

TO BE LET,
And possession given the 11 January,
The House No. 107, Arch-street,
Near the corner of Third Street.—For further
particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 83, Vine
Street.
December 27

Office of the Insurance Company
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN consequence of an application from a number
of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the
act of incorporation, a general meeting of the
Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednes-
day, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the
Office of the Company.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y,
December 26.

Hylon and Young Hylon Fea-
A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, cor-
ner of Second and Pine streets.
December 26.

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadel-
phia.

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3d to 20d.
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks,
Gubum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddle Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for carrier's tables,
comb and head bones, hearths, chimney pieces,
plastering, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at fair Prison at
a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thom-
as, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26.

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street,
No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece
of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person
having lost the same, proving property and pay-
ing charges may have it again.
December 26.

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,
South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut
streets.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscrib-
ers to the above—Balls, that the first will be
on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls
will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, No.
70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay
Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's
Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to
each of the four Balls.—The Balls to be held every
other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty.
Subscribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery
on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young
pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock
in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for those
of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at
the Assembly Room, or at his house No. 70
North Eighth Street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's
second Prædial Ball.
Dec. 26.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Warner, lying at Harper's
Wharf,

Claret in hhd's.

Ditto in casks
Sauterne Wine in do.
For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bordeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum

A few casks of Claret, of a superior quality.
November 29.

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements;

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners;
with an appendix, containing rules and ob-
servations for assisting the more advanced students
to write with perspicuity and accuracy.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully
answers the professions in the Title. The appen-
dix contains some of the best rules for writing se-
legantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to
have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled
to commendatory notice, its materials have been
carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement
is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of in-
struction and its expression is simple, perspicuous
and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical
Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by
Lindley Murray, consisting of explanation of the
parts of speech, instances of false orthography,
violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctua-
tion, and violations of the rules respecting
perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit
of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal
of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguish-
ed excellence a most important place in the science
of the English language; and as such, we can
warmly recommend them to the Teachers of
Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of
attaining correctness and precision in their native
tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES
CRUSHANKS book Store, No. 87, Market Street.
December 1.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days,
viz.

Book and Jaconet Mullins plain

Stripes, and Checks

do. do. Tamboured

do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &

gentlemen's neck do.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West
India market, Pullioote and linen handkerchiefs,
for do. do. printed do. do. common purple and
chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on ex-
portation. Also a few Scotch cambricks and an
assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment
from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S
Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6.

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an

Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar.

Any person who may rent the above, may (if re-
quired) be accommodated with Board and Lodg-
ing in the same house. Enquire at No. 180, South
Front, near Pine street.

December 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract from the registers of the delibera-
tions of the commission delegated by the
French government to the Windward
Islands.

The commissioners, considering that their
decree of the 23 Floreal, in the 4th year, by
which they take upon themselves the judg-
ment of prizes, had been approved by the
executive directory who had considered the
difficult situation of the commission;

Considering that the resolution of the
executive directory dated 14 messidor, in the
4th year, enjoining the agents of the republic
to treat neutral vessels in the same man-
ner as they suffer the English to treat them,
has been the only guide of the commission
for upwards of a year past, during which
they have been left to themselves, without
any kind of succour, and even, without in-
formation from the government;

Considering the present condition of the
northern part of the colony, constantly
blockaded for upwards of a twelvemonth by
an English squadron who do not permit to
enter in our ports any but such as may e-
scape their rapacity;

Considering that the English, regardless
of neutral flags and of the laws of nations,
stop all American vessels laden with provi-
sions bound for the ports of the colony, and
carry them into the Mole, where a great
number of them are condemned;

Considering that the decree of the execu-
tive directory, dated 12 Ventose last, com-
municated by admiral Bantoe excites the
commission to soften the measures which had
been founded on the examples given by the
English relative to neutrals—

Yet the commission, desiring to conform
not only to the orders, but likewise to the
intentions of the executive directory, when
the same shall come to their knowledge—
have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The decree of the commission
dated 18 Nivose last, declaring good prize
neutral vessels expedited for English ports,
and coming from the same, is hereby re-
pealed.

2d. And nevertheless, by way of re-
parial with regard to the English, who, in
contempt of the laws of neutrality daily take
out of their course, neutral vessels bound
for the French ports of the colony, when laden
with provisions, the French privateers are
authorized to take into the ports of the re-
public, neutral vessels bound for English
ports when laden with provisions, and there
shall be paid to the said privateers by way
of indemnity, one dollar for each barrel of
flour and salted flesh meat which shall be in-
troduced.

