

**permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.**

July. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this Treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

July. If, (what indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

Article. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Colombia, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Colombia, have signed and sealed these presents, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and the fourteenth of that of the Republic of Colombia.

(SEAL.) RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Jr.  
(SEAL.) PEDRO GAUL.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of the present month, by Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and Jose Maria Salazar, L. L. D. Fiscal of the High Court of Justice of the Republic of Colombia, and Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary thereof near the government of the United States of America; on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.—Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
By the President:  
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Full deputations of Osages, Kansas, Delawares, and Weas, we learn, had met Gen. Clarke at St. Louis, on the 1st instant, and had agreed upon a treaty, which was to have been signed the next day, in which the Osages and Kansas relinquish all their lands to the United States. Their future possessions, we presume, will lie along and over the western boundary of Missouri. Some difficulty, we learn, existed at the time, between the Osages, Delawares, and Shawnee, which, however, was in the way of a speedy adjustment. *Nat. Jour.*

The annual prize of 3000*l.* had been awarded, by the Board of Longitude, to Mr. Widdingham, of East street, Red Lion Square, for the best chronometer, it having varied one second and eighty-five hundredths of a second on its mean daily rate during the twelve months. The prize of 200*l.* had been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, of the Royal Exchange, for the second best chronometer, his having varied one second and eighty-five hundredths of a second during the last nine months, and forty-five hundredths of a second during the last six months, on its mean daily rate. *London fia.*

An elderly man was lately killed in Greene County, Tennessee, by a tree falling upon him as he was passing under it. It is said that a few years ago his shoulder was broke, and otherwise considerably injured, by a limb from the same tree.

**BUNKER'S HILL CELEBRATION.**

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has passed—and with it a scene of splendor and grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, of a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country's name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The rain had cleared away, and the sun rose in unclouded majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the navy yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had been pouring into it from all directions, and the numbers of the numerous societies which were to form at places previously designated, to join in the procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets; and at ten o'clock, the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets, to Charlestown, in the prescribed order.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the revolutionary army. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity of viewing the whole at any one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House—being a distance, following the streets thro' which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Bred's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and rich dresses of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, embroidered uniforms, and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers; and last, though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of a military and civic procession, the splendor of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the Masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument, were performed in due and ample form, by the M. W. Grand Master and officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, assisted by Gen LAFAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The moment these interesting and impressive ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the welkin rang with the loud and repeated huzzas of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There was in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession; and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, with festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple, upon a platform, were seated the Governor and other distinguished officers, past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading committees, and those who were to take part in the exercise. On either side of the temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, to the distance of two

hundred feet, covered with sailcloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those who formed the procession, were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each, and these were also filled; so that there was a seated audience (or rather there would have been, if all would have done as they should) of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent, and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Baxter, chaplain of Col. Prescott's regiment, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill. A beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The President of the Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, then pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance.

A hymn, by the Rev. Jas. Flint, written for the occasion, was then sung.

A concluding address to the Throne of Grace was offered by the Rev. James Walker; after which an ode was sung.

The hymns were sung with great solemnity, and the effect increased by an excellent band. The rich swelling tones of Old Hundred, in particular, went to the heart, and thrilled every bosom.

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and as good as cooked were expected—considering it was emphatically provided for an army. After the clot was removed, several toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the Muse of Nine.

In a word, every thing conspired to render this one of the most interesting fetes we ever attended. The collection of so many survivors of this hard fought and glorious day, and of so many revolutionary heroes, of other and equally hard fought fields, the recollection of the feelings of this moment, 50 years ago, and the wonderful series of almost miracles which have since that time distinguished our country, and astonished the world; and the anticipation of the next 50 years to come, were sufficient to attract the attention of every man who had ever learned to think, and to fill the mind with all that was solemn, joyful, graceful, and patriotic.

**STEAM PRINTING PRESS.**

The powers of steam (says Mackenzie in his experiments in chemistry, printed in London) are becoming more known every day. Even typography has received its wonderful aid. The Times, and other newspapers, have for a long time been printed by cylinders impelled by steam, and assisted only by three boys, who are thus able to do the work of sixteen men. In addition to the economy in saving manual labor, the otherwise waste steam is carried round the buildings connected with printing offices, which not only saves a great expense in fuel, but affords that steady and uniform heat so necessary in a printing establishment. Cowper's patent steam engine prints two sides of a sheet of a paper at the same time.

