National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21.

Yeſterday at about 5 o'clock P. M. the Senate ratified the LOUISIANA TREATY; twenty-four votes in the affirmative, and ſeven in the negative; there were eight federal Senators preſent: but Mr. Dayton, we underſtand, voted in the affirmative.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the prompt approbation given by the Senate to this important act. The Treaty, as adviſed to be ratified by the Senate, and which we have no doubt will in a ſhort time receive the final ratification of and promulgation by the Preſident of the United States, is as follows:

TREATY

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Preſident of the United States of America, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, deſiring to remove all ſource of miſunderſtanding relative to objects of diſcuſſion mentioned in the ſecond and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire an. 9, (30th September, 1800,) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majeſty and the ſaid United States, and willing to ſtrengthen the union and friendſhip which at the time of the ſaid convention was happily re-eſtabliſhed between the two nations, have reſpectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the ſaid ſtates, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid ſtates, near the government of the French republic; and the Firſt Conſul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, miniſter of the public treaſury, who, after having reſpectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. WHEREAS, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idelfonſo, the 9th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (1ſt October, 1800,) between the Firſt Conſul of the French republic and his Catholic Majeſty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic Majeſty promiſes and "engages on his part, to cede to the "French Republic, ſix months after the "full and entire execution of the condi-"tions and ſtipulations herein relative to "his royal highneſs the duke of Parma, "the colony or province of Louiſiana, "with the ſame extent that it now has "in the hands of Spain, and that it had "when France poſſeſſed it; and ſuch as "it ſhould be after the treaties ſubſe-"quently entered into between Spain "and other ſtates."

And whereas, in purſuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an inconteſtible title to the domain and to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid territory. The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic deſiring to give to the United States a ſtrong proof of his friendſhip, doth hereby cede to the ſaid United States, in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full ſovereignty, the ſaid territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the ſame manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majeſty.

Article II.

In the ceſſion made by the preceding article are included the adjacent iſlands belonging to Louiſiana, all public lots and ſquares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and ſovereignty of Louiſiana and its dependencies, will be left in the poſſeſſion of the commiſſaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magiſtrates and municipal officers, of ſuch of the ſaid papers and documents as may be neceſſary to them.

Article III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they ſhall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profeſs.

Article IV. There ſhall be ſent by the government of France a commiſſary to Louiſiana, to the end that he do every act neceſſary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majeſty the ſaid country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to tranſmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commiſſary or agent of the United States.

Article V. Immediately after the ratification of the preſent treaty by the Preſident of the United States, and in caſe that of the Firſt Conſul's ſhall have been previouſly obtained, the commiſſary of the French Republic ſhall remit all military poſts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commiſſary or commiſſaries named by the Preſident to take poſſeſſion; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, ſhall ceaſe to occupy any military poſt from the time of taking poſſeſſion, and ſhall be embarked as ſoon as poſſible in the courſe of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

Article VI. The United States promiſe to execute ſuch treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual conſent of the United States and the ſaid tribes or nations, other ſuitable articles ſhall have been agreed upon.

Article VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the preſent treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ſhips coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her ſaid colonies; and the ſhips of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, ſhall be admitted during the ſpace of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the ſame manner as the ſhips of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being ſubject to any other or greater duty on merchandiſe, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the ſpace of time above mentioned, no other nation ſhall have a right to the ſame privileges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years ſhall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it ſhall take place in France, or three months after it ſhall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it ſhall take place in the United States; it is however well underſtood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, ſo far as relates to the importations that the French and Spaniſh ſhall make into the ſaid ports of the United States, without in any ſort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make ſuch regulations.

Article VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ſhips of France ſhall be treated upon the footing of the moſt favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

Article IX. The particular convention ſigned this day by the reſpective miniſters, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemiaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the ſame manner as if it had been inſerted in this preſent treaty, and it ſhall be ratified in the ſame form and in the ſame time, ſo that the one ſhall not be ratified diſtinct from the other.

Another particular convention ſigned at the ſame date as the preſent treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the ſame form, and in the ſame time, and jointly.

Article X. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months after the date of the ſignature by the miniſters plenipotentiary, or ſooner if poſſible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned theſe articles in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs that the preſent treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

BARBE MARBOIS.
ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
JAS. MONROE.

CONVENTION.

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Preſident of the United States of America, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in conſequence of the treaty of ceſſion of Louiſiana, which has been ſigned this day, wiſhing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the ſaid ceſſion, have authoriſed to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay: the Preſident of the United States has, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the ſaid ſtates, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid United States, near the government of the French Republic; and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the ſaid Republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois; who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner ſpecified in the following article, the ſum of ſixty millions of francs, independent of the ſum which ſhall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

Article II. For the payment of the ſum of ſixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States ſhall create a ſtock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amſterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half-year to three hundred and thirty ſeven thouſand, five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which ſhall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place: the principal of the ſaid ſtock to be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States, in annual payments of not leſs than three millions of dollars each; of which the firſt payment ſhall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications: this ſtock ſhall be transferred to the government of France, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed to receive it, in three months at moſt after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louiſiana ſhall be taken poſſeſſion of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government ſhould be deſirous of diſpoſing of the ſaid ſtock to receive the capital in Europe, at ſhorter terms, that its meaſures for that purpoſe ſhall be taken ſo as to favour, in the greateſt degree poſſible, the credit of the United States, and to raiſe to the higheſt price the ſaid ſtock.

Article III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, ſpecified in the preſent convention, ſhall be fixed at five francs 3333–10000ths or five livres, eight ſous tournois.