3d. The decree of the commission dated
the 6th Nivose last declaring good prize neu-
tral vessels destined for the ports of the Lee-
ward and Windward Islands of America,
given up to the English, occupied and de-
fended by the emigrants, shall continue to
be executed according to its form and tenor,
until otherwise ordered by the commission.

4th. There shall be formed at the town
of the Cape a court composed of three judges
and one reporting secretary, which court
shall be charged with proceeding to the
judgment of the prizes, and matters incident
to and depending thereon, of which infor-
mation shall have been given by the justices
of the peace, granting to them for this pur-
pose, every necessary authority, jurisdiction
and cognizance.

5th. The commission have appointed and
do appoint the citizens Adelon, captain de
Vauilleau in the service of the republic;
James Hugues, nephew, merchant at the
Cape; Cormaux, the elder, lawyer and no-
tary at the Cape, judges of the said tribu-
nal; have named and do name citizen Pol-
ony, the elder, lawyer, and interpreter of
the English language, reporting secretary
of the said tribunal, without having a delib-
erative voice therein.

6th. The secretary shall report to the
said court the business which shall be bro't,
as well as the oppositions and incidents
which may be presented to it; and the
judgments therein rendered on the subject
of the said prizes shall be by him delivered,
and he shall be allowed a commission for the
more speedy expedition of the business, and
the minutes of the said judgments and all
the papers relative to the prizes shall be de-
posited by the said secretary among the ar-
chives of the commission.

7th. The judges of the peace shall send
to the said secretary the proceedings of in-
formation and all the papers found on board
of the said prizes, and the secretary shall
keep an exact account of all the proceed-
ings sent to him, and of the day on which
he shall have received them; and they shall
proceed in the following decade at farthest,
to the judgment of the prize, unless a claim-
ant should present himself.

8th. The judgment of the prize court
shall be submitted to the revision of the com-
mission.

9th. The members of the said prize court
shall tax the judgments according to equity
and good conscience, and shall be held to
write with their hands, on the minutes of
the judgments on which they shall tax em-
oluments the taxes they shall have imposed,
and the said judges and secretary of the said
court shall receive no other compensation
than those allowed them by the present ar-
ticle.

10th. The allowance of the the two and
a half per cent. to the justices of peace by
the arret of the 26 Frimaire in the 5th
year is and shall be reduced to one per cent.
only, for all the expenses of sale and liqui-
dation of the prize—nevertheless, the said
judges shall continue to be paid as hitherto,
for their time in proportion to the instruc-
tions with which they shall be charged.

11th. Communication shall be made to
the prize court of all the papers deposited

among the archives of the commission,
which may serve it as instructions.

The present decree shall be printed, pub-
lished, &c.

Done at the Cape the 27th Vendemaire,
6th year of the French republic, one and
indivisible.

Signed on the register of the minutes, the
commissioner of the French government,
RAYMOND.

The general secretary, PASCAL.
True Copy.

(Stamp)
The general secretary of the commission,
PASCAL.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
MR. BROWN,

From the report of the secret committee,
now published by order of the House of Re-
presentatives, it appears, page 14, that on
the 13th of July the Spanish minister, the
Chevalier d'Yrujo, called on the committee
and made a communication marked A.B.C.,
in the appendix to the report, page 133,
and of which the following is an exact trans-
lation, viz.

"Copy of a declaration made to the minister
of his Catholic Majesty, by Citizen MITCHELL,
an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee."

1. That there have been invited by the
person called Chisholm, an English agent and
an inhabitant of Tennessee, 1000 inhabitants of
"that state, who are destined for an at-
tack on the ports of Baton Rouge of New
Gates and of Etors a Marfot."

2. "That Chisholm has reconnoitered
the whole of Louisiana and of the two Flori-
das, and has taken steps for engaging the
Creek and Cherokee Indians to turn their
arms against the Spanish possessions."

3. "That Chisholm has obtained a list,
which he now holds, of 1500 Tories, or
English royalists at the Natches, who have
engaged to take up arms in favour of the
English the moment they shall appear to at-
tack Lower Louisiana, and to march from
thence against Santa Fe."

