

He proceeds to state the consequences of a rupture between France and the United States: which would be to deprive France of our trade, and throw more of it into the hands of the English.—Altho' we have no fleets, yet, says the writer, very justly, we should fit out great numbers of small vessels, which would cruise about the French and Spanish possessions, and cut off all supplies.—The Spanish provinces offer a field for plunder and conquest—supported by the British marine, which would be supplied with American mariners, they might effect the conquest of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, and who knows, says he, if the independence of the Spanish provinces might not be realized before the end of this war?

The author proceeds to prove that the regulations of July 26, 1778—which the decree of March 2d, has revived and enforced, are altogether inapplicable to the Americans. He observes those regulations were made respecting neutral nations, not allies; and that allies must be governed in their intercourse by existing treaties. He specifies two articles of the regulations of July 26, which are expressly contradictory to the treaty of 1778—and therefore it never could have been intended that those orders should be extended to the United States.

On the subject of the Role of Equipage the writer has given an explicit opinion, which we shall cite at some length—After reciting the 25th and 27th articles of the Treaty, he says: "when an American ship meets a privateer, she is to exhibit her certificate of lading and her passports according to the model annexed to the treaty, and the privateer, which, after such exhibits, stops the vessel or sends her into port, and libels her, is a violator of the laws, a disturber of public order; for such injuries may lead nations into a disastrous war. The words of the 27th article are so clear, that it is impossible to conceive with how little modesty any thing more is demanded than the certificate of lading and the passport. The passport is the only paper essential—it proves the ship to be American—the captain to be an American—that she is from an American port and bound to a neutral port—It is inspected by the officers of the marine, who attest that oath has been made of the property.

But at the same time that the captain is bound to make oath in order to procure the deliverance of the passport, he is also bound to enter in the office the list of his crew and his passengers, whom he will not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine.

The captain is not bound to present this list a second time, nor to carry it with him; he ought to deposit it in the hands of the officers of the marine, and it is after that deposit of the role and the completion of the duties required of him, by the form, that the passport is delivered to him.

The passport in the hands of the officers prove that the captain has complied with all the maritime regulations of his country, in the same manner that passports, with which travellers provide themselves for leaving France, attest that they have submitted to all the forms required by the laws of the Republic.

If the role of equipage were necessary, the 27th article would have expressed it, but when it speaks only of a Passport according to the form, which it requires only to be deposited with the officers of the marine in America, it is obvious that the Americans are within the rule, when provided with the passport.

Such are the ideas of this judicious writer; and if he is right, the usual form of the passport is defective. According to his ideas, the Role of Equipage should be deposited at the Custom-House, and the passport should express that it is deposited. These explanations make the form of the passport intelligible; whereas without these preliminaries, and a description of them in the passport, a great part of the form now used in the sea letter has no use or meaning at all.—On these points however it is the business of Government to decide.

PARIS. (Kentucky) October 14.

A gentleman lately from Illinois, has been so obliging as to furnish us with the following very important intelligence: That Mr. Ellicot and Gen. Gayoso have come upon amicable terms. The fort at the Natchez is given up, and the commissioners have set about extending the boundary line. He mentions also, that the Spaniards have not 10,000 regular troops in Lower and Upper Louisiana.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 6.

We have received accounts that after Commodore Barney had arrived at Port de Paix, when chased in by some British cruisers, he was immediately arrested by the orders of Gen. Touissant, and sent to the Cape for trial, on a charge of being concerned with Santhouax. His flag was taken down, and hoisted on board of another frigate.

NOTICE.

ON the 13th, 14th and 15th of December, will be the semi-annual examination at the Pittsborough Academy. After the examination of each day, will be delivered, several select pieces in prose and verse, which will be followed by vocal music and an invocation to the Deity. The business of the 13th and 15th, will be closed by plays, to be performed by the young gentlemen of the Academy.

By order of the Trustees,

October 28.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOVEMBER 18.

The ship Maria, Capt. Foster, arrived at Charleston on the 9th inst. in 40 days from Liverpool, which she left on the 29th of September, brought London papers to the 27th, and copied in the Charleston City Gazette; from which we have detailed the most important foreign intelligence.

The majority of the French Directory have determined to reduce the number of Kings of France, from five to three, and have therefore arrested and driven into banishment two of their own body, Barthelemy and Carnot, and 52 of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, in which number is included General Pichegrin.

The English accounts contain nothing of what most nearly concerns Americans, relative to the disposition of the three Kings of France towards the U. States.

The negotiation at Lisle between England and France, has likewise been broken off by order of the French Kings, and Lord Malmesbury has returned to London.

The negotiation between the Emperor of Germany and France has been broken off; The Emperor is already prepared for the re-commencement of hostilities, and the three French Kings have published a Proclamation, requiring the armies to begin anew the work of slaughter.

The Kings continue to keep their capitol in hot water; Paris is in continual convulsions and confusion, the military have constant employ in surrounding the council halls, and in pursuing and arresting all persons obnoxious to Barras & Co.

The French, Spanish and Dutch fleets are still blockaded, by Lord Bridport, Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Duncan.

Our Commissioners, General Pinckney and Marshall had not arrived at Paris on the 24th of September, but were momentarily expected.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 15th September.

RIOU, addressed the Council on the connexion between the Republic and the United States of America. He said "that the retrograde movement which was leading them to royalty was put an end to. I thank the Directory for having broken the fetters which were every day forging, and for not having made use of one faction for the purpose of destroying another. Republicans every moment ought to be employed in obtaining Peace. All the acts of our legislature since the first Prairial, ought to be, if not abolished, at least with caution. I come to speak to you upon a subject upon which attempts have been made to mislead you; I mean, the decree of the 12th Ventose, relative to our intercourse with the United States. These men you have annihilated were attached to the aristocratical Republic of Genoa and Venice. They assisted the English, and converted the Americans. It is notorious that the passports of the President of the United States are distributed in London. The Directory then were justified in decreeing that every ship which did not produce its Muster Roll should be treated as an enemy's ship, and that every American sailor taken in an English ship should be treated as a Pirate according to the clauses of the Treaty of Alliance in 1778.

