

...for acts done subsequent to the ratification of this treaty.

IX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitution herein before stipulated, it is agreed, that the same shall take place in Europe within (one month) in Africa and America within (three months) and in Asia within (six months) after the ratification of the present treaty.

X. For preventing the revival of the hostilities which have been ended in the territories to be restored by virtue of this treaty, it is agreed, that the judgments in prize causes pronounced in the last report, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

XI. The decision of the prizes and seizures of ships and their cargoes taken at sea or seized in the ports of their country, prior to the hostilities, shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures. And in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may be made at sea after the signing of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British channel and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall be restored on each side. That the term shall be one month from the British channel and the North seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary islands, as far as the Equinoctial line or Equator;—three months from the Equator to any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope and the eastward of Cape Horn.—And lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or any more particular description of time or place.

XII. The allies of the two parties, that is to say, her most faithful majesty, as ally of his Britannic majesty, and his catholic majesty and the Batavian republic as allies of the French republic, shall be invited by the two contracting parties to accede to this peace on the terms and conditions specified in the three following articles; the execution of which the said two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, being thereto respectively authorized by their above-mentioned allies:—And the two contracting parties further agree, that if their allies respectively shall not have acceded within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the party refusing to accede, shall not receive from its ally any aid or succour of any nature, during the further continuance of the war.

XIII. His Britannic majesty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his Catholic majesty on the footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of which shall remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic majesty.

XIV. His Britannic majesty is like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian republic on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of which shall remain to his Britannic majesty in full sovereignty, and of which shall be ceded to his majesty in exchange for

In consideration of these restitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic majesty, all property belonging to the prince of Orange in the month of December 1794, and which has been seized and confiscated since that period, shall be restored to him or a full equivalent in the money given him for the same. And the French republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compensation for the loss of his offices and dignity in the United Provinces; and the persons who have been imprisoned or banished, or whose property has been sequestered or confiscated in the said republic, on account of their attachment to the interests of the house of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, shall be released, and shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reside therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themselves to the laws and constitution there established.

XV. The French republic engages to conclude a definitive peace with her most faithful majesty on the same footing, of the state of possession before the war, and without any further demand or burthenome condition being made on either side.

XVI. All the stipulations contained in this treaty, respecting the time and manner of making the restitutions therein mentioned, and all the privileges thereby referred to the inhabitants or proprietors in the islands or territories restored or ceded, shall apply in like manner to the restitutions to be made by virtue of any of the three last articles, viz. the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth, except in those instances where the same may be derogated from by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

XVII. All former treaties of peace between the respective parties, to whom the said three articles relate, and which substituted and were in force at the commencement of hostilities between them respectively, shall be renewed, except in such instances only where the same may be derogated from by mutual consent; and the articles of this treaty for the restoration of prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and the decision relative to prizes and seizures, shall equally apply to the respective parties to whom the said articles relate, and shall be held to be in full force between them, as soon as they shall respectively and in due form have acceded to this treaty.

XVIII. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties named in this treaty, on the rights, properties, or debts of individuals belonging to any other of the said parties shall be taken off, and the property of what

ever laid shall be restored in the fullest manner to the lawful owners, or just compensation be made for it. And all complaints of injury done to private property which belonged to individuals at the periods of the commencement of hostilities respectively, between the said parties, viz. Great-Britain and Portugal on the one side and France Spain, and Holland on the other, and which they ought, according to the usual practice & laws of nations, to receive at the period of peace, shall be received heard and decided in the respective courts of justice of the different parties; and full justice therein shall be done by each of the said parties to the subjects and people of the other, in the same manner as to their own subjects or people.

And if any complaints should arise respecting the execution of this article, which complaints shall not be settled by mutual agreement between the respective governments within twelve months after the same shall have been preferred to them, the same shall be determined to them by sworn commissioners to be appointed on each side, with power to call in an arbitrator of any different nation; and the decision of the said commissioners shall be binding, and without appeal.

XIX. His Britannic majesty and the French republic promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XX. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in between the contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, &c.

LISBON, September 27.

We have been on the point of experiencing a revolution, or an attempt at one.—A Brabenter, named Serge, employed in the fortrefs of Ceuta, had been denounced to the police; it was determined to take him up, but he put an end to his existence the moment when he was to be seized. In his possession was found the plan of a conspiracy, whose object was nothing less than to massacre all the royal family, and to operate a revolution in Portugal. Persons of the first importance are implicated in the affair.

C O N G R E S S .

H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S .

FRIDAY—JANUARY 5.

The bill for the payment of interest on a certificate due to General Kosciuszko, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dwight Foster made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Samuel Loudon, which was concurred in by the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the secretary of war, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 28th ult. relative to the running of the line of experiment from Clinch river to Chihowee mountain, by order of the governor of the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, which they read.

