

The records of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the papers and documents produced by them, relative to the claims...
Article 12.
The treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in each one of its articles, excepting the 2d, 5d, 11th, 21st, and the clause of the 22d article, which having been altered by this treaty, are no longer valid.
Article 13.
Both contracting parties, wishing to promote their mutual commerce, by opening in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed, that the vessels who shall desert from the ports of the one, shall be arrested and delivered up at the instance of the consul, and shall prove, nevertheless, that they do not belong to the vessel that claim them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their country; that is to say, the American consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the document known by the name of *Artides*, and the Spanish consul in American ports, the *Roll of the vessel*; and if the name of the deserter or deserters, who are arrested, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall be arrested and delivered up, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.
Article 14.
The United States hereby certify that they have not received any compensation from France, for the prizes they suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts, and in the ports of Spain, or the satisfaction of which provisions made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their value, that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.
Article 15.
The United States, to give to his Catholic Majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favor the commerce of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufactures, and from the ports of Spain, or other colonies, shall be admitted, for the term of twelve years, to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes, or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.
Article 16.
The present treaty shall be ratified in due form, by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.
In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals, respectively.
Done at Washington, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
LOUIS DE ONIS
And whereas his said Catholic Majesty did on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, ratify and confirm the said treaty, which ratification is in

the words and of the tenor following:
[TRANSLATION.]
"Ferdinand the Seventh, by the grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, King of the Spains.
Whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen last past, a treaty was concluded, one signed in the city of Washington between Don Luis de Onis, my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and John Quincy Adams, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States of America, competently authorized by both parties, consisting of sixteen articles, which had for their object the arrangement of differences, and of limits between both governments and their respective territories; which are of the following form and literal tenor:
[Here follows the above-mentioned sixteen articles aforesaid, and having first obtained the consent and authority of the General Cortes of the nation with respect to the cession mentioned and stipulated in the 2d and 3d articles, I approve and ratify all and every one of the articles referred to, and the clauses which are contained in them; and, in virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them; promising, on the faith and word of a King to execute and observe them, and cause them to be executed and observed entirely as if I myself had signed them; and that the circumstance of having exceeded the term of six months, fixed for the exchange of the ratifications in the 15th article may afford no obstacle in any manner, it is my deliberate will that the present ratification be as valid and firm, and produce the same effects, as if it had been done within the determined period. Desirous at the same time of avoiding any doubt or ambiguity concerning the meaning of the 8th article of the said treaty, in respect to the date which is pointed out in it as the period for the confirmation of the grants of lands in the Floridas, made by me, or by the competent authorities in my royal name, which point of date was fixed in the positive understanding of the three grants of land made in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punoostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, being annulled by its tenor, I think proper to declare that the said three grants have remained and do remain entirely annulled and invalid; and that neither the three individuals mentioned, nor those who may have title or interest through them, can avail themselves of the said grants at any time, or in any manner: under which explicit declaration the said 8th article is to be understood as ratified. In the faith of all which I have commanded to dispatch these presents. Signed by my hand, sealed with my secret seal, and countersigned by the undersigned my Secretary of Despatch of State.
Given at Madrid, the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.
[Signed.] FERNANDO.
[Countersigned.]
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."
And whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the nineteenth day of the present month, advise and consent to the ratification of the said treaty, in the following words:
"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 19th, 1821.
"Resolved Two-Thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, That the Senate, having examined the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, made and concluded on the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and seen and considered the ratification thereof made by his said Catholic Majesty, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, do consent to, and advise the President of the United States to ratify the same."
And whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, I have ratified and confirmed the said treaty, in the words following, viz:
"Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty above recited, together with the ratification of his Catholic Majesty thereof, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, by these presents, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof, as the same are herein before set forth. In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and of the Independence of the United States the forty fifth.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State."
And whereas the said ratifications, on the part of the United States, and of his Catholic Majesty, have been this day duly exchanged, at Washington, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, and by General Don FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty: Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfill the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Washington the twenty second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the forty fifth.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

