



GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

CONTINUED.

IN SENATE—Dec. 2.

Mr. FRASER said, the Resolutions on the table were of momentous importance...

Mr. F. did not mean to follow the gentleman from Orange through the whole of his remarks...

It may be said, that the proposed mode of electing the Governor is more conformable than the present to Republican principles...

His Catholic Majesty and the U. States of America, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence...

On the Resolution providing for the election of the Sheriffs by the people, he should say but little...

And in respect to the Judges, is it possible that the Gentleman can be serious in recommending such a mode of displacing a Judge?

Again, When the Legislature shall pass an unconstitutional law, to whom are we to look for redress?

The gentleman from Orange had enumerated a number of States which had held Conventions for the purpose of amending their Constitutions...

Suppose a Convention is held, do Gentlemen suppose that the scale of Eastern and Western power will be so equally balanced that neither will preponderate?

stitution would become a foot-ball for the populace. We should have no check on the Convention; and the power might therefore be greatly abused...

Debate to be continued.

SPANISH TREATY.

The following Project of a Treaty, appears amongst the documents communicated with the Message of the President to Congress...

Project of a Treaty delivered by Don Luis De Onis to the Secretary of State, 9th February, 1819.

[Translation, sent by Don Luis de Onis.]

His Catholic Majesty and the U. States of America, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence...

With this intention, his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Don Luis de Onis Gonalles y Vara, Lord of the town of Rayacas, perpetual Regidor of the corporation of the city of Salamanca...

I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and their citizens...

II. His Catholic Majesty, desiring to give a distinguished proof of his friendship to the United States, cedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him...

III. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, places, public squares, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings which are not the property of some private individual...

IV. That at no time whatever there may be any dispute or mistake in the boundaries, which shall separate, in future, the territories of his Catholic Majesty and those of the United States...

ty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, forever; as also the islands in the river Sabina, Red River of Natchitoches, Arkansas; and Multnomah...

V. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor...

VI. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects...

VII. The inhabitants of the two provinces aforesaid, and those in all the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the U. S. by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the U. S. as soon as possible...

VIII. The territories of the two Floridas, which at the time of the cession, which is to be made of them to the U. S. should be occupied by the troops or authorities of the Republic, shall be delivered to the commissioners which his Catholic Majesty, or the Captain-General of the Havana, may send for that purpose...

IX. All the grants of lands made by his Catholic Majesty, or by his legitimate authorities, in the aforesaid territories of the two Floridas, and others which his Majesty cedes to the U. S. shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid, excepting those grants which may have been made after the 24th Jan. of last year...

X. The two contracting parties, animated by the most sincere desire of conciliation, and with a view of eradicating all the dissensions which have existed between them, and to secure that good harmony which they desire perpetually to maintain with each other...

The renunciation of the U. States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th August, 1802.

2. To all claims of prizes made by French privateers and condemned by French Consuls within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans.

4. And to all the claims of citizens of the U. States upon the government of Spain, in which the interposition of the government of the U. States may have been solicited before the date of this treaty...

The renunciation of his Catholic Majesty extends—

1. To all the injuries mentioned in the convention of 11th August, 1802.

2. To the sums which his Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, fitted out and equipped at New-York.

4. To the revenue collected by the U. States in the territories of Florida that have been occupied by their troops, and to the indemnities which his Catholic Majesty is entitled to for the injuries caused to his royal crown by those invasions.

Finally, to all claims of subjects of H. C. M. upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited, before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his H. M. or to the Minister in the U. States.

August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, are annulled in that part which relates to the payment of the injuries which the U. States and their citizens claim; it being agreed between the two high contracting parties, that these injuries shall be paid integrally, by the U. States, from the proceeds of the public or crown lands of the two Floridas & other territories ceded by H. C. M. in this Treaty...

XII. The treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in all, and each one, of its articles, excepting the 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the second clause of the 22d article, which, having been altered by this Treaty, are no longer valid.

XIII. In order to avoid frauds, and the great evils which arise from concealing the destination of vessels, by clearing out in general terms for the West Indies, Spanish Maine, Europe, &c. the two high contracting parties have agreed, that in future, all merchant vessels belonging to their respective subjects or citizens shall be cleared out for a specified port, either at their respective custom-houses, or in those of other powers from whose ports said vessels may depart in continuation of their primitive voyage...

