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STATE PAPER.

Definitive Treaty of Peace, between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

THE First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Emperor, being desirous to restore the relations of peace and amity which have of old subsisted between France and the Sublime Porte, have for that purpose appointed ministers Plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul in the name of the French people, citizen C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs to the French Republic; and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Effied Mohamed Said, Ghaleb Effendi, Private Secretary and Director of Foreign Affairs; who after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

1. There shall hereafter be peace & friendship between the French Republic, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte; hostilities shall for the future and for ever cease between the two States.
2. The treaties and capitulations which before the war defined the respective relations of every kind existing between the two Powers, shall be renewed in all their particulars. In consequence of this renewal, and in fulfilment of the ancient capitulations, according to which the French have a right to enjoy in the States of the Sublime Porte all the advantages granted to other nations; the Sublime Porte consents that the French merchant ships bearing the French flag shall for the future possess the undisputed right to navigate and pass freely the Black Sea. The Sublime Porte likewise consents that the said French merchant ships, on their passage in and out of the sea, shall with respect to every thing that can favor the free navigation of it, be placed precisely on the same footing with the merchant ships of those nations which now navigate it. The Sublime Porte and the Government of the French Republic will with common consent take vigorous measures to cleanse the seas which the ships of both States navigate, from all kinds of pirates. The Sublime Porte promises to protect the French trading ships in the Black Sea against all kind of pirates. It is hereby understood, that the advantages secured by the present article to the French in the Ottoman Empire, shall in like manner extend to the subjects and flag of the Sublime Porte in the seas and territory of the French Republic.
3. The French Republic shall in the Ottoman Countries which lie on, or in the vicinity of the Black Sea, both with respect to their trade and the Agents and Commissioners which that trade may render it necessary to appoint in such places, enjoy the same rights and privileges which France before the war enjoyed by virtue of the old capitulations, in any other parts of the State of the Sublime Porte.
4. The Sublime Porte assents to all that was stipulated with respect to it in the treaty concluded at Amiens between France and England, on the 21st of Germinal of the year 10 (21st of March 1801) or the 22d of Zilchidja, of the Hegira, 1216. All articles of this treaty, which have relation to the Sublime Porte, are by the present treaty formally renewed.
5. The French Republic and the Sublime Porte mutually guarantee the integrity of their possessions.
6. The restorations and indemnifications which are due to the agents of the two powers, to their citizens and subjects, whose effects have been confiscated or sequestered during the war, shall be regulated in an equitable manner, by a particular agreement to be concluded between the two Governments at Constantinople.
7. Until by common consent new regulations shall be agreed on, with respect to the laws or customs on which disputes may have arisen, these shall in both countries continue to be regulated by the old capitulations.
8. Should any prisoners be found in the two countries who are detained in consequence of the war, they shall immediately be set at liberty, without ransom.
9. As the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, by the present treaty, wish to place their States reciprocally in the same situation of the most favoured powers, it is expressly understood that each State grants to the other

all the advantages which have been or shall be granted to any other powers in the same manner as if they were expressly stipulated in the present treaty.

10. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within eighty days, or sooner if possible, at Paris.

Done at Paris, the 6th Messidor, of the year 10 (June 25 1802) of the French Republic, the year of the Hegira 1217.

(Signed)
CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
ESSIED MOHAMED SAID.
GHALIB EFFENDI.

From the National Intelligencer.

A View of the relative strength of Parties in the United States in the years 1800 and 1802.

IT is asserted in the federal prints, that since the commencement of the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, the republican party has been losing ground, and the loss sustained by them is so great as to create a probability that the next presidential election will restore the government to the federal party. This declaration is made in a great variety of shapes, accompanied by much slander cast upon the present administration. It is not my intention to retaliate by the ordinary weapon that is made use of for that purpose. I should feel myself degraded were I capable of insulting the public with the language of a blackguard or the fallhood of a liar. I shall on the contrary, in as plain language as I can, state facts and trust to the good sense of my readers to make the proper inferences.