Mr. N. Smith moved the usual order of printing.

Mr. W. C. Claiborne hoped the motion would not be agreed to, as it would unnecessarily protract the business. That though the report was very long, most of it was irrelevant to the enquiry which had been made, which only was to know whether the line of experiment was run by the authority of the United States. This fact, he said, must appear at once evident, and the house was as well prepared to discuss the subject, as they could be when their report was printed. He hoped, therefore, further delay would not take place with respect to the situation of these distressed and injured people—a situation which must be lamented by all who could feel for deep distress.

After a few other observations (and being informed by the Clerk, on enquiry, that the report might be printed by Monday) the motion was agreed to, and the report was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the remonstrance and petition of the state of Tennessee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a report from the secretary of war of the 30th December, stating that the five clerks at present employed in the war-office, to whom were paid the following annual salaries, viz. 2000, 2000, two of 750, and one of 400, were insufficient to do the present business, and wishing a larger appropriation, to enable him to increase the number. Referred to the committee of revival and unfinished business.

Mr. Dawson presented the petition of Edmund Brooke, a soldier in the late war, praying for balance of pay, commutation and bounty of lands. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the consideration of the business respecting the expediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts.

Mr. Havens called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the execution of the act relative to foreign coins; which motion being agreed to.

Mr. Kittera renewed his motion for striking out all the words following the date, which was carried 46 to 39.

Mr. Rutledge looked upon the measure as harmful, but unnecessary, and therefore he should oppose it. He believed it had been given in a former debate, that the treasury had been strained for money, that it could not comply with the terms of the act, except the secretary had suffered the creditors of government to wait for their money, until it could be re-coinced, which, in his opinion, he wisely determined not to do. If the gentleman from New-York tho't any alteration or change of the laws relative to the mint necessary, and wished for a revision or amendment of them, his object would be more readily attained by moving for a committee to enquire into, and report upon, the state of that department than by the resolution he had offered. Whatever might have been intended by the mover of it, the latter particularly did imply a censure upon the conduct of the treasury department; that being struck out of the resolution was only objectionable as being without any object; it would do no more, if agreed to, than being before congress, officially, from the treasury department, information which had been given, in a former debate, by members of the committee on foreign coin, and which they had obtained at the treasury department.

Mr. Venable said, he was upon the committee appointed to report upon the subject of foreign coin. At that time, he found it necessary to make some enquiry of the secretary of the treasury, how it had happened that the law in question had not been carried into effect. The reasons given, were those assigned by the gentleman just sat down. He believed there was another reason. The money received in all the out ports was not sent to the treasury in cash, but in notes. Very little cash he believed, came into the treasury. It was true the paper received would command cash from the banks, and if it could have been got back in time from the mint, it might have been obtained and sent there. If official information on this point were wished, it could certainly be got; but he thought if any thing was done, it would be better to revise the business generally.

Mr. Nicholas said, there was a proposition committed to a committee of the whole house, for providing for what was intended to have been produced by means of this law. It was supposed that this law would have produced bullion enough, and that the quantity of coin issued from the Mint would have reduced the circulation of foreign coins to a mere trifle. The house had been told it had not been convenient for the Secretary of the treasury to send foreign coin to the mint; but it was not known to a certainty why this had not been done; whether it was from the tardiness of that mint, or from the inability of the treasury. No one could say whether this law could be carried into effect in future. The only way in which this could be ascertained, was by the enquiry proposed.

Mr. Gallatin believed, if the gentlemen who objected to this resolution would recur to the situation of this business, they would withdraw their opposition. The report of the committee appointed on the subject of the mint last year, which, not having been acted upon, had been referred to a committee of the whole this session, and might any day be called up for consideration, that report proposed the passing of a resolution appropriating dollars for the purchase of bullion. This resolution was predicated upon a supposition that the act in question had not, and could not be carried into effect. But the reason assigned for this supposition was now removed, as it was founded upon the ground of the President's not having issued his proclamation to determine the time when the coining at the mint began. That proclamation had now been issued, and he wished to know whether there was yet a necessity for an appropriation; he wished to know how far the law had been executed, what had prevented its execution, and whether in future it could be executed. If it were found by the information which should be received, that hereafter all the foreign coin which comes into the treasury may be sent into the mint, there would be no necessity for an appropriation; but if this regulation could not be carried into effect, the law ought to be repealed, and an appropriation made.

