

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Cray-Town, we received the following Extra. P. per, dated Saturday, December 27, 1800. The Editor was this morning favored with a London paper, by a gentleman who came up last evening from the ship Birmingham Packet, arrived at the bay, from London, from which the following Treaty between France and the United States, is copied.

LONDON, November 27.

CONVENTION

Between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The first Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, & the President of the United States of America, being equally desirous of terminating the difficulties which have occurred between the two nations, have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and have given them full powers to bring those differences to an end, viz. the first Consul, in the name of the French people, has appointed as Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Republic, Joseph Buonaparte, ambassador from France to Rome, and counsellor of state—C. P. C. Fleurien, member of the national institute, and of the office of Longitude in France, and counsellor of state—and P. L. Roederer, member of the institute, counsellor of state, and president of the section of the interior. The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has named as Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States—Wm. R. Davie, ex-deputy governor of N. Carolina—and W. V. Murray, minister of the United States at the Hague.

These ministers, after having exchanged their respective powers, and after a long and mature discussion, have agreed on the following articles, viz.

Art. I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and general peace, between all the subjects of the United States, and of the French Republic.

II. The ministers of the two contracting powers, not being able at present to agree with respect to the treaty of alliance of Feb. 6, 1778, or to the treaty of amity and commerce, and the convention dated Nov. 14, 1788, or with regard to the indemnities due or claimed, these points are referred for further discussion, and these treaties are to be considered for the present as of no effect. The relations between the two nations are, in the mean time, to be regulated in the manner following, viz.

III. The national vessels, taken on either side, or which shall be taken before the exchange of the ratifications, shall immediately be restored.

IV. The property captured and not yet condemned, or which shall be taken before the exchange of the ratifications, excepting contraband merchandize detained for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored on the following proofs being made of the property; to wit.

On each part the proof of the property relative to merchant vessels, armed or unarmed, shall be a passport, couched in the following manner:

To all whom it may concern, be it known, that faculty and permission has been granted to ———, master or commander of the ship, called ———, of the town of ———, at present in the harbour of ———, bound for ———, and laden with ———: That this vessel having been inspected by the proper officers previous to her sailing, the master has made oath that the cargo is the property of one or more subjects of ———; that he shall observe all the maritime usage and regulations, and provide himself with an attested bill of the crew, (le bill d'Equipage) with their names, surnames, places of birth, and also of the passengers, who are not to be admitted without a licence from the officers above mentioned. That this passport shall be exhibited at every port where he may touch, to the proper officers, he, the master, making to them a faithful report of all that has occurred during his voyage, he bearing also the arms and ensigns of the United States, or of the French Republic. In testimony of this, we have signed these presents, have caused them to be countersigned, and put thereon the seal of our arms.— Given in the ——— year of Grace, the day of ———

This passport shall of itself be sufficient, notwithstanding any previous re-

gulation. It need not be recalled or renewed within the space of one year.

With respect to the cargo, the proofs shall be contained in the certificates signed by the officers of the place from which the vessel takes her departure. If these certificates shall be destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, then the defeat is to be supplied by the means referred to by the general usage of nations. From the National Vessels, not merchantmen, no other proof shall be required than the shewing of their respective Commissions. This article is to have effect from the date of the present Convention. If property shall be condemned contrary to the spirit of this Convention, on or before its stipulations are known, it shall be immediately restored.

V. Any debts contracted between the two nations, or between individuals, shall be recoverable, as if no misunderstanding had taken place. This article, however, does not extend to any indemnities claimed on either side.

VI. The commerce between the two nations shall be free. Their vessels and prizes shall be treated in their several ports with all the respect which is due to the most favored nation.

VII. The subjects of the United States in France, shall have the power of disposing of their property by will, and the French subjects in America, shall enjoy the same privilege. The heirs of persons intestate, shall inherit without being under the necessity of taking out letters of naturalization, and without any tax or impost whatever.

VIII. It is agreed, that if War should break out between the two nations, the Merchants and Citizens, on either side, shall be allowed six months to withdraw their persons & their property, without let or molestation. They shall also be furnished with the necessary passports to enable them to return in safety to their respective countries.

IX. The debts due from individuals to each other, shall not, in consequence of any national dispute, be liable to confiscation or sequestration. This article comprizes equally their property in public or private funds.

