The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

From the PIT TSBURG GAZETTE.

MR. SCHLL.

BY publishing in your useful paper the letter from the feeretary of State to the Spanish Minister, the people of the Western Country will fee what miserable pretences are fet up by the officers of the Spanish government against the honest execution of their treaty with the United States, and on the other hand they will be pleased with the candid, manly condust of Col. Picketing through the whole of this momentous business. The Spanish minister, imitating the condust of Adet, has published his lift of grievances and complaints, but fortunately for himself and his nation they appear to be destitute of foundation, or even plausibility, mere captious cavils for the purpose of delay.

How long are the Spaniards thus to trifle with us! Do they not know that more than half a million of Americanslive on the western water whose dearest interests demands a fulfilment of this treaty, and who, if called upon by our government, would instantly open the navigation of the Missisppt by force—Let the western people read and judge for themselves.—They will then have no helitation as to the judice of their claims, the bad faith of the Spanish gover ors and ministers, or an honorable vindication of the rights of the Western Country in any way authorised by our National Councils.

AN OLD SETTLER.

LETTER from Mr. PICKERING, Sceretary of State, to the Chevalier DE TRUTO, Envoy Extraordinary and Mi-nister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Ma-jesty to the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an

My additional report to the President of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, fir, I were now to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not fure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a flyle indecorous, unufual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you fay that " In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me informa-tion that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no oftensible object for them:"—" That you knew that the British agents had treated with fome of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be de-pended on, who had seen these new levies paffing through Johnstown on their way to they should enter upon the territory of the Mr. Ellicott's correspondence shewing the the westward." To this, sir, I answer, United States: and seeing the President repugnance of fact to assertion; and it was that I have not the flightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumflances :- that the Secretary of War happened to come into my office while we were converfing, at which you expressed your fatisfaction, and repeated your suspicions, -and he fays you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the President, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark.—That in your letter of March 2d, you faid you had three days before declared to me the just RBAson's you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men-marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th inft. I remember alfo, that the conference ended by your faying you would write to me on the subject; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, fir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitationin saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to ineur expense, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, fuch as was the object of yours. When you made a formal flatement of your sufpicions, but without any fact to shew that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstances indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of pro-bability; it was an act of complainance to affure you that it " would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral fituation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these meafures should be, and when to be taken, the

government itself would judge. It was an act of ftill greater complaifance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, but still without affigning any reasons, for the

rovernment to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleafed to allow to be a " determinate disposition on this point."

In the next fentence (as in many others) you mifrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition, and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 19th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a fingle fact or reason to support your fuspicious-I fay, " From ALL THE EXIS-TING CIRCUMSTANCES I ever believed the fuspicion to be groundless." If proofs had existed, you would have produced them; for although INTRIGUES and CONSPIRACIES for the purpole of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the PREPARATIONS for an expedition (and fuch you fuggefted were making) mult be visible to many; espe-cially "on the lakes," here every movement for fuch a defign would be unufual, and therefore attract the more attention; and satisfactory proofs of such preparations would have been attainable: but you produced none.

Another material circumstance I must notice—That troops of the United States were flationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit and Michilimackinack; and confequently in fituations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to discover and get information of, any warlike preparations fo confiderable as fuch an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on those stations could not have failed to communicate fuch discoveries or information to the Department of War: yet no fuch communications were made.

But it was also well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterprize in question. I considered also the great difficulties that would attend the transportation of troops, equipage, provisions, cannon, and stores, by either of the routes suggested—if either could have been taken without violating the territory of the Uni-

ted States. These where circumstances abundantly fufficient to diferedit naked fulfpicion; and the declaration of Mr. Lilton, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the juftness of the opinion which which I had at first formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your fufpicious. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Liston assured me that he had no knowledge of fuch an expedition; and his inquiries of the governor-general of Can-ada and the British secretary of state, have, enabled him positively to affert, in the a-bove note, that no such expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your ing-gestions that I had been "remiss" in not doing for two months, what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your suspicions of this expedition to the British minister, although "his mo-tions were to be watched." You think, on the contrary that the Prefident should have given suitable orders to General Wilkinson or to the commanding officer of the military force on those frontiers: but have kept a perfect filence towards the British-have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making) and collect their army on the lakes-have let them move forward, until could not know before hand, whether they then that you blushed; as I had before been would profecute their march by " Fox river aftonished. And your remark, afterwards, and Ouisconfion, or the Illonois," we may uppose your ideas of the "fuitable orders' to the military to be-that at a great expence the troops of the United States should be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be posted on those rivers, to have fought the British army, and thus have defeated their enterprize. Sir, this is not the only inflance in which, after having defired the American government to do some act nteresting to your own, you have then prefumed to dictate how it should be done.

