

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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*Explanatory Article, in respect to the British Treaty.*

WHEREAS by the 3d article of the treaty of amity commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 19th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line, assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties on the continent of America (the bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the first article; and whereas by the 8th article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville, on the 3d day of August, 1795, between the United States and the nations of tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawaws, Chippewas, Patsawatomies, Miamies, Elkias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the authority of the United States, which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation; and it being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and of the United States that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts and to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and for this purpose his Britannic Majesty having named for his commissioner, Pinneas Bond, esq. his Majesty's Consul Gen. for the middle and southern states of America (and his Majesty's Charged Affairs) and the President of the United States having named for their commissioner, Timothy Pickering, esq. Secretary of State for the United States, to whom, agreeable to the laws of the United States, he has intrusted this negotiation.

They, the said Commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation entered into this explanatory article, and now by these presents, explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights and free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of the treaty to the subjects of his Majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation. This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to make a part of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the U. States.

In witness whereof, we the said commissioners of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain and the United States of Ame-

rica, have signed this explanatory article, and thereto affixed our seals.

Done at Philadelphia, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

P. BOND. (Seal.)  
T. PICKERING, (Seal.)

## COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. APRIL 23.

Gossuin—"The army of Italy has begun the new campaign with success, I move that you shall declare, that the army has well deserved of the country. Adopted.

Jean de Brie—"I move that accounts of the victories gained by the armies of the republic be passed up in this council in the manner they are in that of the Elders." Adopted.

Camus reported, and the council resolved to concur with the council of elders in appointing a commission, which shall be employed in watching over the operations of commissaries of the treasury. The former resolutions upon this subject has been rejected, in consequence of the council having received to themselves, only the appointment of the members of the commission.

Fernont, in the name of the commission of expences, declared that the calumniators in vain endeavoured to make the public believe that the mandats will share the same fate as the assignats—"No (said he) the legislative body will sooner dissolve themselves, than not keep their promises." Fernont finishes by a very long resolution, in order to accelerate the fabrication of mandats, and which was adopted.

Seven hundred millions of mandats, of the value of 500 livres each; 500 millions of 100 livres each; 400 millions of 50 livres each; 300 millions of 20 livres each; and 200 millions of mandats of 1 livre each; making a total of 1,400,000,000 mandats which are not to be fabricated.

The paper shall be of an extraordinary texture, so as to be easily distinguished from any other paper, and made only in one manufactory; the workmen shall engage themselves formally not to quit the manufactory before their operations are finished.

Immediately after the emission of the 2,400 millions of mandats, the instruments and plate for their fabrication shall be deposited in the national archives.

We are assured that the salary of each member of the two councils amounts to 100 livres a day.

It is said that the 21st inst. is the day appointed for the trial of the assassins of September.

## LONDON, APRIL 25.

Spain and France have agreed that all confiscated property in consequence of the war shall be restored to their respective owners. *Status quo ante bellum* here attaches to individuals—what a condescension in those two great nations! Right shall take place, and a man is to have the property that belongs to him!!! Spain did not act on such principles with this country in respect to the Manilla ransom. To lose her honor was nothing, but to have her monarchy in danger was matter of serious consideration indeed!

It was expected that notice would be given of the cessation of the armistice on the 18th instant. The arch-duke was accompanied by the count de Belfegarde, whose advice, it is supposed, will regulate the operations of the ensuing campaign. Gen. Wurmsler is to be second in command.

The news of the invasion of the Electorate of Hanover by the French, though stated in such positive terms by the Parisian journals, is wholly devoid of foundation.

The war between Russia and the Porte has not yet been declared, tho' the letters from Constantinople state such an event as likely to take place in a very short time.

In Italy the combined forces have been augmented to 110,000 men, and when the last accounts came away, were preparing to commence offensive operations.

The next mail from Hamburg will probably bring an account of the renewal of hostilities on the Rhine, where every possible preparation has been made on both sides for opening the campaign with vigor and effect.

Sir Sidney Smith, we are happy to learn, has every chance, as he has an undoubted claim, to be well treated by the French. He has frequently, in his expeditions upon the French coast, picked up boats with passengers, all of whom he treated with the humanity and lenity which are the characteristics of distinguished gallantry. These persons did not fail to represent his amiable conduct to their countrymen, and we hope will experience all the indulgence which captivity can admit of.

A large French brig, mounting 22 long 6 pounders, and having on board 180 men, was on the 15th on the point of capturing two Newfoundland ships, when the Fortune sloop of 16 guns and 80 men hove in sight; captain Woldridge, previously apprized of her force, gave chase; and the enemy flying, he for twenty hours pursued them, being unable at any time to get nearer than two miles. A calm coming on she effected her escape.

It is mentioned in advices from Leghorn, that the Rose, an English cutter, had bro't advices there of a French privateer having taken an English merchantman within cannon shot of Tunis, and that the British Consul having demanded her without success, admiral Waldegrave, with 2 ships of the line, went immediately into the bay of Golette, and took a French frigate, a corvette, a sloop of war, and a rich prize. This he presented to the dey of Tunis, but all the other French prizes he put to sea for St. Florenzo, where he arrived late the 21st.

*From the London Gazette, April 22.*

## ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Peyton, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the admiralty, dated on board the Savage sloop April 21, 1796.

I have received a letter from capt. Rose, of his Majesty's sloop *Raccoon*, acquainting me he had taken, on the coast of France, a French lugger privateer, with thirteen men armed with blunderbusses and muskets, which had been out from Dunkirk 5 days, but had taken nothing.

*Admiralty office, June 20, 1796.*

Extract of a letter from Rear admiral Parker, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated Swiftsure, at the *Mole* 29th of Feb. 1796.

I beg leave to acquaint you for their lordship's information, that the honorable capt. Carpenter, of his Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, being stationed to cruize off Old Cape Francois, for the reinforcement expected from Cork, fell in with a French frigate, which after ten hours chase (the latter part being very light and of wind) she first anchored and afterwards, by the r cutting her cables drove on shore, in a cove little to the eastward of Porto Plata, when the crew abandoned her, and she was taken possession of without damage, by capt. Carpenter.

It appears by the log-book that she is called *La Percante*, commanded by the Citizen *Jacque Clement Tourtellet*, Lieut. de Vaisseau, mounting twenty nine pounders, and six brass two pounders, and had on board near two hundred men, dispatched by order of the minister of marine and colonies, and sailed from Rochelle the 6th of Dec. last, with orders not to be spoke with, nor to speak with any thing.