"The Directory have only done their duty, and the English were possessed of that right of which Passoret by his motion of the 26th Thermidor endeavoured to deprive the Directory. I move that there is no occasion to deliberate upon the motion of Passoret, and that the committee appointed upon that subject be dissolved. The Council agreed to his motion, and his speech was ordered to be printed.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

dol. c.		dol. c.	
Tobacco, per cwt.	7	Hemp, per cwt.	7
Flour, per barrel,	7	Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, per gal.	2 0
Corn, per bushel,	45	W. India do. 2d do.	1 60
Pease, do.	70	Northward do.	1 20
Wheat, do.	1 30	Country brandy	1 25
Butter, per lb.	15	Molass, s.	1 00
Lard, none.	—	Brown Sugar, per lb.	20
Bacon,	15	Loaf do. do.	40
Tallow, do.	10	Coffee, do.	40
Eees wax, do.	25	Iron, do.	9
Deer skins, do.	20	Salt per bushel,	1 0
Cotton in seed,	5	Pork,	13 75
Flax seed,	1 10	Green do.	5
Beef,	6		

HOWARD & COCHRAN,

Have for Sale,
A few sets of elegant CHINA, inferior ditto,
Crates assorted Liverpool WARE,
GLASS WARE,
Jamaica and West-India RUM,
Coarse and Fine SALT,
COFFEE and SUGAR,
IRON, suitable for Waggon-Tire,
Negroes Coarse SHOES, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, November 18. 87 3

Advertisements omitted this week, will be carefully attended to in our next.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at his stores in Wilmington and this place, a large and general assortment of GOOD, suitable to the season. He has also on hand,

- Queens WARE, in Crates and Hhds
- Sheet TIN in Boxes,
- Best London PORTER in Bottles,
- London Particular Madeira WINE,
- London Market ditto,
- Sherry ditto,
- Best Liverpool Ground SALT,
- Ditto Allum ditto,
- West-India RUM,
- New-England ditto,
- Best Holland GIN,
- Refined SUGAR in small loaves,
- Best Muscovado ditto.
- Bohea, Souchong, Green and Hyson TEAS,
- COFFEE, &c. &c.

All of which he will dispose of in wholesale or retail, on moderate terms for Cash or Produce.
ROBERT ADAM.

Fayetteville, November 17.

87 4

G O O D S.

JUST received and for sale by OLIVER and NATHAN PEARCE, at their store next door to Messieurs Urquhart & Macfarlane, the following articles, viz.

- Russia and Sweden Iron, flat and square bars;
 - Northward and West-India Rum and Gin by the hhd. or barrel;
 - Wines by the cask;
 - Pepper and Allspice by the bag;
 - Chocolate per box;
 - fresh Lisbon Lemons, per box or dozen;
 - Sweet Oil in flasks;
 - a quantity of Northward Cheese;
 - China in boxes;
 - Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Salt, Peach Brandy, Whiskey and Cordons;
 - Nutmegs and Cloves;
 - India Lacquered Ware, consisting of Tea-Trays, ovelant and Waiters, and tea Caddies;
 - Tin and japanned Ware, Stone ditto;
 - Brass Andirons and Candlesticks;
 - Necklaces, Penials, Cords and Tassels, Gold and Silver Cord, Breast Pins;
 - Umbrellas;
 - Violins—
- together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware and Groceries. Any of the above articles they will dispose of cheap for Cash or the Produce of the country.
Fayetteville Nov 18. 87 tf

T O B E S O L D,

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the district of Edenton, at public auction in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday the 2d of December next, A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 1498 acres, the property of Mess. Bell, Smith & Co and Smith, Bell and Co, lying in the county of Wake, within a few miles of the city of Raleigh, and on the waters of Crabtree and Swift creeks, adjoining the lands of John Bradford and Nathaniel Jones, Esq. This land is of excellent quality for tobacco, wheat and corn, well watered, and in a healthy situation. If agreeable to the purchasers, it will be divided into two or more tracts, and may be viewed on application to N. Jones, Esq. of the Cross-Roads.—Twelve months credit will be given, on bond with security.
87 FREDERICK RAMCKE.

WILLIAM CAMP,

SADLER, HARNESS and CAP MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand, and is making up at his manufactory in the city of Raleigh, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles of every description, on the most improved plan; a complete assortment of plated, polished and tinned, Portsmouth, half-guard, pelhamsharp and fustle Bridles, with suitable furniture; Martingales with collars, plated Hooks, Slides, Buckles and Tips; Saddle-Bags, Valices and Portmantuas.

Coach and Chaise Harness in the newest taste, with the most fashionable furniture; Waggon Harness, &c. Horsemen's Caps, Holsters, Half Covers, &c. All which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

He has also received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Saddle and Harness Furniture and Ironmongery, which he will retail on reasonable terms.
November 13. 87 4

MR. GODWIN respects attend the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, who have favoured him with their children to his DANCING SCHOOL, and gives notice, that he shall move his family to Fayetteville to reside during the winter, and shall open a DAY and an EVENING SCHOOL, for young Gentlemen, until the last of April next.
Pittsborough, Nov 14. 87 tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, to those who have any demands against the Estate of ARCHIBALD M'KAY, sen. deceased, to present their accounts without delay for payment; and all those who stand indebted, either by bond, note or open account to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.
October 15. 85 3

GATHARINE M'KAY, Executrix