The New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. express great fears of an early visitation of the summer fever on account of the unusual heavy rains. The Mirror says—"Although it is too early by a month or six weeks, for the yellow fever to make its appearance, yet of other diseases there are not a few that prove fatal in this city.—An acquaintance of ours, counted seven or eight funerals, yesterday, and his observations did not include the upper burying ground. The greatest mortality is amongst children, many of whom have fallen victims to the whooping cough, &c.

A pamphlet on the subject of Rail Roads, has lately been published in London by a Mr. Wightman, in which he states that a complete delusion prevails as to the rate which it would be possible to travel these roads. He contends that the velocity attained by these means, cannot half equal that which our best Stage Coaches now travel; and that the money which it is proposed to expend on them, will in most cases be thrown away.

**PAPERS IN ENGLAND.**

The duty paid by the manufacturers on the paper used for printing newspapers in England, amounts annually to \$220,600; the proprietors of these journals pay \$1,420,000 additional as a tax on the paper they use during the same period; and a duty of 78 cents on every advertisement, which is paid by the advertiser, and which yields an annual sum of nearly \$1,700,000.

**U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.**

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer, WEST POINT, JUNE 19, 1825.  
I am now at this far-famed and truly important Point, and have witnessed, with much pleasure, some of the examinations of the Cadets. This forenoon was of particular interest to me; it was on a subject in which the future greatness of this country is particularly to be concerned. Internal Improvements, Turnpike Roads, Canals, Bridges, &c. and the young gentlemen displayed a very accurate knowledge of all those subjects; and by their answers to various questions, and their ample descriptions, which were given in a plain and lucid manner, proved at once the great progress which they had made; and this institution will furnish a numerous band of Engineers who will be useful to their country.

But it is not on this or on that particular subject that the Cadets seem quite at home, they seem always so on every occasion; and it is only necessary to visit this institution in order to be convinced of its utility. Their military appearance and movements are admirable, and although it is a sad affair for a parent to part with a darling son; although the father feels sensibly the parting, and although a mother's grief no language can describe—yet there is joy in reserve for them—a few short years, and their boy will return them a man in every sense of the word—a man capable of filling any situation in life—of leading an army of freemen to victory, of shining in the Hall of Legislation, of levelling mountains and directing the course of rivers, or even in the bosom of retirement, on his own farm or in his own cottage—from the knowledge he has acquired, he will be found enjoying life in a superior degree, able to turn every incident and advantage to the greatest advantage.

The education received here is a complete one. Their morals are far better guarded than in any institution I have ever seen, and, in those years in which pleasure is so very apt to lead her votaries astray, even in spite of the most vigilant parental care—in those very years they are here kept from the paths which lead to disgrace and death.

**WILMINGTON, JUNE 22.**

The Governor, with the other gentlemen composing the Board of Internal Improvements, arrived here on Wednesday evening last; on Friday, they went as far as Smithville, to view the river and inspect the state and progress of the Public Works. In this business, and in examining and sounding the channels the greater part of Saturday was employed.

We understand the Board, satisfied of the practicability of improving the river, and of the immense advantages which would be the fruit of deepening the channel so as to give free passage to vessels of large burthen, are unanimously in favor of a zealous and active prosecution of the Works. We are informed that the Machine for removing the mud, which has been contracted for, is every day expected and will immediately be put in operation. On Sunday morning the Board left this place on their way to visit Swansboro' and Beaufort. *Cape Fear Recorder.*

**FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 30.**

*Melancholy.*—There cannot now be a reasonable doubt of the loss of the Packet Sally Havens, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 29th ult. for Wilmington, in this State. We understand that a letter has been received in town from Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, the owner, stating that boxes directed to a gentleman of this place, which were shipped on board the Sally Havens, have been picked up at sea. We learn that Mr. Benjamin H. Talbot, formerly of Providence, R. I. but lately of this place and Wilmington, who had been to Philadelphia to supply himself with printing materials for the purpose of publishing a paper in Wilmington; was on his return in the Sally Havens, accompanied by two Journey-men Printers, whose names we have not heard; and that a youth, brother to Mr. Patterson, Editor of the Fayetteville Sentinel, was also on board, on his way to this place. Neither vessel, crew, nor passengers, have been heard from since they sailed. All must have perished in the late destructive gale.