"But (you fay) you never could have imagined that I would have given to the British minister a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was dif-eovered." And what, fir, was the plan of the British to defeat which you defired the American government to interfere? Why, according to your fuspicions, it was To MARCH AN ARMY THROUGH THE TERRI-TORY OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST UPPER LOUISIANA. If then the communication of your suspicions to Mr. Liston would induce him "to alter his plan"—it would by a word or a letter, instead of an army, defeat the expedition; for it was not possible it should go forward except thro' the territory of the United States; and confequently the communication, instead of difappointing, would have perfectly accom-plished what you requested.

In your 5th paragraph you are pleafed to mention what you confider as another omission of duty. That although on the 2d of March you wrote your suspicions, and three days before you mentioned them ver-bally, yet on the 9th, I had not laid the mat-ter before the President. I will take the trouble to show with how little reason you have made this remark. The 2d of March was the day next preceding the diffolution of Congress; and at the close of a session the President is overwhelmed with business that cannot be postponed. On the 3d the then President's term of office expired. On the 4th the inauguration of the succeeding President was celebrated. The 5th of March was Sunday. The five following days were not unoccupied; and on the 11th of March the answer to your letter of the 2d was given. And although you attach? fo much importance to your fuspicions, the details I have given prove that they were then destitute of probability—that they were in fact unfounded; and consequently of no importance; that as such I then justly

I cannot but regret that my reasoning is I cannot but regret that my reasoning is so often not understood. When reciting my inquiry whether the posts occupied by the troops of Spain within the territory of the United States had been evacuated; and your answer, that not having for some months heard from the Baron Carondelet, you "were deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty". I put these last words he of the treaty"—I put these last words be-ween inverted commas, not as you say, "in the information as communicated to lieute-order to draw attention"—but because they nant Pope in familiar conversation; and adds, of your letter. And when I added, in my from the pointed manner in which lie senant report, "nevertheless he (the minister of Pope made the demand, it is evident that his Catholic majesty) had prevently information was presented to him as a ed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions ferious accusation. After this detail, will of a projected expedition from Canada;" it not be conjectured, that the governor's it was not to prove either that the Baron "documents" respecting Mr. Ellicott's had received your letters, or that you had "attempt" are of a piece with his "famireceived his: but as that very information liar conversation" with lieutenant Pope conwasaffigued by the Baronasa reason for stillretaining and reinforcing the posts, the obvious conclusion was that you wrote and transmitted to him the information with that view : and hence, that inftead of disclaiming all know-ledge on the subject, candour should have induced you to answer me, that although you had not received any late letters from the Baron, and therefore you could not fay what steps had actually been taken for the evacuation of the posts, yet that on account of the suspected expedition from the lakes, of which you had informed the Baron, you prefumed (or you advifed, and probably you did advife) that he would ftill hold possession of them "to cover Louisiana." This "logic," fir, I hope is intelligible; and at any rate, not "extremely false."

I cannot omit noticing your observations on the 5th paragraph of my report. If, as you were obliging enough to promise, you had favored me with copies of the Baron de Carondelet's two letters (of which you undertook to give me an oral but literal translation) instead of their "substance," I might have been more correct in reciting his aftertion—That Mr. Ellicot had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez as the commissioner of the United States for run-ning the boundary line. Whether this was a complaint, or an "observation," as you choose to call it, every reader of your letter will fee to be of no confequence. But whether the affertion was founded or unfounded, was material; feeing, in the fame letter, Mr. Ellicot is charged with having "carried his zeal fo far as to attempt to get possession of the Natchez by surprize;" and an affertion follows, that "Governor Gayoso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt."-This accusation against Mr. Ellicot I confidered as injurious, not to him only but the government; for which in the character of commissioner he was appointed to act. If other circumstances induced me to doubt its correctness, the other complaint or "obfervation," which I knew to be unfounded, could not but increase my doubts. It was important, therefore, and my duty, to pre-fent them together to the Prefident's notice. I have not "entirely mistaken" this matter. In my report to the Prefident, I did not undertake to recite what you " mentioned," but what you translated from the Baron de Carondelet's letters : you repeated the charge in question; and it was not till then I handed you the copies of the Baron's and was what I have flated in my report, "That you supposed the Baron did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official." You then made no diffinction between a complaint and an " observation," nor used the phrase " in the rigour," nor any other qualifying words; except those which are stated in me

