

“That you say, ‘That when after a mixed and disultory conversation upon various 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, sir, is inaccurate.

It may, however, be applied to a former part of your letter. You say that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raising of 350 men at Montreal—that your informer saw them pass through Jointown—and that you knew the British agents 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 subject of your suspicions, you do not introduce one of those suspicions: of course, on your own principles, I ought, if they ever had been mentioned, to have considered them as nullities.

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 surprize, is merely negative. I offered it only as such. 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 assertion of which is mingled with assertions, by the same person, of other facts, of which some, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits consideration. There is, however, further evidence applicable to this case. In the letter dated at the Natchez the 5th of May, from Lieutenant Pope to Governor Gayoso, you will see that the Governor had made the like accusation against the Lieutenant. ‘A gentleman had informed him (the Governor) that the Lieutenant intended to attack the garrison at that place.’

Lieutenant Pope, justly hurt by the groundless assertion, desires the informer may be named, and required to acquit himself of his assertion, or be punished as a false accuser. The Governor’s answer the next day,—speaks of the information as communicated to Lieutenant Pope in familiar conversation; and adds, that the informer was to be dispensed. Yet, from the pointed manner in which Lieutenant Pope made the demand, it is evident that the information was presented to him as a serious accusation. After this detail, will it not be conjectured, that the Governor’s ‘documents’ respecting Mr. Ellicott’s ‘attempt’ are of a piece with his ‘familiar conversation’ with Lieutenant Pope concerning his ‘intended attack?’

In the 9th paragraph of your letter, you say that ‘after having discussed the history of these transactions, with all the force and accuracy which result from these observations, I assure, with a very ill grounded confidence, that upon a view of the whole it appears, that his majesty’s governors, on the Mississippi have on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line and the evacuation of the posts.’ I must here also complain of misrepresentation. I did not in my report draw my conclusions from the history of these transactions—that is, of the transactions which you have previously mentioned in your letter, and which I have already noticed in this answer: but ‘Upon a view of the whole correspondence then and before submitted to the President.’ This correspondence I will now examine, to see whether the causes assigned by the Spanish governors, for postponing the running of the boundary line and evacuating the posts, merit the name of reasons, or of pretences.

Governor Gayoso being informed of Mr. Ellicott’s defending the Mississippi, wrote to him on the 27th of February, desiring him to leave his escort at Bayou Pierre, 60 miles above the Natchez. Yet the treaty prescribed a military escort on each side to attend the commissioners in running the boundary line; and the Natchez as the place of their first meeting. The chief reason offered for this request was, that if the troops of the two nations were brought together, ‘misunderstandings,’ might arise between them. Yet the treaty required their coming together to attend the commissioners when they were jointly running the boundary line. And the only reason the governor assigned for not evacuating the posts, was ‘The want of vessels,’ but which he expected would soon arrive.

On the 25th of February, Governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarksville, near which it was supposed the boundary line would commence.

On the 9th of March Governor Gayoso informed Mr. Ellicott that the Baron de Carondelet could not attend the running of the line in person, and that the whole business had developed on him, the governor; but he feared he should not be ready on the 19th. And then he endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from his proper station at the Natchez, by proposing a visit to the Baron at New-Orleans.

March 12th, the Governor again endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from the Natchez, and recommended Loftus’ Cliffs near Clarksville as the point of reuniting; and by way of inducement, said that the geometer and other officers to be employed on the boundary line would stop at Clarksville.

On the 15th of March, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on 22d they were carried back to the fort and immediately remounted. A similar movement took place at the

latter end of April, after the arrival of Lieutenant Pope and his troops at the Natchez. ‘The evacuation (says he) appeared to be going on with great life; when all at once the military stores were ordered back, their troops busily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon.’ Here he very naturally expresses his surprize—‘This kind of conduct (says he) appears strange.’