4. "That there is now assembling, on
the Lakes, a force composed of 500 English
regulars, 700 Canadian militia in pay, and
2000 Indians to be commanded by captain
Brand."

5. "That this force is to defend the Il-
linois river, and attack St. Louis and New-
Madrid: from whence, following the course
of the river St. Francis, and Ackansas, it
is to march against Santa Fe."

6. "That Chisholm has procured six field
pieces, the same which were to have been
employed in Genet's expedition, and has
lodged them in the hands of his agents on
the Tennessee river."

7. "That the rendezvous for the A-
mericans, is fixed at Knoxville on the Ten-
nessee, on the first of July."

8. "That consequently Chisholm, who
has made the proper dispositions on all these
heads, and reported them to the minister
Lilston, who was to take his passage on the
28th of March from Philadelphia to London
on board of a vessel cleared out for Hambro'
in order to communicate his project to the
government, and demand ships and money
for its execution."

9. "Finally, as proof of what he has al-
leged, Citizen Mitchell placed in my hands
an official letter from Chisholm, a copy of
which is hereunto annexed."

Done at Philadelphia, July 12. 1797.
This date of July 12th 1797 evidently
refers to the time when the Chevalier d'Yrujo
made a copy of this communication for the
purpose of being presented to the Commit-
tee, and not to the time when the com-
munication itself was made to him. This copy,
which I have examined, is in the hand-writ-
ing of the Chevalier; and as appears by the
report as above cited, was presented to the
committee the next day; viz: July 13.

There is in the margin of the paper, a note
also in the hand-writing of the Chevalier
d'Yrujo, which by some accident does not
appear in the printed copy, and which states
that the communication was made by Mitch-
ell to the minister on the 20th of March.
This distinction of dates is important; and
it is further confirmed by the communication
itself in the eighth clause of which it is stat-
ed, "that Chisholm, having made his dis-
positions &c. was to sail from Philadelphia
to London on the 28th of March. The
term "was to sail" (*devoit partir*) manifestly
refers to a future day; and consequently the
communication was made before the 28th of
March, and while Chisholm was still in Phi-
ladelphia. This also is a circumstance im-
portant to be remarked. It is, moreover,
evident, that the Chevalier d'Yrujo, having
received this communication on the 20th of
March, as appears from the above mention-
ed note, must have known that Chisholm
was to remain in Philadelphia 8 days after
this disclosure of his designs took place.

Why then did not the Chevalier d'Yrujo
communicate this discovery to our govern-
ment on the 20th of March, and in all the
details in which he had received it? Chi-
sholm was yet in Philadelphia, and might
have been arrested. The dispatches with
which he was charged might have been ex-
amined. The whole scheme might have
been arrested and broken up in its infancy.
Was it so uninteresting to us, that the mi-
nister of a friendly nation could have thought
it not worth disclosing? Certainly not;
for it was, in fact, to involve our neutrality
and our peace; and even if fictitious, as in
all its most material parts it has appeared to
be, still it might become the ground of mis-
understanding and jealousies between us and
our neighbours, and a motive, or a pretext
for delaying the execution of our treaty with
his own nation.

In this latter way we find that he actu-
ally did use it. Instead of disclosing it to
our own government, which could have crushed
it at once, he concealed it from us, and lost
no time in notifying it to the Spanish gov-
ernor of Louisiana, who immediately made
it a pretext for retaining the forts, and re-
fusing to execute any part of the treaty.

It is evident therefore that the Spanish mi-
nister did not wish to see Chisholm's projects

defeated, but to find in them a pretext for
withholding the posts on the Mississippi.—
There is little doubt of his being under the
orders of a malignant Frenchman, known
for his unbounded hatred to this country and
its government; and generally considered as
the secret agent of France in this country.
In this transaction therefore we may plainly
discern the traces of French hostility and
intrigue, which, for the purpose of ruling
this country, unceasingly attempts to excite
its people against its government, and fore-
ign nations against the country itself.

Should it be said that the Chevalier d'Yru-
jo did give our government this information
I answer, No. On the second of March he
spoke to the Secretary of State of "the just
reasons which he had for suspecting that an
expedition was preparing on the Lakes on
the part of the English," the object of which
was "to attack upper Louisiana, and take,
by surprise, the posts of St. Louis and New
Madrid," and declared that the proofs
which he had been able to obtain after the
first verbal mention of that subject, a few
days before, had confirmed him in his suspi-
cion that the English troops, meditating
this Coup-de-Main, intended to pass through
some parts of our territory.