XIV. In case there shall be just cause to suspect the character of the vessels, or which should not be cleared out for a specified port, as is stipulated in the preceding article, or that the cargo belongs to enemies of either of the contracting parties, whose governments do not recognize the principle that the flag covers the property, or which shall consist of articles of contraband of war, such vessels may be detained and sent to the nearest and most convenient port to which the ship of war or privateer that may have detained such a vessel, belongs; where she shall be adjudged agreeably to the law of nations, and the practice established by other maritime powers.

XV. Both contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective merchant vessels, have agreed that the sailors who shall desert from their vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up at the instance of the consul, who shall prove, nevertheless, that the deserters belong to the vessel that claim them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their nation, that is to say, that the Spanish consul in an American port shall exhibit the roll of the vessel; and the American consul in a Spanish port the document known by the name of articles; and if the name of the deserter or deserters who are claimed, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall be arrested, held in custody, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.

XVI. His Catholic Majesty having condescended to make the cessions to the U. States which are specified in the present Treaty, in compliment to the United States, with the object of cancelling all claims they have demanded of the royal crown, the U. States will certify, in due form, that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may claim from France the return of this amount.

XVII. It being mutually advantageous to the commerce of Spain and of the U. States, to facilitate the communication between both nations for a limited time, in the territories ceded by this treaty, until they can agree upon the regulations

relating to commerce, which may be best adapted to favor the same, the two high contracting parties agree that Spanish vessels which may arrive loaded solely with the produce or manufactures of Spain, directly from the ports or colonies, shall be admitted into all the ports of the two Floridas that may be lawfully open to the trade of other nations, for the space of twelve years, without paying more duties for their produce or merchandise, nor greater tonnage duty, than what are paid by vessels of the U. States.

XVIII. The present treaty shall not be in force until ratified, in due form, by the contracting parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of friendship and limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at Washington, this — day of February, 1819.

Whilst directing the attention of our readers to the above Treaty, (say the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer) we cannot forbear noticing one fact connected with its negotiation, and non-ratification. It, say some commentators, the Spanish Minister had full power and authority for what he did, his sovereign is bound to ratify the Treaty. We now have a copy of this power, granted by the King of Spain to Don Luis de Onis; and to shew how conclusive that document is on this point, we subjoin a quotation from it:

"I (the King) have granted, and by these presents do grant to you full power, in the most ample form, to treat, of yourself, and without other intermediate authority, with such person or persons as may be authorized by the President of the U. S. and on the principles of the most perfect equality and justice, to conclude and sign a Treaty of Amity, whereby past differences may be adjusted, and a firm & lasting peace established between the two governments. Obliging ourselves, as we do hereby oblige ourselves, and promise, on the word of a King, to approve, ratify, and fulfil, and to cause to be inviolably observed, and fulfilled, whatsoever may be stipulated, and signed by you; to which intent and purpose I grant you all authority and full power, in the most ample form, thereby, and of right required."

After this, it is presumed we shall hear no more surmises of a defect of power in Don Luis de Onis to conclude a Treaty which his Sovereign was bound, by the most sacred ties, to ratify.

BEWARE OF THE SWINDLER.

HE went off from Caswell County, N. C. on Thursday night the 18th of this instant, some time in the night. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee. He has gone away very considerably in debt, besides what he owes me, which is about Forty or Fifty Dollars. The swindler is known by the name of DAVID BE L, and his wife and family with him. The said Beil is about forty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a very dark complexion, drinks spirits very freely, fond of gambling, but a very bad hand at it. All persons will do well to be guarded against him.

S. COCHRAN.

Caswell Count. Nov. 26. 53 3w

Richmond, Va. Raleigh, N. C. &c. &c. From Philadelphia.

ARE respectfully informed, that the nearest route from Philadelphia to Richmond and Raleigh, N. C. is through the City of Washington.

The fare on the route is certainly as good as can be found on any Line in the U. States; nor has this Line been interrupted by a single failure during the summer. Passengers go South from Washington City, every day except the Sabbath.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22. 55 6w

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are notified that the Eighth Instalment of the original Capital, and the Fourth of the Subscription of Dec. 1818, of \$10 on each and every Share is, pursuant to an order of the President and Directors, required to be paid to JOHN W. WHITE, Treasurer, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 27th day of January, 1820; and that the provisions of the Charter will be enforced upon every delinquent.

JOHN CLARK, Pres't. Fayetteville, Oct. 12. 47 1/27

BLANK BONDS &c. For sale at this office.