

THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE: AND NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1795.

[No. 4.]

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILMINGTON: PRINTED BY JAMES CAREY, AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

TO BE SOLD,

for one or more years,
in Wilmington called THE
LODGE, with the lot adjoining. The
will be made easy. If rented, a confi-
part of the first year's rent will be
as necessary repairs.

to be leased for six years, 3000 acres
on Shalott River. It is a very
and pleasant situation; well watered
an exceeding fine range for stock,
as any in Brunswick County.

Also for sale,

valuable plantation on Caulkin's Neck,
the property of F. Allston, esq. con-
1250 acres: 500 of which are the best
and 100 acres are under improve-
and the remainder provision and timber
There are two sets of indigo vats, a
dwelling-house, and out-
of every kind, in complete repair on it.
plantation is beautifully situated on a
river, which abounds with all kinds
known in this country; has an excellent
on the river, and is remarkably

apply to the subscriber, who is
to sell or rent the above.

SAM. J. THURSTON.

CHARLES LA PLACE, WATCH-MAKER, FROM PARIS,

to inform the public, that
taken the store lately occupied by
Young, in Mr. James's house; where
to carry on his business. Those
himself will do his utmost to deserve
him: he will warrant the watches
for twelve months.

to keep in good order and
at the rate of four dollars by the
of such subscribers as shall

Wilmington, July 9.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS
by the proprietor of this paper.

BLANKS

FOR SALE BY J. CAREY,
of bills of sale—apprentices' in-
deaturs.

JOURNEMAN PRINTER,

can work at press and case, may
have immediate and constant employ-
the Wilmington printing-office.

A few copies of

THE STATES REGISTER,
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR,
(PRICE HALF A DOLLAR)
is had at Carey's printing-office.

WANTED TO HIRE,

THE MONTH OR YEAR,
A WISE AND INTELLIGENT BOY.
Require of the Printer.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER,

SEAMEN'S ARTICLES,
THE ACT OF CONGRESS ANNEXED.

BLANKS,

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING-WORK
correctly, and EXPEDITIOUSLY
Printed, by James Carey, Wilmington.

For NEWYORK,

The SCHOONER
FRIENDSHIP,
JOHN KILBORN, Master,
Will sail THIS DAY.

apply to
Blakeley & Vance.
July 24.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1795.

SIR,

I have seen in your paper of this date
an abstract of the late treaty between the
United States and Great-Britain, which
though not perfectly correct, is nearly so.

As this publication will probably excite
a newspaper discussion, it is of importance
that the people should possess a full and
accurate knowledge of the subject to which
their attention may be drawn, and which
I think has already been improperly with-
held from them. Left therefore the treaty
should be presumed more favourable, or
represented to be less so than it really is, I
send you herewith a genuine copy, which
you may correct your statement by, or make
such other use of as you please, for the
purpose of giving to the citizens of Ame-
rica full information respecting this mo-
mentous business.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEN. THOM. MASON.

[One of the senators from Virginia.]

To Benj. Franklin Bache,
Editor of the Aurora.

AUTHENTIC.

TREATY

OF

AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By their president, by and with the advice
of their senate.

His Britannic majesty and the United
States of America, being desirous by a
treaty of amity, commerce and navi-
gation to terminate their differences in
such a manner, as without reference to
the merits of their respective com-
plaints and pretensions, may be the best
calculated to produce mutual satisfac-
tion and good understanding: And al-
so to regulate the commerce and navi-
gation between their respective coun-
tries, territories and people, in such a
manner as to render the same reciprocally
beneficial and satisfactory; they have
respectively named their plenipo-
tentiaries, and given them full powers
to treat of, and conclude, the said
treaty, that is to say: His Britannic
majesty has named for his plenipoten-
tiary, the right honourable William
Wyndham, baron Grenville of Wot-
ton, one of his majesty's privy council,
and his majesty's principal secretary of
state for foreign affairs; and the presi-
dent of the said United States, by and
with the advice and consent of the se-
nate thereof, hath appointed for their
plenipotentiary, the honourable John
Jay, chief justice of the said United
States, and their envoy extraordinary
to his majesty, who have agreed on and
concluded the following articles:

Article I. There shall be a firm, invi-
olable and universal peace, and a true
and sincere friendship between his Bri-
tannic majesty, his heirs and successors,
and the United States of America; and
between their respective countries, ter-
ritories, cities, towns and people of
every degree, without exception of
persons or places.

Art. II. His majesty will withdraw
all his troops and garrisons from all
posts and places within the boundary
lines assigned by the treaty of peace to
the United States. This evacuation
shall take place on or before the first
day of June, one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety six, and all the proper
measures shall in the interval be taken
by concert between the government of
the United States, and his majesty's

governor general in America, for set-
tling the previous arrangements which
may be necessary respecting the deli-
very of the said posts: The United
States in the mean time at their discre-
tion, extending their settlements to
any part within the said boundary line,
except within the precincts or jurisdic-
tion of any of the said posts. All set-
tlers and traders, within the precincts
or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall
continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their
property of every kind, and shall be
protected therein. They shall be at
full liberty to remain there, or to re-
move with all or any part of their ef-
fects: and it shall also be free to them
to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or
to retain the property thereof, at their
discretion: such of them as shall conti-
nue to reside within the said boundary
lines shall not be compelled to become
citizens of the United States, or to take
any oath of allegiance to the govern-
ment thereof, but shall be at full liberty
so to do, if they think proper, and they
shall make and declare their election
within one year after the evacuation
aforesaid. And all persons who shall
continue there after the expiration of
the said year, without having declared
their intention of remaining subjects
of his Britannic majesty, shall be con-
sidered as having elected to become ci-
tizens of the United States.