Befides, the baron had no right to expect any other evidence of Mr. Ellicott's appointment than his letter, until they should meet for the purpose of commencing the business of their appointments; when of course they would mutually exhibit their commissions. And from the baron's answer of the 1st of March, it is plain that he exrnizes Mr. Ellicott as the commissioner of

the United States. In the last fentence of your paragraph on this subject you say, "That when after a mixed and defultory conversation upon va-rions subjects, you had collected and methodized your ideas, and committed them to writing, my answer and observations ought to have been confined to the written communication."-This observation, fir, is in-

It may, however, be applied to a former part of your letter. You fay that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raising of 350 men at Montreal—that your informer faw them pass through Johnstown-and that you knew the Britishagents had treated with some of the Indian nations concerning an expedition preparing on the lakes. But in your letter of the 2d of March, in which you were " to collect and methodize your ideas" on the fubject of your suspicions, you do not introduce one of those suspicions: of course, on your own principles, lought, if they ever had been mentioned, to have confidered them as nul-

In the 8th paragraph of your letter, you observe that my proof obtained from Mr. Ellicott's messengers, that he did not attempt to get possession of the Natchez fort by furprize, is merely negative. I offered it only as fuch. But the negative testimony of two men of good characters against a fact which they were likely to be acquainted with, if it existed, and whose existence other circumstances rendered improbable, and the affertion of which is mingled with affertions, by the same person, of other facts, of which some, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits confideration. There is, howconfidered them; and therefore needed no ever, further evidence applicable to this cafe.

"very powerful" motive to remain filent | In the letter dated at the Natchez the 5th of May, from Leutenant Pope to governor Gayofo, you will fee that the governor had made the like accufation against the lieutewere an exact quotation from the translation that the informer was to be despised. Yet,

[To be continued] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13. CITY HOSPITAL REPORT, From 12th to 13th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,
James Colhoun—Northern Liberties.
Daniel Ross—Cox's Alley, between Front and Second ffreets.

ohn Lamon-Plumb street, between 3d and 4th street. ofiah Holmes-Christian, above 2d street. ane Carney-George's fireet, between

Plumb and Shippen.

Discharged, since last report.

Mary Haywood, amitted 10th ult. ane Conley, 3d inst. Catharine Hotter, 7th do.

Died fince last report : James Colhoun, 17 hours after admission.

Remaining last report -Admitted fince Discharged Died Remain in Hospital. {Convalescent 12 } 46

Interred fince last report. From city and fuburbs Hofpital STEPHEN GIRARD. CALEB LOWNES. (Signed) JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,

Chairman pro tem. The Inspectors of the Health-Office feel it their duty to advise their fellow-citizens, whose families are out of town, not to return to the city for a few days; for although at present there is a great appearance of the prevailing fever's subsiding, still as an un-favorable change may take place, those who are out of town, we conceive, had better not move in, particularly to the lower parts of the city and Southwark, until the diforder has more generally subfided; and in the mean time to employ proper persons to air and cleanse their houses.

WM. MONTGOMERY,

Published by order of the Board, WM. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

October 13, 1797.

Married, last evening, Jonathan Williams Condy, Esq. to Miss Eliza Hop-KINSON, daughter of the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, deceased.

Died, on Wednesday last, of the present contagion, Mr. CHARLES DAVIES, of this

> ELECTION. Chester County Return. SENATOR. Joseph M'Clellan, 2226 ohn Shoemaker, 106 Lindfay Coates, 60 ASSEMBLY. Roger Kirk, Thomas Bull, 1805 James Hannum, 1947 Abiah Taylor, 174
> *Joseph Hemphill, 171
> Montgomery County Return. 1745 1713 SENATOR. Joseph McClellan, Lindfay Coates, 603 John Shoemaker, 361 ASSEMBLY. Cadwalader Evans, 1000 *Benjamin Brooke, *Peter Muhlenberg, 947 880 *Nicholas Bellew, 866 Henry Pawling, 865 Joseph Tyson, 835 Abraham Shultz, Seth Chapman, New members.

Montgomery county fends four members ome accounts make Mr. Bellew, and Mr. Pawling equal in number of votes.

The diffrict composed of Bucks, Chester and Montgomery counties, elects one Sena-tor this year. Mr. McClellan is unquestionbly chosen.

By the eastern papers it appears that the malig-nant fever which has lately prevailed at Providence entirely extinguished—The students are invited

The frofts which have taken place fince Tuefday will probably destroy the residue of the yellow ever in this city—Ice of near 1-4 of an inch in hickness, was observed yesterday morning about our miles from town.

FREATA In the Latin quotation from Diemerbreeck, in yefterday's Gazette

In the case of Hermannus Thomas, in to line for "farguinis une : e sini'ro" read, Sanguini une : 10, e Smiliro—In the 2d extract, 2d line, for "reptabanus," read, repetabanus.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Commerce, Chamberlain, Port-au-Prince. Schr. Ranger, Friar, Sloop Barrett, Smith,

Port-au-Prince. Driver, Brent, New York, Oa. 12.

