an Instrument of credit.

is may be exchanged for the paper of the banks, and certificates from the consul of the United States, itor of the state banks.

The ac-operation of the government with the na-tional bank, in the introduction of a national currenmay however, be advantageously employed by s of treasury notes as long as they shall be required for the public service.

of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere a and that the capital of the bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three fourths of ting into the ports of the other, and having need of wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or on the contraction provisions or other supplies, shall be turnished at trary, a subject of Algiers should kill wound, or strike All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS. Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury department, 6th December, 1815.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by the United States, on the part of the United States, and succoured, until they can be sent to their own and the said Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said Parties, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit :

Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Agiers.

ARTICLE THE FIBST.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the Citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and Subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favored actions; and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation, or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freebut when it is freely granted to such other nations; favoured nations respectively.

ARTICLE THE TELETENTE. but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial preents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when Algiers from the United States of America, on any presext whatever.

ARTICLE TER TEIRD. the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, now in posses dred more or less, shall be delivered up to him, ed to pay any thing for the said christians. the United States, according to the usages of civilfixed nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, and the consuls and agents of both nations shall on the 5th of September 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, tive religions in their own houses. that in heu of the above, the Dcy of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the personal security given them to travel within the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole territories of each other both by land and sea, and of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late con- shall not be prevented from going on board any vesout general of the United States, in the public Ma- sets they may think proper to visit; they shall gazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the likewise have the liberty to appoint their own droghands of the said Consul the sum of ten thousand oman and broker. Spanish dollars.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

longing to either party, shall be found on board a and the period of three months shall be allowed for prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other par- answer to be returned, during which time no act ty, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated im-mediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American citizen be kept in cap-tivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen found on board of any vessel belonging permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at an board of what vessel or vessels they shall think war, be detained from its lawful owners after the proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purexhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizen- pose. ship and of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at Algiers.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

only shall be permitted to go on board without first gally authorised by either of the parties, obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately If any of the Barbary States or other permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the feet, the commander or Rais of said Algerine liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refesh-

will not be deemed an adequate object for an of America, on meeting a cruizer belonging to the importations. ince the treasury will be abundantly supplied with residing in Algiers shall permit her to proceed on the collection of the revenue, and her cruize unmolested, and without detection. No with each other, the consul shall decide between passports shall be granted by either party to any the parties, and whenever the consul shall require results but such as are absolutely the property of any sid or assistance from the government of Algiers citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immeriately

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the cer- be settled by the consuls or agents of the res Upon the whole, the state of the national current incates of condemnation and hill of sale shall be a pective nations; any disputes or suits at law that

ARTICLE THE SINTH.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putthe market price; and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion shall take place, and equal justice shall be render to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re-embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever; but in no case shall she be competled to land her cargo.

ARTICLE THE TENTH. Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if re-shipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, citizens of be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an every within cannon shot of the torts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the some port, within twenry-four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTE.

The commerce between the United States of America, and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to merchants masters of vessels, and scamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be er joyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the footing in every respect with the most

The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE THE FOURTEENTH.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favoured nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be The Dey of Aigiers shall cause to be imme-lately delivered up to the American Squadron, now announced, any christians whatsoever, captives in off Algiers, all the American Citizens, now in his Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on possession, amounting to ten more or less; and all board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the Unision of the United States, amounting to five hun- ted States, or commander of said ships, be requir-

ARTICLE THE FIFTIENTH. As the government of the United States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility, of any nation, and as A just compensation shall be made by the Dey the said states have never entered into any voluntaof Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as ry war or act of hostnity, except in defence of their have been captured and defained by Algerine just rights on the high seas, it .. deciared by the Cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their contracting parties, that no pretext arising from reproperty in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second ligious opinions shall ever produce an interruption article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded of the harmony existing between the two nations; have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respec-

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and

ARTICLE THE SIXTEENTH.

In case of any dispute arising from the violation If any goods belonging to any nation with which of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall ther of the parties are at war, should be loaded on be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that If any citizens or subjects with their effects be-

ARTICLE THE SEVENTEENTH.