March 23d, the Governor mentions that orders had been given by the general in chief of the province, to demolish the posts at the Walnut Hills—because their treaty with the Indians required it; but as he (Gayoso) had since been informed of their unsettled dispositions, he had sent counter orders, to prevent the fortifications being injured; suggesting at the same time that the moving of the stores, &c. was suspended only until the arrival of the American troops to take possession of the posts.

In this letter the Governor informs Mr. Ellicott that lieutenant colonel Guillemard was far on his way up; and on his arrival, the running of the boundary line should begin. The governor adds this assurance ‘that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance with the treaty.’

On the 28th and 29th of March, Governor Gayoso issued two proclamations, both bearing date the 29th, taking new ground for retaining the posts, viz. Until the right of the inhabitants to the real property is ascertained. The Governor is pleased to say that a negotiation was then carrying on between the king of Spain & the United States, to secure to the inhabitants of the Natchez the right to their real property; that that right could not be secured but by an additional article to the late treaty; and that he should keep possession of the country until that article should be officially communicated to him; and until they were sure that the Indians would be pacific. This last reason particularly warrants my assertion—that the governor meant for an indefinite period to avoid the evacuation of the posts; for while a tribe of Indians existed in that quarter, the governor could not be sure that they would be pacific. And as to their real property, seeing the great body of the inhabitants appear not to desire the patronage of the Spanish government to secure it: As the government of the United States must be at least as anxious as that of Spain to protect the inhabitants in their rights, when become citizens of the United States: I believe there can be no difficulty in deciding whether this is a reason or a pretence. Besides, the negotiation mentioned by the governor about the real property of the inhabitants, has never existed; nor even been proposed or hinted, either to or by the government of the United States. I hope, therefore, it will not be deemed harsh, or unbecoming in a letter of this kind, to say, that this motive for suspending the evacuation of the posts—that a negotiation was then on foot to secure the real property of the inhabitants—does not merit the title even of a pretence.

So soon as the governor discovered that his proclamations, instead of quieting the minds of the inhabitants, produced a contrary effect, he sent two gentlemen of the settlement to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the governor, had received directions from the Baron de Carondelet to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were to be given up to the troops of the United States immediately on their arrival. As this information did not remove suspicions, Mr. Ellicott wrote the governor on the 31st of March, stating divers circumstances which still kept those suspicions alive. The governor answered on the same day in direct contradiction to the information given by the gentlemen, his agents, to Mr. Ellicott, and confirming the declarations made in his proclamations. He added also a new motive for retaining the posts, viz. That the treaty left it doubtful whether, when the posts should be evacuated, the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; concerning which the governor general found himself obliged to consult his Catholic majesty; and had given the governor positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the matter should be amicably settled between the two governments.

On the 1st of May, another motive is assigned for retaining the posts—The envoy of his Catholic majesty in the United States had informed the governor general of an attack proposed against the Spanish part of Illinois (the upper part of Louisiana) by the British from Canada, and; therefore, the posts at the Walnut Hills and the Natchez must be kept for the defence of lower Louisiana.

This last motive is also offered as a reason why the running of the boundary line is postponed; as all their attention was drawn towards the defence of the province, against an invasion which, as I have already shown, was never contemplated.

To all these facts, I have to add the declaration of Gen. Wilkinson, in his letter of June 2d, to the secretary of war—‘I have (says he) information thro’ a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi.’ If this information be correct, no other proof is necessary to shew that all the reasons from time to time suggested for not evacuating the posts were mere pretences.

[To be continued in our next.]

A Variety of BLANKS for sale at the Printing-Office.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Ca. 7.

We are authorized by a correspondent to say, ‘That a few days previous to the embarkation of SANTHONAX from St. Domingo, a number of Americans, merchants and captains, signed a flattering address to him of thanks for his particular and kind attention to the Americans in general, for the benefit they had derived from a man of his superior [devil like] abilities. This rascally petition was signed by twenty self acknowledged Americans, who by this act the greater part may be called self-acknowledged villains, and by such esteemed by the few remaining honest Americans. The address was wrote in French, and presented to the Americans to sign, by Mr. Wilton (Barney’s Agent) supposed to be proposed by Santhonax.