But it is said with as much truth as regret, that in this case independence is sacrificed to a low cringing, entirely beneath the dignity of the true republican. The astonishment of a stranger on this occasion could not escape our notice, at reading the catalogue of the studies and knowing the number of the students, then to visit the buildings and attend the respective recitation and lecture halls view the different and numerous philosophical apparatus, comprising two old Globes which from their appearance one would suppose were the first that were ever made.—The wreck of an old electrical machine, with a small telescope. But finally let him be introduced into the laboratory. Here he would naturally expect to feast his fancy on the curiosities of nature. But mark his surprise! instead of curiosities, his situation is more calculated to associate in his mind reflections on the avarice of mankind. And were he not previously informed he would more probably take it to be the bed-room of some of the students; for in fact its size is much better adapted for this purpose than the one for which it is now employed. It is only by means of the most extensive economy and successful ingenuity that a professor is able to afford information to the students or to support such a laboratory with any degree of reputation. And were it not for the good judgment of the trustees in selecting such persons to fill the offices of college, as possessed much zeal in the cause in which they are concerned, the college would quickly degenerate into nothing but appearance. The college LIBRARY too must not be overlooked in this place which, it must be owned, would be apt to appear much more considerable to one who was entirely unacquainted with than one who had ever visited the room. Now, what is the reason that our college is so deficient in every kind of apparatus? can it be attributed to the indigent circumstances of the people, to the poverty of their country or their own want of industry? certainly cannot. There is no reason why the people of this state should differ so materially from those of the neighboring states. We, of at least some of us must be filled with shame to see the colleges of our neighbors and rivals in literature as well as every thing else, furnished with every necessary requisite for the purposes of Education, while ours is suffered to decline for the want of pecuniary assistance.
The zealots for science, therefore, pray, that the legislature at their next session will not be so entirely regardless of the true interests of the state as to withhold their assistance in so noble a cause.
F. L. S.
The Legislature of the State of Maryland adjourned on Monday last, after a session of upwards of eleven weeks, during which they passed 211 acts. Among the last measures of the session, we are glad to see, was the adoption of resolutions, in correspondence with resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners, to act with those of Virginia, "whose duty it shall be to examine into, and report the state of the navigation of the Potomac river and its branches, and to inquire into, and report the situation and condition of the affairs of the Potomac company, the amount and character of its receipts and expenditures, and to advise and consult with the Commissioners on the part of Virginia, as to the measures most advisable to be recommended to, and jointly adopted by, the said States, either for giving aid to the said Company in the further prosecution of the said work, or for the more effectual improvement of the navigation of the said river, by such other means as may be deemed most expedient."
Nat. Int.
The legislature of New-York, in addition to the provision already made by law for completing the Grand Canal, have before them a bill appropriating a million of dollars a year, for two years, to the accomplishment of that stupendous undertaking.—Wash. City Gaz.
The Senate of the United States yesterday gave its consent and ad-