X. The two Contracting Parties shall have the power of naming Commercial Agents to reside in America or in France for the protection of trade. These agents, when formally inducted into their functions, shall enjoy all rights and prerogatives equally with those of the most favored nation.

XI. The Citizens of the French Republic shall not pay in the cities, harbours, &c. of America, any duties or imposts beyond the subjects of the most favored nation. They shall also have the same privileges to trade and navigate. The Citizens of the United States are to enjoy the same privileges in every part of the French territories in Europe.

XII. The Citizens of the two Republics, and shall be authorized to convey their vessels & merchandize (contraband goods excepted) in the port of an enemy, & from one enemy's port to another, unless they should be in a state of blockade. In the latter case every vessel shall be obliged to change her destination, but without being subject to any detention or confiscation of her cargo (contraband goods as above excepted). Vessels of either nation being in an hostile port before a blockade is declared, shall be allowed to depart at discretion.

XIII. Amongst goods to be reckoned contraband, are to be included gun-power, salt petre, beads, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, scabbards, pistols, saddles for cavalry, harness, cannon, mortars, and generally all instruments of war. All these articles are liable to confiscation, but the vessel bearing them shall be discharged.

XIV. It is stipulated by the present treaty, that all free ships shall have full liberty of trade. By free ships are to be understood those vessels which belong to either nation, even if the cargo should belong either wholly or in part to an hostile power. This freedom is to be extended to all passengers, excepting only military men, actually in the service of an enemy.

XV. It is agreed, on the contrary, that all property, belonging to the subjects of either country, found on board an hostile vessel, whether contraband, prohibited or not, shall be confiscated, with the exception only of goods being put on board previous to a declaration of war, or the knowledge of such a declaration. Two months are to be allowed on each side, after which the ignorance of such a declaration is not to be pleaded or accepted.

XVI. The merchant ships belonging to either of the contracting powers, if passing to

an enemy's port, and if their cargo is such as to furnish grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged, in full sea, to exhibit their passports and certificates.

XVII. In order to prevent captures on frivolous suspicions, & the damage which may result from thence, it is agreed that when one of the parties shall be at war, and the other neutral, the vessels belonging to the neutral party, provided with a passport as described in the 4th article, shall be allowed to pass without molestation. The certificates shall, however, be so granted as to shew that they have no articles of a contraband nature on board. If these articles should form the smaller part of the cargo, then the vessel on surrendering them, shall be allowed to proceed upon her voyage. If a vessel be found without a proper certificate, or passport as above, then the circumstances are to be examined by the proper tribunals. If the captain should die on the voyage, his successor shall be entitled to the same immunities.

XVIII. If the vessels of either nation are met at sea by a ship of war or privateer, the latter are to keep out of gun shot, and shall send their boat to the other with no more than two or three men. These shall demand to see the passport. But on no account shall the former be compelled to send on board the visiting vessel, or these to make any exhibition of his papers.

XIX. It is expressly stipulated, that these conditions to be observed by vessels at sea, relate only to those navigating without convoy. If they navigate with convoy, the flag shall in every case be a sufficient protection even from inspection. The verbal declaration of the Commandant, that those vessels belong to his nation, and that they have nothing contraband on board, shall in all cases be sufficient. The two parties reciprocally engage themselves, not to take under their convoy goods either contraband or destined to an hostile port.

XX. If vessels should be taken or stayed under any pretext of conveying contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for the ship's papers with an annexed list of the same. He is not allowed to break open any chests, trunks, or cases, or to remove any part of the cargo, unless in the presence of the competent officers.

XXI. To prevent any damage to the ship or cargo, it is respectively agreed, that the owner, captain, or supercargo, shall remain on board until the proceedings respecting the captured vessel be ultimately decided. The officers, in the meantime, are not to be deprived of their property, nor the crews to be ill treated. The property of the captain, the supercargo, and the second in command, is allowed to extend to 500 dollars, and on the part of the sailors and passengers to 20 dollars each.

XXII. In every case of dispute, the matter is to be judged by the established tribunals of each country, the judgment of which is to be definitive. The copies of the arguments, and motives of such judgment to be delivered to either party requiring them, on payment of the usual expenses.