If in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by Proper passports shall immediately be given to either party shall not be made slaves, they shall not the vessels of both the contracting parties, on con- be forced to hard labor, or other confinement than dition that the vessels of war, belonging to the re- such as may be necessary to secure their safe keepgency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels ing, and shall be exchanged rank for rank : and it iging to the citizens of the United States of A- is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in merics, shall not be permitted to visit them with twelve months after their capture, and the ex-

If any of the Barbary States or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any A merican vessel and send into any port of the Re-gency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell

this, and comequently there will examine or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall ment of any kinds, and to sell such pures, in the must answer. From the process verbal, it appears the paper of the government be punished in the mest exemplary manner. Said ports, without any other customs or duties, peared, that he was put under the immediate Ail vessels of wat, belonging to the United States than such as are customary on ordinary commercial

ARTICLS THE MINETERNIE.

If any citizens of the United States, or any pergranted to him : and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the Uinted States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall oy and other important considerations, connected sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, with the operations of the treasury, render it a dustrice between the two states and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, to respectfully to propose, countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other.

ARTICLE THE TWENTIETH.

If a citizen of the United States should kill, trory, a subject of Algiers should kill wound, or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country ed, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of pumshment against an American citizen be against a Turk in the same predicament, and if my definquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner

ARTIGLE THE TWENTY-TIRST.

The Consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or uties whatever on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Should any of the ciozens of the United States of America die within the limits of the Regency of Algiers, the Dcy and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it s al be under the immediate direction of the consul, unhands of some person worthy of trust until the party snall a pear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property, neither shall the Dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore be it known that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, a ce of the witness su prised him; he asked y and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with feracity- Are you a Frenchman? accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with, my hand. Done at the City of Washington

one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON. By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State-

Poetrp. From the Columbia, S. C. Telescope.

Mr. Lorrain-In the hope of bringing genius out of its obscurity to the view of the learned and polite who are the following lines written by a country School master of my acquaintance. I think they have much merit, and that their author is entitled to a degree of onsideration in the world which he has not yet attained. If your opinion coincides with my own, I will occasional ly send you some other productions of the same per which the difficent and modest author never thought presenting to the view of the public. SALUDA

THE TEARS OF SCIENCE.

AT the seat of Instruction, where once she was bless'd Fair science sat mourning, with sadness oppress'd; Her maps and her volumes lay scatter'd around; Her globes all in fragments were strew'd on the ground There lay in rude tatters the relies of sense, The waste and destruction of genius immense. She wept, shook her head, and with anguish began-Alas! for the boy that believes he's a man, When his stature grows tall, and his fingers begin To stroke the soft down that comes over his chin; When he talks of assemblies, assumes the fine air, Falls in love, as he calls it, and dreams of the fair! This school and these students I claimed for my own; Here my precepts were utter'd, my maxims made known I display'd the fair honor for wisdom design'd, And the lasting content she bestows on the mind; open'd my trensure-around me they came, And I rous'd their ambition for glory and fame; They heard me with rapture ; I saw in their eyes Fair hope, emulation and genius arise; I hail'd the glad omen—" My children," I cried, Let no pleasing objects your bosom divide, Till crown'd with fair Virtue, with Learning refined, I restore you a blessing and joy to mankind. Ah! fond expectation! I saw, with despair. How soon they for sook me to wait on the Fair. While I taik'd ot planets that "oll'd in the skies, These thoughts were on dimples and beautiful eyes ; liaid down positions and strove to explain-They thought of Eliza, and Mary, and Jane ! saw a fine youth, as apart he retir'd, Who seem'd with the ardor of learning, inspir'd; His books and his pen he disposed in due place, And deep lines of thinking were marked in his face; sweet hope in my breast was i eginning to swell, And I lov'd the dear boy that could study so well. "Nor shall my assistance be wanting," I cried, "I'll crown thy exertions"- I sprang to his side-Alas! an Acrostic!-the verses were plann'd-The name was all written—the letters were scann'd-The initials arranged to promote the design, And his genius was working to get the first line ! I slitt up my Euclid-I blush'd for myself, laid Blair and Murray again on the shelf; Disappointed, confused and o'ercome with regret, uttered a wish I shall never forget : That all the fair maidens my counsel would prize, And sum every lad, 'till he's learned and wise.

Foreign.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Jan. 1.