vice to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded in the City of Washington on the 22d day of Feb. 18 9. It is understood, that the votes against the Treaty did not exceed four or five in number.
The completion of this long suspended transaction has afforded us great satisfaction. We felicitate our readers generally that FLORIDA is now attached to the territory of the Union; and we congratulate our merchants, having claims on Spain, that they are in a fair way to obtain at least a partial indemnification of their losses.
The official publication of the Treaty will, we presume, not be delayed longer than is necessary for the exchange of ratifications. The provisions of the Treaty are so well and generally known, it having been published some time ago among the documents transmitted to Congress, that we do not think it necessary to anticipate the official publication of it by any detailed account of its contents. We know it gives us Florida, and that it provides for indemnifying our merchants for claims on Spain: these are the main points, and the garb in which these agreeable objects present themselves is not so important.
[Nat. Int.]
We have already expressed our opinion on the subject of the Florida Treaty, and particularly on that part of it which alienates from us the territory of Texas. We really doubt the competency of the treaty-making power to transfer either land or citizens. There is another objection to this treaty and one which particularly addresses itself to us in the present state of the Treasury, and while the rage for economy so universally prevails.—The claims of our citizens for Spanish spoliation must be paid by our government and they vastly exceed the sum of 5 millions for which Florida is taken as an equivalent—exclusive too of the abandonment of Texas, which is certainly equal in value to the territory acquired.—We have it in our power to reject this Treaty—and in perfect good faith—for it is literally and absolutely void by the act of the Spanish Monarch.—It rests for our legislators to decide this question and we hope they will do it wisely. Florida can still be retained and ulterior negotiations may put us in possession of something more adequate to the satisfaction of our claims. Magnanimity is a brilliant feature in the character of a government, that it should be sparingly exercised towards a nation totally devoid of it and unable to appreciate it. Cunning and intrigue have marked the Spanish negotiations, and Don Onis now laughs at the facility with which he has entrapped us. [Such are the "notions" entertained by some of the Southern folks.] Wash. City Gaz.
The following letter, copied from a New Hampshire paper, is a pointed commentary on the doctrine of Instruction:
Congress Hall, Dec. 6, 1820.
DEAR SIR: Yesterday I had the honor of a letter from the Secretary of the state of New-Hampshire, containing instructions of the Senate and House of Representatives to their Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert themselves to reduce the pay of Members of Congress to six dollars per day for every twenty miles' travel. I am aware, sir, that the expenses of the national government far exceed the revenue, and that a very general retrenchment, not a partial one has become necessary. The instructions of the honorable Senate, (as I perceive they originated in that body,) will receive all the consideration which such a communication merits.
Your honorable members will individually suffer me to advise them to reduce their own pay, at least to reduce their mileage, to what it formerly was. As there is no body to instruct the Legislature of New-Hampshire, it cannot be offensive for one of their citizens to advise them.
With much esteem, sir, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.
JOSIAH BUTLER.
Hon. Jonathan Harvey.
The new born daughter of the Duke of CLARENCE is heir presumptive to the throne of England, and bears the name of Elizabeth. In allusion to this, the Duke of WELLSINGTON, has given as a toast: The young Princess Elizabeth; and if she lives to fill the throne, may she follow the glorious example of good Queen Bess.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1821
FOR THE RALEIGH MINERVA.
If the Inhabitants of this state were Turks, Arabs, or Black Africans, then the conduct of the legislature towards the college might probably be accounted for with some degree of propriety. It might then be traced as the effect of ignorance or the savage state of the people. But in our present condition it is contradictory in itself.—It is repulsive to every principle of sound reason, as well as, degrading to our national character and the character of our state, in the highest degree. Why men, who profess to be making such extravagant advances in literature and pretend to rank themselves among the most civilized nations of the Globe; should suffer their only university, after it had arisen to a flourishing state, though the perseverance of some individuals; to dwindle into insignificance for the want of sufficient funds for its support? is a question which can be solved with no other hypothesis than that the pretensions of the people of this state to the rank which they claim among the other states are false and ridiculous; or if their pretensions are well founded; that avarice is about to smother their zeal for literature. This certainly is a most discouraging idea to every youthful adventurer in science, and rather than offer it, it would be better to slacken our claim. Every magnanimous youth of North-Carolina, who has any taste for literature must view with much regret the state of our college in regard to the support it receives from the legislature of the state. Some excuse might be admissible if we were involved in a very troublesome war, or if we were laboring under any other very great difficulty, but at this time there is none of this to be offered. Though perhaps something may be said of the "prevailing hard times." But this is too frivolous to deserve much notice on this occasion. It will only serve to mask the character of the citizens. But perhaps the true reason is, the fear which the members of the assembly entertain of losing the support of their constituents. This again is ridiculous. It should seem that living under a republican form of government more independence would be exercised individually.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1821

FOR THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

If the Inhabitants of this state were Turks, Arabs, or Black Africans, then the conduct of the legislature towards the college might probably be accounted for with some degree of propriety. It might then be traced as the effect of ignorance or the savage state of the people. But in our present condition it is contradictory in itself.—It is repulsive to every principle of sound reason, as well as, degrading to our national character and the character of our state, in the highest degree. Why men, who profess to be making such extravagant advances in literature and pretend to rank themselves among the most civilized nations of the Globe; should suffer their only university, after it had arisen to a flourishing state, though the perseverance of some individuals; to dwindle into insignificance for the want of sufficient funds for its support? is a question which can be solved with no other hypothesis than that the pretensions of the people of this state to the rank which they claim among the other states are false and ridiculous; or if their pretensions are well founded; that avarice is about to smother their zeal for literature. This certainly is a most discouraging idea to every youthful adventurer in science, and rather than offer it, it would be better to slacken our claim. Every magnanimous youth of North-Carolina, who has any taste for literature must view with much regret the state of our college in regard to the support it receives from the legislature of the state. Some excuse might be admissible if we were involved in a very troublesome war, or if we were laboring under any other very great difficulty, but at this time there is none of this to be offered. Though perhaps something may be said of the "prevailing hard times." But this is too frivolous to deserve much notice on this occasion. It will only serve to mask the character of the citizens. But perhaps the true reason is, the fear which the members of the assembly entertain of losing the support of their constituents. This again is ridiculous. It should seem that living under a republican form of government more independence would be exercised individually.