*St. Louis, May 13.*—A gentleman and his family a few days since, ascending the Mississippi on board the steam boat Rufus Putnam, an unfortunate difficulty took place between him and his wife; unwilling to bear the frowns of the fair, or survive his happiness, he determined to put an end to the unnatural strife of love. Having deliberately stripped off his coat, he leaped into the river, was immediately carried under the wheels of the boat, and never after seen. Here we would have mourned with the widow, but she married next day, and gave the world the strongest proof of her attachment to matrimonial life. *Advocate.*

A gold medal, valued at \$50, is to be given by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, to the person who shall conduct a farm on the largest scale, without the use of ardent spirits, unless recommended by a physician.

**FROM THE NEW-BLINDNESS PATRIOT.**

**CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres and 1800 feet. Its length of front is 350 feet—the depth of its wings is 120 feet—the projection of the center including steps, 65 feet—west projection 44 feet, making the whole depth of the center 230 feet. The height of the wings to the top of the balustrade is seventy feet—height to the top of the center dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives' room in the south wing is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet. Greatest length of the Senate chamber in the north wing 74 feet—greatest height 47 feet. The great central rotunda, whose top is the dome, 79 feet in diameter, and 96 ft. high; the lower rotunda is 62 by 34 ft. and 26 feet high. The building is divided into a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the Supreme Court of the United States holds its sessions. The splendor of this building, when it shall be completed, cannot well be described to the eye—of the immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air on nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor; all these must be seen, to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of republican liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed with an iron railing, and embrace more than 20 acres. Now that the work on the capitol is not completed, these grounds present the unlovely appearance of temporary sheds and buildings in their rough state, and of lumber and other materials for building. When the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenue graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

**NEW-YORK JUNE 22.**

The brig Day, Capt. Tunis, at this port, left Gibraltar on the 3d ult. The North Carolina, 74, was then at Algiers. The brig Hesper left Algiers on the first of May, for this port, having on board Prince Murat, as passenger, who had been released by the Spanish Government.

*Mexico.*—letters from Tampico to the 9th of May, mention an application by the Congress of Puebla to the general Congress of Mexico, to obtain a prohibition against the importation of coarse woollens and cotton fabrics, for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures; a measure which was expected to be adopted.

**CAUTION TO DENTISTS.**

A young man, a hatter by trade, employed a dentist to regulate a tooth for him on Wednesday. In performing the operation, the dentist injured the jaw bone. The unfortunate man was set at work on Thursday, but was seized with the lockjaw during the night and died on Friday. *[N. Y. Com. Adv.]*

A shawl, once the property of the celebrated Tipoo Saib, has been purchased in London for 300 guineas, by a distinguished foreigner, to present to the Duchess d'Angouleme, at the approaching coronation of the king of France.

It is mentioned in the Albany Daily Advertiser as an extraordinary feat, that two young men of that city named Tompson, on the 20th inst, made two hundred and thirty-two horse shoes, well done, between sun and sun, besides going a quarter of a mile to their meals. To make 84-horse shoes is considered a good days work for one man.

It appears by the latest Madrid dates that the Spanish Government has summoned all the Generals who have held posts since 1810 in the Spanish ultra marine provinces, to form a Junta for the purpose of enquiring into the causes which have led to the alienation of the public mind from the mother country. This enquiry conducted in a proper spirit fifteen years ago might have been servicable to the Royal cause. What benefit is now to be derived from it, it is difficult to perceive. The South American provinces are irrecoverably lost to the mother country—the wilful and perverse blindness of Spain is justly punished by a loss even of the privileges which might have been obtained by a limited concession a few years ago. Since the commencement of the struggle for freedom in the South, a new generation has arisen who know not the mother country; and their affections are transferred to those who have acted towards them a more maternal part. *Savani, Georgia.*

Mr. Banks, a member of the British parliament, has received from Egypt a manuscript copy written on papyrus, of a portion of Homer's Iliad, discovered in the Island of Elephantine, by a French gentleman travelling with Mr. Banks in Upper Egypt.