Mr. Otis said the reasons which had been given in favour of adopting this resolution, were, in his opinion, reasons against it.—Though he believed the law never could be literally executed, he believed it had been virtually executed.—It was allowed, that before the report of last session, there was sufficient reason for not carrying the law into effect; and since that time, it appeared by the mint report, that upwards of 50,000 dollars had been sent to the mint from the Bank of the United States, which he supposed was a large proportion of the cash received by the treasury in crowns, and of course, proved that the act had been executed since that time. He believed the law could not be literally executed, because the notes of the Bank of the United States were made a tender for all monies due to the government, and it was well known that all money transactions, particularly where there were banks, were mostly carried on in notes. It might be said, these notes were representatives of specie, and that specie might be got for them; but if government were always to call upon the Bank of the United States for specie for their notes, where would be the use of making them legal tender? But if the bank were to be called upon for specie, when they knew it were intended to send crowns to the mint, they would make payment in dollars. Upon the whole, as there seemed to be some contrariety between this law and the bank law making the paper of the United States lawful tender, it would be best to refer the business to a select committee to have it properly digested, and not single out this particular, so as to cast a reflection upon the treasury department.

Mr. Nicholas said, he had before declared he had no intention of casting a censure upon the treasury department. The gentleman asserted the law had been virtually executed, for two reasons; first, because the revenues being chiefly paid in bank paper, it had nothing to operate upon.—

This was a strange way of executing a law. The gentleman would admit, if one arrangement in a law interfered with another, it must wait until the manner of conducting business at this bank, but it out of the power of the treasury to execute the law, it might be necessary to enter into some stipulation, as to the proportion, of French crowns which they should refund to the government, in consideration of the deposits which were made with them. The gentleman's other argument was a very extraordinary one, that because the Bank of the United States had sent the value of 50,000 dollars, in French crowns to the mint, on its own account, the law had been virtually executed. But, even supposing these crowns could be considered as coming from the treasury, he wished to know what would be the future operation of the law, which information the resolution was calculated to produce.

Mr. Kittera said the latter part of the resolution having been done away, which to him was very objectionable, he should not oppose the remainder. If any gentleman wished for information from any department of the government to enable him to legislate upon a question, he should never be against it. He believed their laws would be more consistent, if more frequent calls were made.

The motion was put and carried without a division.

(Remainder of the proceedings in our next.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore, near Indian River, State of Delaware; December 30, 1797."

"Sir,
"You may inform the concerned, that the ship John's saw was taken up this morning and secured in Indian River—and that the whole of the brig Gratitudine's cargo, consisting of Molasses, Sugar in boxes, &c. is entirely saved, and that the brig is in tolerable good condition, considering how she has been handled; and with timely attention yet be launched into her element. The crew has abandoned her, and the inspector of the revenue is saving such materials as are likely to be swept off in case of a gale of wind: the above mentioned brig was beached, Thursday morning 21st inst. from the Havannah to Philadelphia; her cargo taken out, sale made by the captain of some articles, and the whole advertised to be disposed of, before report or entry, or the duties being paid or secured;—this looks a little democratical."

List of Exiles from France, landed at Cayenne, November 21, 1797.

Anarc Daniel Lafond Ladebat, late deputy, aged 56 years	50
Francis Barthelemy, late member of the Executive Directory	30
Jean Etienne Larue	30
Francois Barbe Marbois, late deputy	50
Helzire Barthelemy la Villa Hernois, late deputy	43
Pierre Ramel, ex-militaire	39
Jean Rovere, ex-deputy	49
Charles Puchegr, ex-deputy	36
Francois Aubry, ditto	49
Etienne Merinais, ditto	57
Charles Ablet Brotier, mathematician	45
Troncon de Coudray, ex-deputy	45
Willor Militaire, ditto	40
Bourdon de L'Ofie, ditto	37
J. B. Desfontaines, inspector of the police	45
Marcus Tellier, Barthelemy's servant	40

Cayenne, November 15, 1797.

Died, on Wednesday morning last, the rev. Dr. Duchee, of this city.

—Thursday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, wife of Mr. William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department.

Married—at Bridgewater, on the 16th inst. Capt. Thomson Baxter, of Quincy, Et. 66, to Miss Ann Whitman, of the former place, Et. 37, after a long and tedious courtship of 28 years, which have borne with uncommon fortitude!

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, January 5.

VESSELS entered and cleared at the Custom-House, New-York, from foreign ports, for the year 1797.

	lbs.	sq.	bks.	hgs.	schs.	sts.	Tot.
Entered	236	25	9	280	284	75	899
During '96	-	-	-	-	-	-	988
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Cleared	193	11	12	240	289	80	895
During '96	-	-	-	-	-	-	980
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	85

Coasters entered during the same period, 1727 Do. cleared, 1298

[Q.—If New-York has been fraternized out of 89 vessels, how many mult the United States have lost? Or, if the same difference exists elsewhere in commerce, what is the result?—An answer will require a great many figures.]