I know no farther criterion of the relative strength of party at the close of the year 1800, than the votes then given for President and Vice-President. That election was one of great interest, called forth the entire strength of party, and respects intimately the point, so warmly disputed, whether the present President has or has not lost the public confidence. It has been said by the federalists that some of the electoral votes given to Mr. Jefferson were not the result of a fair expression of the public will, which was in such cases decidedly in favour of his predecessor, Mr. Adams. This is not believed: But if true, it would by operating to the diminution of the strength of the republican party in 1800, exhibit on comparison a proportional increase in 1802, and would of course in this view as far as it went, produce conclusion unfavorable to the federalists. In making a comparison between the two proposed periods, we shall exhibit the result of the political strength of each State, first by the number of votes given in 1800 to Mr. Jefferson; secondly by stating from the best existing authorities, the votes that would be now given, were an election to take place.

The votes given for the President and Vice-President at the close of the year 1800, were as follows:

	Repub.	F. d.
New-Hampshire,	0	6
Massachusetts,	0	16
Rhode-Island,	0	4
Connecticut,	0	9
Vermont,	0	4
New-York,	12	0
New-Jersey,	0	7
Pennsylvania,	8	7
Delaware,	0	3
Maryland,	5	5
Virginia,	21	0
Kentucky,	4	0
Tennessee,	3	0
North-Carolina,	3	4
South-Carolina,	3	0
Georgia,	4	0
Federal	73	65
Majority in 1800	8	

Were an election of President to take place now, under the new census, the votes would stand as follows:

	Repub.	Fed.
New-Hampshire,	0	7
Massachusetts,	0	19
Rhode-Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	0	9
Vermont,	0	0
New-York,	19	0
New-Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	19	0

Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	6	5
Virginia,	24	0
North-Carolina,	10	4
South-Carolina,	10	0
Georgia,	6	0
Kentucky,	8	0
Tennessee,	5	0
Federal	129	72
Majority	83	

Of nearly three-votes to one.

That this statement is as correct as any one which is hypothetical, can reasonably be expected to be, will appear from the following exposition.

With regard to New-Hampshire, the whole votes being given to the federalists, there can be no controversy.

Massachusetts and Connecticut, the same.

Rhode-Island, the election being made by general ticket, which is the same mode pursued in 1800, the recent election of members of the legislature, who are chosen by the same votes as the electors, is an unequivocal evidence of the public sentiment. The republican votes given were about three times the number of the federal.

Vermont, the electors are chosen by the legislature, whose republicanism is manifest from their choice of Mr. Bradley, as federal senator, by a very respectable majority.

New-York, by a permanent law, the electors are chosen by the legislature. In the present legislature there are 78 republican, and 28 federal members. Of the members of congress recently chosen 10 are republican, and 7 federal.

New-Jersey, the present legislature is probably republican.

In this State the electors are chosen by the legislature.

Pennsylvania, in this State federalism has little strength that it is not believed that at the ensuing election in October for members of congress there will be a single federalist elected in the whole delegation of eighteen. In both branches of the legislature there is a great majority republican. It is not known whether there is any fixed mode for choosing electors, but the result would be the same in any mode.

Delaware, the result is not absolutely certain, but there is every probability that the same majority that chose a republican governor will choose also a republican assembly.

Maryland, five federal electors out of ten are allowed, to avoid the imputation of partiality, though of the present legislature, the senate is entire republican, as are two thirds of the other branch.

Virginia, no human being entertains a doubt of her vote being entire. Nine tenths of her legislature are republican.

North-Carolina, the election is in districts. A new legislature has been just chosen, which is decidedly republican; the precise numbers on each side are not known.

South-Carolina, the election is by the legislature, which being chosen only every two years is the same that voted for electors in 1800. There has, therefore, been no new regular expression of the public will; but accounts that may be relied on, furnish indisputable evidence of the growth of republicanism in that State.

Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, there never has been entertained the least doubt of.

After this statement can there be a doubt of the present administration possessing more fully the confidence of the people than has been the case at any antecedent period? They who proclaim their doubts must be deeply deluded themselves or disposed miserably to delude others. This statement exhibits not the ordinary complexion of public opinion derived from vague information, or unfounded premises, on the accuracy of which an honest consistency of sentiment may exist; but the decided regular constitutional expression of the national will on the election of a chief magistrate. It is vain to say the people are undecided, and their verdict is good for nothing. This may do extremely well for cloistered declamation, but it does not touch the point; far from every symptom of growing republicanism, it is to be republican be madness; then are the people mad beyond all cure. Should we extend all our views to the next presidential election, and allow to the federalists the full extent of their visionary dreams, not one of which pro-

mises realization we shall still find that an election of a federal president is morally impossible.

It will be remarked that the republicans have two strong holds of which they have not availed themselves, and of which they may not perhaps avail themselves unless compelled by the intrigues of their opponents. These are to be found in the States of Maryland and North-Carolina, where the election of electors is held by the people in districts, where they could, consolidated their whole strength by directing their choice to be made by the legislature, or in a general ticket, by the people. They have thus given the result of an unanimous vote to States greatly divided, by suppressing the most respectable minorities. This they have done in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Delaware. The republicans may do the same in Maryland and North-Carolina. That they will have the power in the former there can be no doubt. The present senate, every member of which is republican, will continue beyond the next election, and there is scarcely a possibility that in the other branch a majority of we-hirds can in two years sink into a minority, particularly when we consider the amendment of the constitution, which by extending the right of suffrage, will infuse new vigour into the republicans. And North-Carolina, having been without variation, republican, since the adoption of the constitution no doubt can be entertained of the stability of her politics.

[To be continued.]

Political Miscellany.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

I have been silent for a season. I had entertained the hope that faction would cease to spread falsehood and alarm, and that under the administration of enlightened virtue, the nation would have been permitted to enjoy the fruits of its patriotism. But I have been disappointed. The low passions of disappointed ambition and fordid avarice have risen with the moderation and liberality of the government; and the success of one falsehood has been seized as a precedent for a thousand. The uproar has not arisen from the people, but from those who have unblushingly declared the people to be the worst enemies of themselves. I have marked the slanders I have traced them to their authors; and in every instance to traced I have discovered their origin in the loss of office or of political power. Truth is the eternal fount of falsehood. It strikes dismay into the stoutest hearts. To hearts of this description, it shall now be addressed. Ye Bayards and Griswolds, ye Harpers and Tracys, hear it is awed. It disdains to notice this despicable assault of character, the mere ephemeron of the hour.

Engaged in the most sacred cause, disdain- ing to use the arts, which you ascribe to others by which suspicion instead of proof is made to damn an honest fame, disdaining these arts, it appeals to yourselves. It calls you to the bar of justice, and rests its accusations upon your own words, or those of your political associates.

Do you recollect the events of 1798? Do you remember the period of terror, when words were treason & silence was criminal? Do you remember the banners of assumed patriotism, that daily resounded within the walls of Congress, and that out of those walls threatened to produce invasion from abroad and civil war among ourselves? If you do not remember them, they may be uncharitable to awaken what you may feel to be painful recollections; but the act, however unpleasant, is due to the people, who ought to know not merely what you are, but what you have been. The honesty of a man's declarations is not to be tested by what he does to day, but by the uniform tenor of his actions.

Let then your conduct in 1789 be compared with your conduct in 1802. You were then in power, you are now divested of power.—If consistency characterise it, you are entitled to credit, to confidence. But if inconsistency mark it, you are entitled to neither. Then it will be evident that your clamours arise from perfidious and not public motives.

You are now lovers of peace. You were then furious for war; for a war too of extermination, in which every man, woman and child in this country should be armed against every man, woman & child in France