STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 25, 1803.

IT is with extreme pleasure, through great exertions after the arrival of the mail yesterday, that we are enabled to lay before our readers the following important documents—the president's message was issued from this office on Friday last; and republished this morning for our country subscribers.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

Yesterday at about 5 o'clock P. M. the senate ratified the LOUSIANA 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 Vendemaire 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 con-"ditions and stipulations herein relative "to his royal highness the duke of Par-"ma, the colony or province of Louisi-"ana, 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 sholud 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 a 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 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 archieves, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession 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 teritory, 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 Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the U. States, without in any fort affecting the regulations that the United 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 there unto 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 favor, 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 Vendemiare, 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 Vendemiare, 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 Vendemiare 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 Vendemiare, 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 same 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 articles 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 bureas 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 Vendemiare, 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 conventions.

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 bureas 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 to 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;

Article XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiare, 9th 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 ratification 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 plenipotentiaty 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.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, to the amiable Miss REBECCA COATS, daughter of doctor JOHN COATS, all of this town.

Died, on Wednesday last, in Queen-Ann's county, *William Clayton Bordley*, esq. a respectable citizen of that county.

Died on the 22d inst. at the dwelling of Mr. John Nabb, Head of Wye, *Samuel Hathorn*, a resident of Lancaster county.

☞ *Advertisements omitted this morning from the want of room, shall be punctually attended to in our next.*

Mathematical Department
OF THE
Easton Academy.

THE Trustees of the said Academy, having given the professor thereof, a privilege of teaching Females, in the said department, takes this method to inform his friends in general, and the public, that he has procured a neat set of globes, and a complete map of the world, exhibiting every country on the globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colors.—In August last, an examination took place in the court-house, in Easton, when the *Misses* in the presence of the trustees, and a respectable audience were examined in the reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. That the public may be better satisfied a reference to them may be had.

The Professor of said Department, wishes also to inform the Public that he teaches the Mathematics in general, including the practical parts, of the most useful branches thereof, which is of great advantage to the pupil.

For the patronage of his friends, he now makes his grateful acknowledgements, and solicits a continuation of their friendship.

CHARLES EMORY.

N. B. A perfect use of the Globes, is a great acquisition to the pupil.

☞ Tuition and fuel per annum £. 6. 7/6, paid quarterly.

October 25. 3

WILL BE SOLD, on Wednesday, the ninth day of November next, on the farm occupied by the subscriber, (the property of Mr. Richard Loockerman,) lying on Tuckahoe-creek, opposite Lewis-Town,—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, also the noted full bred Horse WAXY, and a full bred Mare and Colt; fifty barrells of Corn, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all sums over 5 pounds, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given, by

DEKAR THOMPSON.

Caroline, October 24, 1803. 3