Ship	ARRIVED	Days
Star, London	77	
Aerial, Bourdeaux	68	
Brig Mary Ann, Henry, Nantz	56	
John, Charleston	20	
Amazon, Jones, C. N. Mole	20	
Schr. Polly, Shaw, Savannah	44	
John, Hispaniola	44	
Neptune, Aux-Cayes	44	
Maia, Robinson Crusoe, Hispaniola	20	
Yearman, C. N. Mole	19	
Huntress, Fitch, Savannah	16	
Sloop Eliza, St Thomas	37	
And a number of vessels below.		
By the sch. Dispatch, from N. Orleans.		
Let the ship Tanager, M.ey. Sch. F. edrick, Cunningham; who arrived from N. York Nov. 26. Schr. Americana, Surges, from the Havanna. Ship Christina, Rain from N. York. Sailed in company, brig Flora, Bowers, for the Havannah.		

Dec. 21st Cape Florida, 110x: an English frigate, in lat. 17 long. 70.

Dec. 21, discovered a wreck, light wood and calm prevented their board it.

Star, New-York.—We have dreadful accounts of the consequences of the gale on Friday night. By a gentleman who came passenger in the Tachis packet, from Dublin we learn that the whole of their passage from Holyhead was through wrecks of various descriptions and all the vessels they saw were employed in picking up different articles consisting of coffee, cotton, butter, &c. Some of the latter articles was in small full bound firkins, and "Coles & Wood, May 1797" marked on them.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The King of Prussia is said to be in a very critical state of health—unable to sign the last dispatches to his Minister at Paris. His Successor is a young man of 23! What a change must there, or will there not be in the Prussian Cabinet!

Legende, ex-deputy in the N. Convention, and since member of the Council of Elders, died a short time since.

On the 23d of October, James Dunn, was tried at Dublin, and found guilty of an intention, with others, of taking away the life of the Rt. Hon. Henry Lasnes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton.

Accidents.—A son of Mr. F. Bonnel, of Chatham, N. Jersey, was lately killed in attempting to dislodge a tree he was felling.

Near Rahway, a son of James Wynant was thrown from an off-saddled horse, and killed.

Intentional.—The public are cautioned against incendiaries as a most daring attempt was made on Saturday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at night, to set fire to the house of Hugh M. Douglas, painter and glazier, Broadway.—The fire was conveyed to his house apparently in an old shoe, placed in a dry cedar barrel, and so judiciously covered with cloaths and a wicker basket, that the most dircful effects would in all probability have been in a few moments the consequence, had not a lad most providentially discovered the smoke ascending against the side of the house & alarmed the family, by which means it was suppressed without further damage.—[The above was handed for publication.]

New Theatre, opposite the Park.—This immense pile, we are informed, is to be opened on Monday the 2d instant. It will be the most commodious, as well as the most elegant Theatre in America—May it prove a School of utility & amusement to its patrons, & a source of ease and comfort to the managers.

Extract of a letter from Havre. [This letter is dated November 2d, and comes to one of the most respectable houses in this city.] "We have now the pleasure of advising you that peace is made with Austria.—The event has brought no alteration in the price of foreign goods and the continuation of the war with England will keep them up. Altho' the American Commissioners have not yet been admitted to the Directory, we are persuaded there will be no war between the twonation. It is more likely that the United States will, in future, be considered as a nation having no treaty with us."

BALTIMORE January 3.

An account of the Flour imported in the City of Baltimore, for the last quarter ending the 31st day of December 1797 as appears by the inspector's returns made to the Mayor.

85,826 whole and 4,652 half barrels.

HALIFAX, December 2-

On Saturday last arrived in the Harbour His Majesty's Ship Porcupine, Capt. Pater—In her way to Halifax with a Convoy of five Troop Ships and a Store Ship, on the 28th of October she was separated in a heavy storm about 80 leagues West of Goroo.—The day after the Porcupine fell in with the Fanny Transport, who had been run on board by the Briton, in the storm, having lost her Foremast, Mainmast and bowsprit, and her Larboard bow stove down to the Water's Edge and become a complete Wreck.—The people on board, after struggling with the severity of the Gale, made every effort to repair her damage and erect Jury Masts, but finding their exertions inefficient, they were constrained to quit the ship, and this could only be effected, during a heavy Gale on the 6th November, as all the boats were stove in getting them out, lowering near 200 people in a cutter belonging to the Porcupine and carrying them at different times on board that ship.—This was attended with great difficulty and extreme danger.—The cutter was so much damaged on her return with the last load of people from the Fanny as to render her useless.—The Perseverance of Capt. Pater his Officers and crew upon this trying and melancholy occasion, displays an uncommon firmness of mind and merits the highest commendations for discharging the first and most important of all Duties, succouring and relieving their fellow Men at the hazard of their own Lives, when ready to perish.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 6, Will be presented the favorite COMEDY of WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. To which will be added, THE DEVIL TO PAY. Box, one Dollar; Pit three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar. The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock. Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. VIVAT RES PUBLICA! TO LET, A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 124, South Fifth-street. Jan. 6.—17