In answer to this he was assured by the
Secretary of State, on the 11th of March,
that the government of the United States
had no knowledge of any circumstances in-
dicative of such a design, and would pur-
sue all proper measures for protecting the
neutrality of their territory.

Nothing further passed on the subject till
the 21st of April following, one month af-
ter the Chevalier d'Yrujo had received
Mitchell's communication, and twenty-three
days after the time at which, as he knew,
Chisholm was to sail for London. On that
day, he wrote a second letter to the Sec-
retary of State, which is in the following
words:

"Whilst I possess new reasons for be-
lieving that it is intended to carry into ef-
fect the expedition against Upper Louisiana
on the part of the English, by violating the
territory of the United States, as was man-
ifested to you in my letter of the 2d of March
last, I must add that I know, to a certainty,
that the English have made propositions to
general Clark, of Georgia, in order to avail
themselves of his influence in that state, to-
gether with some other persons, for mak-
ing a diversion, or serious attack, against
Florida; and as by your letter of the 11th
of last month, you assure me that the Uni-
ted States would take the necessary measures
for causing their neutrality to be respected.
I do not doubt that in consequence of this
my information, the executive government
will take proper steps, in order that Geor-
gia also should not infringe the laws of neu-
trality to the injury of the possessions of the
king my master."

Here there is not the smallest hint of the
information received from Mitchell, which
related to this very subject, and which it
was so important to our government to pos-
sess. No hint is given of any details, nor
is any single circumstance brought into view
whereby the government could be led to
suspect that its own citizens were engaged
in the project; or directed to the proper
sources of information. By this conduct,
which, to speak the most tenderly of it, was
most disingenuous and unfriendly, our gov-
ernment was kept wholly in the dark about
a plot, of the most serious import to its in-
terests and its peace, which, to the knowl-
edge of the Spanish minister, was then go-
ing on, and which he was himself, using as
a pretext for refusing to execute a solemn
treaty.

Such, throughout this affair, has been
the conduct of this person, who with a neg-
lect of decorum whereof diplomatic history,
before the days of the French republic, never
furnished an example, has dared to infin-
uate that our government was desirous of
conniving at enterprises formed, in the
heart of our country, against the posses-
sions of Spain.

Nor has his conduct been less marked with
a disregard of truth, than with a neglect of
decorum. On the 26th of March 1797,
the Secretary of State wrote to him, by or-
der of the President, requesting to be in-
formed what steps had been taken for with-
drawing the Spanish troops from the posts
on the Mississippi, pursuant to our treaty
with Spain, the ratifications of which had
then been exchanged nearly eleven months.
To this enquiry, on so important a subject,
and from so respectable a quarter, he de-
layed to answer for more than a month; a
delay which the ordinary forms of civility be-
tween individuals, would have forbidden in
the case of a private note on the most tri-
vial subject. At length, on the 17th of Ap-
ril, he answered in four lines, saying "that
not having received letters from the gov-
ernor of Louisiana for many months, he knew
nothing about the matter;" and that "an
indisposition, from which he had not yet re-
covered, had prevented him from replying
sooner!" Prevented for a whole month,
by an indisposition, from writing a note of
four lines, in answer to an important en-
quiry from the President of the United
States! Yet that indisposition neither con-
fined him to his house, nor prevented him
from seeing Mitchell, on the 20th of March
4 days after the enquiry from the President
had been made, from examining him, and
taking down his examination in writing, at
considerable length, and with his own hand!

Such was the conduct of this person, who
made it a part of his insolent accusations
against the Secretary of State, that a com-
munication of his own, made on the 2d of
March, and requiring careful examination,
was not answered till the 11th of March;
although during this short period, of 9 days,
one President had gone out of office and an-
other come in, and all the hurry of busi-
ness attending the close of a session of con-
gress had intervened!

But why, it may be asked, did this mi-
nister depart from his system, and lay before
the committee a copy of Mitchell's commu-
nication? It certainly was not for the pur-

pose of giving information by which our
government might be enabled to act; for
had that been the motive, the disclosure
would have been made to the executive, in
March, while Chisholm was yet in the coun-
try, and with his papers, might have been
arrested. The information was withheld
when it might have been useful, and was
brought forward at a time when it was com-
paratively of little importance, at a timetoo,
when the explosion having taken place, and
the discovery being made by other means,
the Spanish minister might have supposed
that the best method of avoiding the possi-
bility of appearing as a party in the business,
by reason of his concealment, was to turn in-
former, and tell what he knew about it. It
is, probably, in this way of thinking that
we must search for the motives of his con-
duct.

