the capture and condemnation of many American vessels by the French and Spanish, even when bound to and from Spanish ports, and laden wholly with Spanish and American produce, and bona fide owned by citizens of the United States.

The pretences for these condemnations are the most frivolous, arbitrary, and unjust; the want of papers, unknown to the American laws, and customs, is made the pretence in some instances—the possession of the same papers is made the cause of condemnation in others. If the right of property is precarious, the vessel and cargo is sequestered—if proved American property, it is condemned as such. No claim is allowed—no argument admitted—the French consular jurisdiction is supreme, in Spain; and its decrees, like the ancient, but less arbitrary laws of the Medes and Persians, are irrevocable. The Captains of American vessels at Alicante, have been told by the French Consul there, that although the vessel and cargo should be known to be American; and although he should be satisfied that they were bound direct from Spain to the United States, yet if captured and brought in, he should instantly condemn them—and his threat has in many instances been fulfilled. Such being the situation of the Captains charged with American vessels in Spain, they were necessitated to apply to the British Admiral at Gibraltar, and request from him a convoy to protect them from the piracies of a nation with whom the United States are at peace; who instantly complied with their request; and at the risk of losing one of the frigates of his squadron, conveyed fifteen sail of American vessels to latitudes free of danger from the Gallic pirates.

We must refer our readers to our articles of port news, and to the following letter, received via Lisbon, for the detail of these enormities. How long the United States is patiently to bear such reiterated insult and illusage, is not for us to predict!

Extract from a letter written by Captain William S. Plummer, of the brig Telemachus, to Robert Montgomery, Esq. American Consul at Alicante. dated
Cartagena, May 20, 1797.

SIR,
You no doubt must have been a spectator of my capture off your harbour, in company with Capt. Cruft, in the Pomona, Captain Atwood in the Abigail, and Capt. Muckford in the brig —, of Salem—we were all taken by three French privateers, and arrived at this port yesterday at 11 o'clock—are all confined on board our vessels, our papers taken from us, and have not liberty to go on shore. What will be the event, God only knows. Your presence here may be of service to us, and I most earnestly request you to proceed to this place, if your health will admit, immediately after the receipt of this letter; I do not yet know that I shall be permitted to send it, if possible, I shall forward it by express.

Sunday Morning, May 21.
Since writing the above I am allowed to go on shore—have passed an examination on board one of the privateers and from the treatment I have received from the French Consul, I expect no mercy—have only time to intreat you again to lose no time in coming here, and remain with respect, your humble servant.

WILLIAM S. PLUMMER.
Robert Montgomery, Esq.

American vessels at Alicante, May 22, 1797, wishing to know the fate of the vessels carried to Cartagena.

Ship Sarah, Hopkins, Boston; Ship John and Martha, Knapp, Newburyport; Sisters, Coghill, Boston; brig Venus, Tolman, New-York; Ship Maria, Eldridge, Charleston, S. C.

French cruizers laying in the mouth of the harbour, avowedly waiting for the above vessels.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.
The following letter must be interesting to those American merchants who trade to the Mediterranean, as it indicates the appearance of another enemy in that quarter. It was communicated by Mr. Windlow of this town, who is supercargo on board a Swedish ship bound for this place, to Capt. Ross, who arrived since our last from Alicante, with a desire that it might instantly be made public. It will be recollected that the United States have not yet effected a treaty with Tunis, and the arrangement spoken of was a treaty made about the time Mr. Barlow effected a treaty with Trinoli—As the Dey of Algiers is a real friend to the United States, it is hoped his mediation in our favor will be successful—Here follows the letter, entire.

Algiers, 13th March, 1797.
JOHN MATHIEU, Esq. Naples.

DEAR SIR,
I came here the 8th current, and found letters from Algiers purporting the hostile intentions of the Bey of Tunis to the United States, having declared he would not accede to the arrangement made in October last—the consequence is, open hostilities on his part. You would therefore do well to caution such Americans as are at your port, against his cruizers. Mr. Barlow at the same time tells us, he flatters himself, the matter will soon be accommodated, as the Dey of Algiers has undertaken the affair.

With great respect,
your most obedient,
JOS. DONALDSON, Jun.
[Mr. J. M. MATHIEU is the American Consul at Naples. The vigilance of Mr. DONALDSON is well known.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.
Sylvanus Bourne, Vice-Consul at Amsterdam, to the office of Consul-General of the U. S. for the Batavian Republic.

John Beeldemaker, of Rotterdam, Consul for that port.
We understand, that Mr. Gerry accepts the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary to France, and is making preparations for his voyage. [Boston Paper.]

The Committee of the House of Representatives, on Mr. Blount's Conspiracy, consists of Messrs. Sitgreaves, Baldwin, Harper, Bayard, and Dawson.

The following paragraphs have appeared in several papers.

"Doctor Romaine has been brought to town from New-York, with his papers. It is said he questions the authority of the Committee.