The preſent convention ſhall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months to date from this day, or ſooner if poſſible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above articles, both in the French and Engliſh languages, declaring, nevertheleſs, that the preſent treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON,
BARBE MARBOIS,
JAMES MONROE.

CONVENTION.

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Preſident of the United States of America, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louiſiana, and eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation the friendſhip which unites the two nations, and being deſirous, in compliance with the ſecond and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) to ſecure the payment of the ſums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have reſpectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay: the Preſident of the United States of America, by and with the advice and conſent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the ſaid ſtates, near the government of the French Republic; and the Firſt Conſul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, miniſter of the public treaſury; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

Article I.

The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800) ſhall be paid according to the following regulations, with intereſt at ſix per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were preſented to the French government.

Article II.

The debts provided for by the preceding article are thoſe whoſe reſult is compriſed in the conjectural note annexed to the preſent convention, and which, with the intereſt, cannot exceed the ſum of twenty millions of Francs. The claims compriſed in the ſaid note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, ſhall not be admitted to the benefit of this proviſion.

Article III.

The principal and intereſts of the ſaid debts ſhall be diſcharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their miniſter plenipotentiary on their treaſury; theſe orders ſhall be payable ſixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the conventions ſigned this day, and after poſſeſſion ſhall be given of Louiſiana by the commiſſaries of France to thoſe of the United States.

Article IV.

It is expreſsly agreed, that the preceding articles ſhall comprehend no debts but ſuch as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for ſupplies for embargoes and prizes made at ſea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the ſaid convention, 8th Vendemiaire ninth year (30th September, 1800)

Article V. The preceding articles ſhall apply only, firſt, to captures of which the council of prizes ſhall have ordered reſtitution, it being well underſtood that the claimant cannot have recourſe to the United States otherwiſe than he might have had to the government of the French republic, and only in caſe of inſufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the ſaid fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the ſaid 5th article does not comprehend prizes whoſe condemnation has been or ſhall be confirmed: it is the expreſs intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the preſent convention to reclamations of American citizens, who ſhall have eſtabliſhed houſes of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnerſhip with foreigners, and who by that reaſon and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where ſuch houſes exiſt. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandize, which ſhall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the ſaid convention, ſaving, however, to ſuch perſons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Article VI. And that the different queſtions which may ariſe under the preceding article may be fairly inveſtigated, the miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States ſhall name three perſons, who ſhall act from the preſent and proviſionally, and who ſhall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaus eſtabliſhed for this purpoſe by the French republic, and to aſcertain whether they belong to the claſſes deſignated by the preſent convention and the principles eſtabliſhed in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his repreſentative, and that it exiſted before the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800) the debtor ſhall be entitled to an order on the treaſury of the United States in the manner preſcribed by the third article.

Article VII. The ſame agents ſhall likewiſe have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify thoſe which ought to be admitted by uniting the neceſſary qualifications, and not being compriſed in the exceptions contained in the preſent convention.

Article VIII. The ſame agents ſhall likewiſe examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing thoſe which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Article IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in theſe articles ſhall be admitted, they ſhall be diſcharged with intereſt at ſix per cent. by the treaſury of the United States.

Article X. And that no debt which ſhall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjuſt or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or ſuch other agent as the miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States ſhall think proper to nominate, ſhall aſſiſt at the operations of the bureaus, and co operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent ſhall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he ſhall judge that it is not compriſed in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithſtanding his opinion, the bureaus eſtabliſhed by the French government ſhould think that it ought to be liquidated, he ſhall tranſmit his obſervations to the board eſtabliſhed by the United States, who, without removing documents, ſhall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which ſupport it, and report the reſult to the miniſter of the United States. The miniſter of the United States ſhall tranſmit his obſervations, in all ſuch caſes, to the miniſter of the treaſury of the French Republic, on whoſe report the French government ſhall decide definitively in every caſe.

The rejection of any claim ſhall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reſerving to itſelf the right to decide definitively on ſuch claim ſo far as it concerns itſelf.

Article XI. Every neceſſary deciſion ſhall be made in the courſe of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation ſhall be admitted afterwards.

Artible XII. In caſe of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States ſince the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800) not being compriſed in this convention, may be purſued, and the payment demanded in the ſame manner as if it had not been made.

Article XIII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in ſix months from the date of the ſignature of the miniſters plenipotentiary, or ſooner if poſſible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the reſpective Miniſters Plenipotentiary have ſigned the above articles both in the French and Engliſh languages, declaring nevertheleſs that the preſent treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
BARBE MARBOIS.
JAS. MONROE.

IN CHANCERY, October 14, 1803.

Richard Jones,
verſus
John Hill.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the defendant on the firſt day of October eighteen hundred for conveying unto the complainant a lot or parcel of ground adjoining to the town of Bladenſburgh, being a part of a tract of land called Blenheim Hill, particularly deſcribed in the ſaid deed. The bill ſtates that the defendant hath removed out of the ſtate of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three ſucceſſive weeks in the National Intelligencer in the city of Waſhington before the twentieth day of November next give notice to the abſent defendant of this application and of the ſubſtance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in perſon or by a ſolicitor of this court on or before the twentieth day of March next, to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

Teſt SAMUEL H. HOWARD, R. C. C.
October 21. 3w

FOR SALE.

A Healthy NEGRO man ſlave well acquainted with the buſineſs of a plantation—for terms apply to the ſubſcriber living near Bladenſburgh.

MARGARET ADAMS.
October 24. 3t