As to this communication of Mitchell,
it has appeared to be utterly false in all its
most material points. Every body now
knows that no collection of troops ever was
attempted on the lakes, or elsewhere on our
frontier, and not a shadow of evidence has
appeared to prove that Chisholm had pro-
cured any cannon, or engaged any persons,
at the Natches, or elsewhere, to join in his
project, except Blount. The whole story
came from Chisholm, who told it to Mitch-
ell, and who, from the report of the com-
mittee, and the examinations which are an-
nexed to it, appears to be a lying babbling
fool, entitled to no credit or attention, nor
obtaining any from a single person who
knew him. And yet this is the story, thus
derived, and thus supported, which, with-
out proof, without enquiry, and without
disclosure to our government by whom a-
lone the proper enquiries could be made,
and the proper steps taken, is made the
pretext for refusing to execute a solemn na-
tional treaty, whereon depends many important
rights and interests of two countries, and
perhaps their peace.

The people of the United States will dis-
cern the hostile head whereby this machin-
ery is secretly moved; and while they cannot
help bestowing some small portion of indig-
nation on the contemptible agent who is of-
tensively employed, they will find in these
transactions, new motives for repelling, with
energy and watchfulness, the open and con-
cealed aggressions of his directors.

GIVIS.

C O N G R E S S .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on a motion to re-consider the question for
postponing the consideration of a Bill supple-
mentary to an Act for preventing certain
crimes against the United States, passed June
5, 1794, until the first Monday in February.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Shepard having made the motion on
the ground of mistake, and another mem-
ber who voted with him having seconded it,
Mr. Pinckney said, if the question were
to be re-considered, he should wish to hear
the reasons why gentlemen wished the sub-
ject to be so long postponed. He thought
the provisions in this bill were much better
than those which at present regulated the
arming of vessels; he wished, therefore,
that the business might not be so long de-
ferred.

Mr. Otis hoped the vote would be re-
considered. He thought much less time
would be sufficient for gentlemen to investi-
gate this subject. He wished that the busi-
ness might be coolly examined, and that
such measures might be adopted, with re-
spect to the arming of our merchant vessels,
as the good of the country required; and
not, when a subject of as great magnitude
as any which might be discussed during the
session, was brought before the house, that
the consideration of it should be postponed,
by a silent vote, for four weeks. He tho't
such a measure very extraordinary, and prag-
nant with humility and disgrace to the
country, at a time when our suffering com-
merce called aloud for protection. Whether
they would protect it or not, is a question
which should be fairly considered and deter-
mined upon, but, when a proposition was
brought forward, which had a view to this
subject, by what latent fear, he asked,
were gentlemen pallid, that such a measure
should be thus procrastinated? He invoked
the Genius of the Country to rescue the
Union from the disgrace which hung over
over it; that a time when the commerce of
the country, which had so greatly contrib-
uted to its prosperity, lay prostrate, and
a bill was reported which had in view its
protection, a motion should be agreed to to
postpone the consideration of it for four or
five weeks. He hoped gentlemen would
not persist in thus acting; he wished as long
a time to be given as was necessary for
considering the subject, but not that it should
be laid behind the curtain, on account of
any fears which gentlemen were unwilling
to disclose.

Mr. Harper trusted his friend from Mal-
sachusetts, when he informed the house he
should be against reconsidering the question
would not impute his conduct to fear. He
voted for making this subject the order of
the day for the first Monday in February,
not because he felt any fear, but he did it,
and he should do it again, because the bill
brought into view a subject, for the discus-
sion of which they were not prepared.—
Why not prepared? Because, at the last
session, they had negatived, contrary to
his opinion of what ought to have been
done, the defensive measures then proposed;
for he then thought, and continued to think
that it would have been well to have follow-
ed up pacific steps by energetic measures of
defence. He did all he could to induce the
house to be of this opinion, but he was
not successful; and as it had been resolved
to leave the fate of things as they found
them he meant to adhere to this resolution,
until he heard from our negotiators. When-
ever the time should come for this country
to take measures of defence, he trusted his