XXIII. For the further surety of the citizens of the two contracting parties, the crews or vessels of war and privateers are bound to abstain from every injury whatever, and to inflict no insult or damage. If they act otherwise, they shall be responsible with interest. For the better security in this case, every captain of a privateer, before receiving his commission, is to provide securities to the amount of 7000 dollars or 36,820 livres, or if the vessel be manned with more than 150 sailors, to the amount of 14,000 dollars, or 73,640 livres, to repair any injuries inflicted during their cruise, and in violation of the terms of this convention.

XXIV. If the vessels of war of either of the contracting parties, or private ships of war, should enter the ports of each other, they shall not be called upon for any particular taxes, nor shall the validity of the capture be called in question by the judges of the place. The officers and crews of such vessels, sanctioned by a proper commission, are on no account to be detained or molested.

XXV. No privateers bearing commissions from any state at war with either of the contracting powers, shall be allowed to arm or to provide themselves, or to dispose of the prizes, in any port respectively belonging to them.

XXVI. It is further agreed, that no privateer shall be received in their ports, roads, or harbours, and that no protection or assistance shall be given to them by the subjects of the respective powers. All property piratically seized shall be immediately restored to the authorized agents of both countries.

XXVII. Neither of the two nations shall infringe on the fisheries belonging to the other, or which either may acquire on the coast of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the coasts of America, to the north of the United States. The whale fishery, and that of the sea calf, shall however be free to the two nations in every part of the world.

This convention shall be ratified in due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within six months, or sooner if possible. In

faith of which, the several Plenipotentiaries have signed their names to the articles above cited in the French and English languages.

Done at Paris, Sept 3, 1800.
(Signed)
J. Buonaparte. O. Ellsworth.
C. P. Fleurien. W. R. Davie.
P. L. Roederer. W. V. Murray.
(A true copy.)
C. M. ALLEYRAND.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Since the attempt to set fire to this to the Citizens have established a regular Watch, which has no doubt prevented the vile incendiaries, from accomplishing their nefarious designs—as several fires which were kindled, have been extinguished and on ——— evening last, a man was shot at, for being in the street after nine o'clock, during Christmas Holidays.

On Saturday last, was taken up, under the VAGRANT ACT, Brother MATHEWS, a travelling Preacher. We understand, that the cause of this cruel procedure, was a suspicion, of said MATHEWS, having a design or intention of breaking open a Hair Trunk, the property of Miss ———, on the Sound. On examination he was dismissed by the Justice; but in consequence of his setting off for the Sound the day after, another warrant was issued against him; the event of which we have not learned: There is reason to believe however, that his punishment will not exceed HANGING.

Last week a White man was killed on the Sound, by two black men for committing depredations on the premises of a negro woman.

LAW OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An act to repeal so much of the several Laws now in force in this State, as grants Power to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, to seize and possess, for the use of the said University any escheated or confiscated Property.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, all acts or clauses of acts which have heretofore granted power to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina to seize and possess any escheated or confiscated property, real or personal, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and made void.

II. And be it further enacted, That all escheated or confiscated property, which the said Trustees, their agents, or attorneys, have not legally sold, by virtue of the said laws, shall from hence revert to the State, and henceforth be considered as the property of the same, as though such laws had never been passed.

DIED] At his brother's house, in Fayetteville, on the morning of Christmas day, of an inflammation upon the Lungs, after about forty-eight hours illness, Col. RICHARD COCHRAN, of the county of Orange.—His manners were mild gentle and unassuming, his habits sober, temperate and discreet, Christianity, Virtue and Patriotism were his principles.

His tenderness and affection for his only Daughter, could only be exceeded by his Wife. He received his Education at the College of Philadelphia, and qualified himself for the practice of the Law; but never pursued it as a profession, he was fond of Retirement and experimental Philosophy, his Erudition was general and extensive; but as a Mathematician and Astronomist, he was believed to be among the first in America. His death is a particular loss to all his friends and acquaintance, a general and public loss to his Country, but an irreparable one to his family. He was about thirty-two years of age, and it is somewhat remarkable that he drew his first and last breath in the same apartment of the same House.

Port of Wilmington.

ENTERED
29th, Dec. Sch'r. Experiment, Barnes, Hannah.

CLEARED
27th, Sch'r. Alligator, Birchcock, St. Croix
— Anson, Holbrook, Jamaica
— Industry, Snow, Boston

RALEIGH, Dec. 23.
The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday the 20th instant.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A new Brig of 60 tons Burden, for any part of the West-Indies or Europe. She will be ready to receive a cargo in 12 days.

For particulars apply to the Printer.
December 11.