Art. III. It is agreed, that it shall at
all times be free to his majesty's sub-
jects, and to the citizens of the United
States, and also to the Indians dwelling
on either side of the said boundary line,
freely to pass and repass by land or in-
land navigation, into the respective
territories and countries of the two par-
ties on the continent of America [the
country within the limits of the Hud-
son's 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.
But it is understood, that this article
does not extend to the admission of ves-
sels of the United States into the sea-
ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of his
majesty's said territories as are between
the mouth thereof, and the highest port
of entry from the sea, except in small
vessels trading bona fide between Mon-
treal and Quebec, under such regula-
tions as shall be established to prevent
the possibility of any frauds in this re-
spect. Nor to the admission of British
vessels from the sea into the rivers of
the United States, beyond the highest
ports of entry for vessels from the sea.
The river Mississippi shall, however, ac-
cording to the treaty of peace, be en-
tirely open to both parties; and it is
further agreed, that all the ports and
places on its eastern side, to whichsoever
of the parties belonging, may freely be
resorted to, and used by both parties,
in as ample a manner as any of the At-
lantic ports or places of the United
States, or any of the ports or places of
his majesty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandize whose
importation into his majesty's said ter-
ritories in America, shall not be entirely
prohibited, may freely, for the pur-
poses of commerce, be carried into the
same in the manner aforesaid, by the
citizens of the United States, and such
goods and merchandize shall be subject
to no higher or other duties than would
be payable by his majesty's subjects on
the importation of the same from Eu-
rope into the said territories. And in
like manner, all goods and merchandize
whose importation into the United
States shall not be wholly prohibited,
may freely, for the purposes of com-
merce, be carried into the same, in the
manner aforesaid, by his majesty's sub-
jects, and such goods and merchandize
shall be subject to no higher or other

duties than would be payable by the
citizens of the United States on the
importation of the same in American
vessels into the Atlantic ports of the
said states. And all goods not prohi-
bited to be exported from the said ter-
ritories, respectively, may in like man-
ner be carried out of the same by the
two parties respectively, paying duty
as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied
by either party on peltries brought by
land, or inland navigation into the said
territories respectively, nor shall the
Indians passing or repassing with their
own proper goods and effects of what-
ever nature, pay for the same any im-
post or duty whatever. But goods in
bales, or other large packages unusual
among Indians, shall not be considered
as goods belonging bona fide to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates or
ferriage than what are or shall be pay-
able by natives, shall be demanded on
either side; and no duties shall be pay-
able on any goods which shall be merely
carried over any of the portages or
carrying places on either side; for the
purpose of being immediately reim-
bursed and carried to some other place
or places. But as by this stipulation it
is only meant to secure to each party a
free passage across the portages on both
sides, it is agreed, that this exemption
from duty shall extend only to such
goods as are carried in the usual and
direct road across the portage, and are
not attempted to be in any manner sold
or exchanged during their passage across
the same, and proper regulations may
be established to prevent the possibility
of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render
in a great degree the local advantages
of each party common to both, and
thereby to promote a disposition fa-
vourable to friendship and good neigh-
bourhood, it is agreed, that the re-
spective governments will mutually
promote this amicable intercourse, by
causing speedy and impartial justice to
be done, and necessary protection to be
extended to all who may be concerned
therein.

Art. IV. Whereas it is uncertain
whether the river Mississippi extends so
far to the northward as to be intersected
by a line to be drawn due west from the
Lake of the Woods, in the manner
mentioned in the treaty of peace be-
tween his majesty and the United
States, it is agreed, that measures shall
be taken in concert between his majes-
ty's government in America and the
government of the United States for
making a joint survey of the said river
from one degree of latitude below the
falls of St. Anthony, to the principal
source or sources of said river, and the
parts adjacent thereto; and that if on
the result of such survey, it should ap-
pear that the said river would not be
intersected by such a line as is above
mentioned, the two parties will there-
upon proceed by amicable negotiation,
to regulate the boundary line in that
quarter, as well as all other points to
be adjusted between the said parties,
according to justice and mutual conve-
nience, and in conformity to the intent
of the said treaty.

Art. V. Whereas doubts have arisen
what river was truly intended under
the name of the river St. Croix, men-
tioned in the said treaty of peace, and
forming a part of the boundary therein
described, that question shall be referred
to the final decision of commissioners
to be appointed in the following man-
ner, viz.

One commissioner shall be named by
his majesty, and one by the president
of the United States, by and with the
advice and consent of the senate there-
of, and the said two commissioners shall