"It is found, either by his papers or those of Mr. Blount, that the attack was to be made on Louisiana, about the middle of this month. There was to be a co-operation by sea."

REMARK.
It would have been candid in the editors who published the above (tho' perhaps it might not have answered their purpose) to have informed their readers whether the plan was concurred in by the British, or is merely the proposal of the conspirators.

At the festival of the 4th July in Hartford, the following toast was drunk, "May the Democrats never suffer a worse evil, than to govern themselves on their own principles."

COMMUNICATIONS.
Garrison, who commands the privateer which took the ship Nancy in the bay of Delaware, is a naturalized citizen of Maryland. He took the oath of allegiance about five years ago, before Judge Chase. Of such citizens we have many.

Nothing can be more villainous than the insinuations of certain imported felons against those patriots who conducted this country, through the storms of a revolution, to independence, glory and peace.

Let the people be on their guard—credulity is dangerous when rogues declaim—the enemies of our government are in trouble—and tho' they raise ever so great a dust, their detection is certain.

NEW CAUSES OF WAR!!!
FROM THE AURORA.

From the following extract of a letter from Paris, to the Editor, a hint may be taken by our administration, on information more to be depended on, probably, than that usually communicated to them by their agents in Europe. If they chuse to improve the hint, they are welcome to it. At any rate it may serve to warn the citizens in America as to what they are to expect in consequence of the perfidious conduct of their public servants towards France; and also the share which certain papers in the interests of the administration here, have had in fomenting the discontents of France to this country.

The letter is not of a very recent date, but it is from a good quarter.

"I read the other day a piece in the Gazette of the United States, which proves, that your government still encourages abuse against this country. Among other proofs of stupid malignity, of which the article was made up, it was said, that our national institute, was not equal to the academy of Princeton; and that we were a people of rascals and atheists. I know not whether your government believes it a means of restoring harmony to authorize as much as in themselves, involve, such as our enemies alone dare utter, by encouraging the papers containing them; and thus actually paying for insulting the republic. I cannot conceive what the federal government would be at; but of this I am convinced that they are sacrificing, as they have been doing all along, since the beginning of this war, your plainest interests. They still exhibit the same ignorance of our

resources, the same want of foresight, as to the inevitable result of the present hostilities. They are blind to the power of France, and will not see how greatly that power has increased by her alliances. We do not want war with you, but your abandonment of the principles of the modern law of nations by a formal treaty, has indisposed us much; it has excited a mixture of contempt and indignation.

"Common report informs us that Mr. Hamilton is soon to usher into light a production, of which he has been laying the foundation since 1783, and of which Pacificus and Camillus have been but trifling specimens. [We imagine the allusion is to Pickering's letter to Pinckney.] He is to prove in it that the alliance between France and America, has been a dark conspiracy from the beginning; (George the third, was of this opinion also, and on this account Lawrence was confined in the tower, which he would have left for the scaffold, if ulterior events had not favoured him) that none but rascals can be the partisans of that alliance; that the conduct held towards France was such as they should have expected; and that this republic of scoundrels should be sent a packing, and a close union should take place with England; that the executive directory are a set of fools, and will be too lucky if they are suffered to gain the good graces of the new allies by confederation.

"I wish Mr. Hamilton much satisfaction and to his readers the greatest pleasure; in the mean time we shall let about soundly beating our enemies in Europe, as a prelude to an honorable and advantageous peace, and then we shall turn our attention to the conduct of your government. We shall see whether they will persist in their departure from the principles of the modern law of nations—if they do, the lucrative commerce they have with our islands, I foresee will be cut off."

The only thing worth notice in the foregoing article, is the modesty and decency of the introduction. It is a sample of that insolence which we should fatally experience, were the hopes of the nefarious atheistical faction to be realized, who are now busily employed in fabricating lies and slanders against our government. It is a direct attack on the freedom of the press; for it ought never to be forgotten, that the freest and most pointed remarks on the French revolution, which have appeared in the gazettes of this country, were copied from French papers, and first published in Paris.

Bache says "the letter is not of a very recent date, but it is from a good quarter," and is from "information more to be depended on, [by our administration] probably, than that usually communicated to them by their agents in Europe." Our agents in Europe are known, our government publishes their information with their NAMES, but who or what are the correspondents of this editor? Condescend, great sir, to inform us, that the people may judge fairly. Those of our readers who have condemned themselves to the reading of the Aurora, will recollect the several articles in this pretended extract, more at large in the paragraphs of that paper, published only last winter, particularly that respecting Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinckney. It was repeatedly asserted, with a front of brazen falsehood, that Mr. Hamilton was the author of that letter.

ADMIRAL JERVIS'S FLEET.
Extract of an official dispatch of Don Joseph de Cordova, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Spanish fleet, to Don Juan de Langar, the Spanish Minister of Marine, relative to the action between the British and Spanish fleets, off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th February last.

