

M. J. Ferris



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THE NORTH-CAROLINA CENTINEL

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FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE

[2 Dols. & an half per Ann.]

SATURDAY, July 25, 1795.

[Number IX.]

FAYETTEVILLE: PRINTED ON SATURDAY, BY THOMAS CONNOLY, & CO. in the STATE-HOUSE, where Advertisements, Effays, articles of intelligence, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully inserted.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he intends in a few weeks to leave this state, and requests all those that have demands against him to bring in their accounts properly authenticated and they shall be discharged, and all those that are indebted to him by Book, Bond, Note, or other account, are earnestly desired to make immediate payment, as there will be an Attorney authorized to transact and settle the accounts indiscriminately.

The subscriber has for sale a valuable and well improved

House and Lot,

opposite the *Masons-Hall*—Likewise a very convenient dwelling house he at present lives in nearly opposite the Mill belonging to *Robert Cochran*, esquire, and opposite Mr. *PERRY*'s brick building—he has also a very good Waggon and Team, and House-hold Furniture will be disposed of.

All of the aforesaid property will be sold at an under value for Cash or Negroes.—For further particulars, enquire of

MICHAEL BUTLER,
Fayetteville, July 18, 1795.

Treaty of Amity,

Commerce, and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America.

CONCLUDED from our LAST.

AND whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper: nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place; before the same was besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. XXIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers and all others the said subjects and citizens shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary, they shall

be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all masters of privateers before they receive their commissions shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent Judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further that in all cases of aggressions the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled.

It is agreed that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties, shall pronounce sentence against any vessel or goods or property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall if required be delivered to the commander of the said vessel, without the smallest delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

ART. XX. It is further agreed that both the said contracting parties, shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authorized in writing by them (proper evidence being first given in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe, or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXI. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, or accept commissions or instructions to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in their military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission,

or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque as a pirate.

ART. XXII. It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal against the other, on complaints of injuries or damage, until the said party shall first have presented to the other a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

ART. 23. The ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall, at all times, be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majesty consents that in case an American vessel, should by stress of weather, danger from enemies or misfortunes be reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in any of his majesty's ports, into which such vessels could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, he shall on manifesting that necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received and permitted to refit and to purchase at the market price such necessaries, as she may stand in need of, conformably to orders and regulations as the government of the place, having respect to the circumstances of each case shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unless the same shall be bona fide necessary to her being refitted. Nor shall be permitted to sell any part of her cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her expences and then not without the express permission of the government of the place. Nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

ART. XIV. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties) who have commissions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor to sell what they take, nor in any other manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that Prince or State from whom they obtained their commissions.

ART. XXV. It shall be lawful for ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the

admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the said parties be detained or seized; neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of Revenue, navigation, or Commerce) nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail and depart speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to shew. No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, & to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this Treaty contained shall however be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states. But the two parties agree that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within a cannon shot of the coast nor in any of the bays, ports or rivers of their territories by ships of war, or others, having commission from any prince, republic, or state whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ART. XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, the Merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws, and for greater certainty, it is declared that such rupture shall not be deemed to exist while negotiations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective Ambassadors or Ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct; according to the na-

See last page for remainder.