Schr Adive, Frost Philadelphia
The 19th Sept. a fleet of ships arrived at
Port au Prince, from Jamaica, with troops on
board—their number unknown as they had not landed on the 20th, when our informer failed-Left there Ship Jason Capt. Pintard, of New-York. Names recollected coming in the fleet from Port au Prince—Brig Rosanna, capt. Miner—snow Nancy, Webb—Left in the keys—schr. Thomas, or Philadelphia, sloop Driver, do heir Names of do. brig Nancy, do.

BOSTON, OCT. 8. Arrived, fchr. Martin, Choate, Demara ra, 49 days, via Portland, 10 days. Left there captains Gage, Smith, and Patterson, in brigs belonging here; feveral other A-merican vessels, names not remembered.— Spoke nothing

PIRACY and CRUELTY. Same day, brig Peace and Plenty, Dun-bar, St. Croix, 24 days. In lat. 23, N. long. 65, 35, W. was boarded by a French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, under English colours. The particulars of the treatment which capt. D. received, is thus recorded by him. "The capt. of the priva-teer came on board, with five of his crew, and demanded my papers; after examination, ordered all my trunks and chefts to be opened, and took from them all the money they contained, with the letters, which he opened; he took all our stock, and cabin ftores, with all the spare running rigging, sails and blocks, and cut one studding-fail from the yard; he also took one cask of rum, belonging to the cargo, and a cafe that belonged to capt. Haynes, who was to have come passenger, contents unknown. After plundering us of the above articles, he fuffered his people to rob us of what they pleafed; and fo fully devoted were they to the business of thieving, that they took every article they could find, even to the knives. forks, spoons and tumblers, and in fact every article remaining in the cabin.—He then put two feamen on board, that were taken a few days before from the brig Favorite, Siffon, of Baltimore, mafter, and orite, Sillon, of Baltimore, matter, and Mr. Taylor, supercargo, with a cargo of 50,000 dollars. The capt. of the privateer wished to put capt. Sisson and Mr. Taylor on board my vessel; but they insisted on staying aboard the privateer, and demanded to know the fate of their property, which spirited behaviour produced on the commander of the privateer. I condust, unwork nander of the privateer, a conduct, unworthy a man, for on their refusal to quit the privateer, he inhumanely slogged them.— Besides capt. Sisson, there were several other American masters and seamen on board the privateer, names except one, not to be af-certained, this individual's name was. John Barnes, of Marblehead:—A few hours previous to our being boarded, the privateer took a floop from Rhode-Island, captain Briggs, bound to Cape Francois, who he said was a good prize. To add infult to our misfortune, this inhuman pirate threatened to take any on heard his offile. ened to take me on board his vessel, and inhich an ignominious punishment on me; and finished his brutal behaviour by dismissing me, with a curse on my country, and a delared determination to sol vessel he could not make a prize of."
Rum, at St. Croix, 15th ult. was from

80 a 85 cts. gall. Sugar, C. 9 dolls. Arrived in town last evening, capt. Cruft, late of the barque Pomona, and Dudley Colman, jun. late of the Telemachus, both taken and carried into Carthagena, property condemned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 12. AEW-YOKK, October 12.

Last Saturday evening a very sudden squal of wind and thunder came up from the S. W. the S. E. stask of which passed over this city, but did no great mischief. The heaviest part of this squall passed into Westchester county; and we learn, that the effects of it in North Salem were most terrible; the houses of Mr. Northrup, Mr. Titus, Mr. Shearman, Mr. Smith and several others, were unroofed; several bundred apple and other trees, torn up by the roots; a young daughter of Mr. Northrup carried several rods by a whiripool, &c.

Distinctive having arisen within a sew days respecting the value of FRENCH CROWNS

we are authorized to pullish, that crowns are received at the banks, for 110 cente, or eight shillings and ten pence. [8/3. P. C.]

BALTIMORE, October 11. BOARD of HEALTH. BURIALS

In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town, for the last 24 hours endng this morning at fun-rife.

2 Adults, Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point c. including the Potter's Field.

3 Adults, I Child. (Signed) Joseph Townsend, clerks October 10. Arrived at the fort, ship Neptune, capt. Daniel Jaherdom, from Alicant—Captain Jaberdom put a number of masters of vessels as after at Hampton roads, on his passage up.

A Meeting of the Select and Com-

mon Councils WILL be held, at 10 o'clock in the on Tuesday next, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a MAYOR; and, as the election can be held on no other day, the attendance of all the Members is par-

> WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk of the EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of the Common Council.

#7 The printers of the city are requested to oubliff the foregoing in their several gazettes.