Marshal Ney .- The New-York papers con-

command of the Duke de Berri. After some proclamations were read, succeeded the interrogations put to the Marshal himself, the most material of which is the following. " did you, on the 14th, exhort the troops to abande the couse of the king, and espouse that of Boaparte ?" A swer-" It is true I did. 1 was impelled-I did wrong-of that there is no doubt." In another part the accused said.

" The landing of Bonaparte appeared to me extravagant, but at Auxonne his agents represented things to me in quite another point of view. I suffered myself to be led away by them to prevent a civil war, and from the as surance Bonaparte had given me, that the foreign powers accorded with him : that the Austrian General, Killer, had gone to the Island of Eiba, to announce to him on their part, that the Bourbons could reign no more; that the king of Rome and his mother would remain as hostages at Vienna, until he had given to France a liberal constitution."

He states in his extenuation, a string of false. hoods, told by Bonaparte, by which he was inshall not be greater, or more severe, than it would veigled into that measure ; such as that he had caused the king and royal family to be arrested-that the English consided at his escape from Elba, and mentioned that he wish ed to have come overto this country. A wife ness stated that the marshal had caused Bougparte's proclamation to he coad with beat of drum amid cries of Vive L'Empereur, and embraced every person near him, not excepting even the very drummer. He assured them that this whole matter had been arranged three month; ag . Another witness deposed that the Marshal ordered his troops into small detachments, to render the effects of Bonaparte's proclamation more certain; that while the marless otherwise disposed of by will. Should t ere shal was reading the proclamation to the right be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the of he army, he soldiers on the left, who were not a crised of its purport, began to cry " Five le Roi I' Several officers ran to them, and explained that it was " Five P Empereur ! they should cry.

The Marshal ran through the ranks, like a man out of his senses; he embraced every one. even D ammers and fifers. The cold counters "Y's."- Let us embrace-all is finished Five l'Empereur." The witness cluded the embrace, by · lipping back s me paces.

Another witness stated, that the Marshal, in conversation with two generals declared that (a.s.) this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. the plan had long been settled between him and the minister of war; that the troops had and of the Independence of the United | been disbanded by the minister to facilitate the arrival of Bonaparte; that some of his majesty's counsellors were no strangers to the plan. On his second examination, he said that he meant no injury to the royal family, that on the contrary, his instructions were to c nvey them in safety to the frontiers; that the proclamation ascribed to him was a forgery; B naparte was in the habit of writing letters and proclamations, signed with the names of prepared to look upon the intellectual world through his marshal; that he espoused the cause of the "The Telescope," I request you to place in their view usurper to prevent a civil war in France: that he was loyal to his majesty, until the 14th June. After the introduction of the Marshall a question was made by his counsel as to the competency of the court on the ground of his being cleated a Peer of France. The court held this objection valid, and Marshal Ney is therefore arraigned before the Chamber of

> Piris, Nov. 15 .- Night Guards are about to be organis d in the department of l'Oise, on account of he difigence between Calais & Paris, having been r bbed.

> Report says, that it has been resolved in council of the ailies, that the garrison of Paris shall not consist of English only, as was # first intended, but that it shall be composed of 1000 Russians, 4000 Austrians, 4000 Prussians, 4000 English, and some auxiliary troops.

> In the Gazeite Officiale of this day, we find instructions on the part of the ministers of war, for a commission to be formed, for the pure pose of examining the conduct of the officers who served during the late usurpation. 1st. To remove from actual service those dangerous men who would corrupt the spirit of the troops. .d. To establish a necessary decess tion between the officers who attashed themselves to the Usurper's cause with eagerness, and those who merely joined in the bad example, which they set them.

> Nov 16 .- It appears that the treaty between France and the alfied powers will be signed on the morning of the 19th. The departure of Lord Castlereagh for England, and of Prince Hardenburg for Frankfort and Berlin, are and nounced for the eguning of the next week-The Bureaux of Mr. Pivel, are, it is said, to

> remove at the same time. Nov. 17. - The governor of Valenciennes persists in refusing to let the Prussians enter

> that city. Eleven individuals accused of sedition have been tried; nine have been found guilty and two acquitted.

> It is certain that the trial of M. Lavalette is to commence on Monday the 20th, in the

> Court of Assize. The departure of Lord Castlereagh is fixed for this day.