able compared with that of 10 per cent. on the latter. The difference constitutes the gain of Britain; and so far as this difference goes does it infringe the spirit of the Treaty, which, as expressed in the preamble to the 11th article, declares, "that the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing such duty *as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty* not payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods, when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels."

The act of Parliament manifestly goes further, and does more than that which is adequate to countervail the difference of duty.

But this is not the place for discussing the fairness of the measures of the British government. Be they right or wrong, they do exist, and are enforced.

Their effects, it is apprehended, may be prejudicial, if not ruinous to a large portion of our carrying trade. For instance, take the article of tobacco. One shilling and six pence sterling per 100 weight is imposed on this article imported into England in American vessels beyond that which is imposed on it when imported in British vessels. This gives a decided superiority to British vessels. The same effect will apply, with variation, to all our bulky articles, the transportation of which constitutes the great mass of our carrying trade.

View the effects of our discriminating duty of 10 per cent. It operates upon articles exported from England, the whole mass of which would employ but a fraction of our shipping. The utmost that we can accomplish by it is the carrying to our ports in our own vessels the fabrics of England; while she accomplishes the entire carrying of our whole exports to her own ports.

What steps, it may be deemed proper to adopt, it is difficult to say. The evil is a great one; and seems to require a proportionate remedy. It may, however, not be improper to inquire whether, as the object of that part of the treaty under which the countervailing duties are laid by Britain evidently, in its spirit as well as letter, is the equalization of duties, and as the British duties, are expressly laid to countervail our discriminating duties, from these considerations it may be enquired whether the entire revocation of our discriminating duties would not completely supersede their countervailing duties.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber at his Store on East Capitol street, four doors east of Mr. Stelle's Hotel.

SOFT shelled almonds, China oranges, lemons, figs and raisins, with almost every article in the grocery line.—Also a neat assortment of dry goods suitable for the present season, and a quantity of double flint glass, Liverpool, and stone wares.

WILLIAM EMACK.

Dec. 23. ep3t

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC SALE,

At the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 5 o'clock in the evening on the fourth Thursday, viz. 28th of January next,

THE brick house formerly occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Semmes, on a credit of six, nine, and twelve months. Negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, payable at the bank of Columbia or Alexandria, to be given at the time of sale. An unquestionable title will be made, and the papers laid before the purchasers. Any person desirous of purchasing this very desirable and valuable property at private sale in the mean time, may know the terms by applying to either of the subscribers.

PHILIP B. KEY,
WILLIAM THORNTON.

Dec. 23, 1801. ep3t

B. T. LONGBOTHOM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

LATE pupil to Mr. Whitewood of London, having practiced that Art with much success in Jamaica, offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington. He may be consulted at Mr. Stelle's Hotel. He will attend any lady or gentleman at their respective residence; and to prevent mistakes, such as honor him with their commands are requested to let the same be in writing.

He has for sale a Dentifrice of superior quality to those generally sold, but recommends it only (as all Dentifrices should be) to such as have been attended by a Dentist, or whose mouths from being in a healthy state, require but the common mode of cleaning.

Dec 23. ep3t

JOHN BARNES,

High-street, George-Town, has lately imported a general assortment of

FRESH TEAS,

WINES, Cogniac brandy and Jamaica spirits,
Pennington's double, single and lump segars,
Fine spices, coffee and chocolate,
Spermaceti and mould candles,
Almonds, prunes, raisins, and Barcelona nuts,
Olives, capers, anchovies, and best sweet oil.
New-York pickled oysters in pots, and Nova-Scotia smoaked herring in kegs,
Fine hams and Jersey cheese by the quantity.

With a general assortment of gentlemen's fashionable hats and trimmings, stationary, English and American playing cards, Pasteboard and wrapping paper, canes, whips, spectacles, morocco pocket books, Spanish segars, &c.

Dec. 23. 12w3t

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention for terminating certain differences, which had arisen between the United States of America and the French Republic, was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which convention so ratified is in the form following:

JOHN ADAMS

President of the United States of America—To all and singular to whom these presents shall come GREETING—

WHEREAS a certain Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, the honorable Oliver Ellsworth, William Richardson Davie, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, their envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, the citizens Joseph Bonaparte, Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, and Pierre Louis Rœderer, at Paris, on the 30th day of September last past, which convention, is word for word, as follows to wit:

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France, and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat upon those differences, and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said republic, the Citizens Joseph Bonaparte, ex-Ambassador at Rome and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of Marine; and Pierre Louis Rœderer, Member of the National Institute of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Interior: and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, has appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davie, late Governor of the State of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full and mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles.

Article I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th February 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negociate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

Art. III. The public ships, which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications, shall be restored.

Art. IV. Property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proofs of ownership: viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

"*To all who shall see these presents,*

GREETING:

"It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port, and haven of and bound for and laden with after that his ship has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her; whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the [French Republic or the United States] during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of anno Domini "

And this passport will be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of a year.—Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed and whither she is bound, so that the forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such passport or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the general usage of nations. Proof with respect to other than merchant ships shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention. And if, from the date of the said signature, any property shall be condemned contrary to the intent of the said convention, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained; the property so condemned shall without delay be restored or paid for.

Art. V. The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

Art. VI. Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports as those of the nation the most favoured; and, in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation.

Art. VII. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be at liberty to dispose by testament, donation, or otherwise, of their goods, moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the French Republic in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods, moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as they shall think proper. The citizens and inhabitants of either of the two countries, who shall be heirs of goods, moveable or immoveable, in the other, shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; & the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or *ab intestato*, shall be exempt from every duty whatever in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain strangers from the exercise of the rights of property with respect to real estate, such real estate may be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

Art. VIII. To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that, in case a war should break out between the two nations, which God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war shall be allowed to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty, to withdraw themselves with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away or sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects, much less their persons be seized, during such term of six months; on the contrary, passports, which shall be valid for a time necessary for their return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away, or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects. And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them or their effects, by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

Art. IX. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Art. X. It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party may except such place, as may be thought proper, from the residence of those agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be accepted in the usual forms by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been accepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favored nations.

Art. XI. The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities and towns of the United States, no other, or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nations most favored are, or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said states to another, or in going to and from the same from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy. And the citizens of the United States shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their property and persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation and commerce.

Art. XII. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandize, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under the several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel, so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. XIII. In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination, gun-powder, salpetre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops; all the above articles, whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

Art. XIV. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. XV. On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, shall be confiscated without distinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy, before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. XVI. The merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports, but likewise their certificates, shewing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Art. XVII. And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed, that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neuter, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similar to those described in the same article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other; for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expresly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is expresly agreed by the contrac-