We learn that Santhonax carried with him, from St. Domingo, Five Millions sterling, in cash.

Arrived here the brig Brothers, Capt. Kennard, in 23 days from Grenada, who has handed us the following for publication.

Capt. Kennard, of the brig Brothers, on his passage from Grenada to Portsmouth, (N. H.) in lat. 19, 20, N, long. 63, 30, W. Sept. 13, was boarded by a small privateer schooner, one carriage gun; 30 men, 6 whites, the rest coloured; under English colours, but afterwards hoisted French.—They immediately carried Capt. Kennard, with two of his people, on board the schooner; there the Captain of the pirates (for he can call them no better) ordered two negroes to strip Capt. K. which they did even to his shirt, while the rest stood with naked swords at his breast, threatened him if he made any resistance. They robbed him of his pocket book, containing bills of exchange to the amount of 135*l.* and several other papers of considerable value, took his watch from his pocket, but that they returned with great reluctance, abusing him to the last degree, telling him that they would set fire to his brig if he did not tell where his money was. While that was doing, about 8 or 10 of the pirates fell rummaging the brig; they plundered every necessary article they could put their hands on, took from the cabin 3 or 4 dozen of wine and porter, 1 case spirits, about 12*lb.* sugar, and some coffee which was all Captain K. had; the mate begging them to be honourable enough to leave them part, but to no purpose; they also took some crockery ware, the Captain’s quadrant, which he set great store by, the mate’s daily assitent, and sundry other articles, striking the mate on the breast, and pointing their swords at him, if he offered to resist.

They likewise took out of the brig 1 barrel of beef, 1 do. bread, 2 casks of water, 2 coils of rope, 1 coil ratline, 1 bundle of points, 1 hammer, 1 plain, 1 hand pump, gimblets, nails of different kinds, several blocks, several hooks and thimbles, 1 royal, 1 steering-sail-boom, balls of spun yarn, lamp black, fire wood, &c. &c. They robbed captain Kennard’s people of some sea stores and clothes; such pitiful proceedings these villains were guilty of.

By this time it growing dark they ordered the remaining crew on board the brig, to assist them in hoisting out the long boat, threatening them with instant death if they offered to refuse. They unbent the brig’s main top-mast stay-sail, and put it in the boat, together with all their plunder; at 8 o’clock in the evening they gave the Captain his two people, and they came on board his vessel in a distressing situation.

The compliment from them was—‘Dam your President, Congress, and all America, for making a treaty with Great-Britain.’

Capt. Kennard hoisted in his boat with a deal of trouble, and proceeded on his passage to lament his cruel usage.

Nathaniel Kennard, master,
Hirm Coffin, mate,
William Cole, seaman. } Attested.

BOSTON, October 11.

The recal of Victor Hughes, the prince of pirates, is confirmed by letters from Guadaloupe.

Victor Hughes, in May last, demanded of the Governor of the Havana, the liberation of Mr. Muir, the persecuted Caledonian, but he had previously sailed for Spain.

Subscriptions for the relief of the poor of Philadelphia are earnestly solicited by the Commissioners, who have already expended the 10,000 dollars granted by the legislature. We hope the citizens of Boston will not forget the suffering inhabitants of a sister capitol; but that a subscription will be opened this day for their relief.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

The following arrangements, we are informed, are made for the reception of the President of the United States, who is expected in town on Monday next:

Brigadier-General Hughes, with two troops of horse, the officers of the brigade, and citizen on horse-back and in carriages, will leave Hunters’ hotel at half past nine o’clock, and proceed to the bridge at Harlem, where they will receive the President on his first arrival in the county, and will escort him to the city.

The grenadiers and infantry of the brigade under the command of Colonel Morton will be stationed at the suburbs, near the Bull’s-head inn; and on the arrival of the President the troops will wheel by platoons, and the procession will move down Broadway