(From the Madrid Gazette.)
CADIZ, March 2.
"As soon as the English fleet was discovered, I ordered the squadron under my command to form itself into a line of battle; but the ships El Principe, Le Regla and L'Oriente remained so much to the leeward as to be unable to form the line, without running the risk of being cut off by the enemy, who made up to wards us in good order, and crowding sail, as much as possible. I stationed them on the rear of the line, except the L'Oriente, which remained to the leeward of the enemy."

"The firing began at three quarters after ten o'clock, A. M. between the first ship of our rear which preceded La Santissima Trinidad, so that the centre and the van took no part in the action."

"At this period I made signal to the van to tack about, to make up to the enemy; but most of the ships being not able to hear my orders, I considered the loss of El Principe, Le Regla, and the rest of the rear-guard, certain."

"In another movement, which I ordered to double, and bring into action the combat with the centre and the advanced guard, the Santissima Trinidad came astern, and within musket-shot of the enemy's line, and sustained the whole of their fire."

"When the headmost ship of the English had passed through our rear, they tacked a bout; five or six other ships did the same, doubled us, and presented themselves on the other tack, keeping up a most vigorous fire. Having foreseen this manoeuvre from the beginning of the action, I gave orders to the headmost ships to wear to the leeward of the enemy's rear-guard; & had this been practicable, the enemy would have been between two fires."

"The English, after their last manoeuvre, directed all their efforts against La Santissima Trinidad, that remained to the leeward; but El Salvador del Mundo, El San Joseph, El Soberano, and El San Nicholas, having, by my orders, fallen back to the rear, the signal was given at two o'clock, P. M. to bear up, crowd sail, and attack in all points. La Santissima Trinidad, El San Joseph, El Mexicano, El Sans Nicolas, and El San Isidoro, alone held out the combat, with the whole Fleet of the enemy; being at last dismantled and shattered,

they were forced to strike, and the rest to cease the action—La Santissima Trinidad was all the evening raked by a three decker and three seventy fours; though she had 200 men killed or wounded, and all her rigging destroyed, she still fought during a whole hour, when the San Pablo, Pelayo, La Regla, El Principe having come to her assistance, the English retreated, carrying along with them, El San Joseph, El Salvador del Mundo, El San Isidoro, and San Nicholas, which had struck to them.

"I gave orders to remain in the same order of battle all night long, and to repair the damage which each ship had sustained."

"Few of my ships were absolutely able to come to action; I did not therefore, think it proper to pursue the enemy; who, at three o'clock P. M. were still E. S. E. of us, and I ordered the fleet under my command to steer South East, to double Cape St. Vincent's."

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) June 14.
We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday by land, that two vessels which had arrived there from New-York, or some one of the Eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time an embargo had been laid; however, they were shortly after permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans, they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. Two other American vessels had been brought in there in prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with logwood; after the cargo was landed, the vessel was set up at public sale, and purchased by the Governor, who had her fitted out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruise.

There are now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven Row-Galleys, completely armed, belonging to the Spaniards.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that there will be no performance at the New Theatre until further notice.
July 14.

Federal-Street Theatre.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Boston Theatre, will receive Proposals from any person, or company, for the lease of the Theatre in Federal-Street, for a term not exceeding five years.

Also, to be let, The Dwelling House part of the same building, and the cellar under the same. For terms of lease, inquire of
THOMAS BARTLETT, Pro's Clk.
Boston, July 5. d14t

CARD.
SYLVANUS BOURNE, Consul General of the United States to the Batavian Republic, begs leave hereby to make known to his friends and others, that he has lately established a Commission House at Amsterdam, under the firm of LANGE and BOURNE, by whom all orders for the sale and purchase of merchandise and of the various public stocks of the United States, for the negotiation of loans, &c. will be attended to with promptitude and fidelity, and on the most reasonable terms.

July 14. 3t
20 bbls. of New England Rum,
FOR SALE BY
Samuel Breck, jun.
No. 89, South Third-Street.
July 14. 806t

CAUTION.
WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to sell a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated on the fourth side of Vine-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Vine-street, sixteen feet, and in depth, southward, seventy five feet, bounded on the north side by Vine-street, on the east by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the south by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the west by another lot then about to be granted to Joseph Hallings—This is therefore to caution all persons against purchasing the above described property, the same having been mortgaged by the said Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.
July 14. 802w

A Special Meeting
OF the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock.
July 14.
THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Monday the 24th of July, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.
GEORGE DAVIS.
N. B. Several Members to be balloted for.
July 14. 804t

Insurance Company of North America.
THE Dividend for the last half year, declared by the Directors this day, is one dollar on each share of the Stock of this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized to receive it, at any time after the 20th inst.

EBEN HAZARD, Sec'y.
July 10. 801t, th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,
50 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns, Gingham, Mullinets and Dimities,
Fashionable Washcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbons well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Buck-mul-lins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d. ff.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-Street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, Jan 20, 1797. 41 wmskt