

from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, before the expiration of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

**Article 20.**—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of nine months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, by duplicates, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, in the year of Grace 1827.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]  
G. GUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

**SEPARATE ARTICLE.**

Certain relations of proximity and ancient connexions having led to regulations for the importation of the products of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway into the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that of the products of Finland into Sweden and Norway, in vessels of the respective countries, by special stipulations of a treaty still in force, and whose renewal forms, at this time, the subject of a negotiation between the Courts of Sweden and Norway and Russia, said stipulations being, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general; the two High Contracting Parties, anxious to remove from their commercial relations all kinds of ambiguity or motives of discussion, have agreed that the eighth, ninth, and tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applied either to the navigation and commerce above mentioned, nor consequently to the exceptions in the general tariff of custom-house duties, and in the regulations of navigation resulting therefrom, nor to the special advantages which are, or may be granted to the importation of tallow and candles from Russia, founded upon equivalent advantages granted by Russia on certain articles of importation from Sweden and Norway.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]  
G. GUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty and Separate Article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratification of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States; and Robert Baron de Stackelberg, Colonel, Knight of the Order of the Sword, and Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, near the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, Be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty and Separate Article 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 nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the Fifty-Second [L. S.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:  
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

A voluntary confession was made at New York on the 28th ult. by Ware, in presence of the Recorder, District Attorney, Police Magistrates, several of the witnesses in the late trials, and other gentlemen, of the circumstances of his guilt, which had no connection with the late forgeries. He related circumstances which induced him to accuse Mr. Redmond—acknowledged that the charges against him were wholly false; and begged his forgiveness.

Why ought a young goat sleeping to be taken before a magistrate?—Because it is a kid napping!

Why is Sir Walter Scott like a secret discovered?—Because he is the known unknown.

Why is a cat standing on her hind legs like a waterfall?—Because it is a cat-eract.

**CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.**

**Tuesday, April 1.**—In senate a large number of bills were read the third time and passed: the bill for paying duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville, at those places; instead of New Orleans, was discussed and ordered to a third reading; the bill graduating the price of public lands, occupied the senate the remainder of the day. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill was discussed, Messrs. Sprague and Buchanan speaking on it: the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Brown, underwent some discussion and was finally ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 88 to 77.

**Wednesday, April 2.**—In senate, a considerable number of bills were passed: the bill to graduate the price of the public lands was discussed at some length; during which, Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, to reduce the price of the public lands to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on certain conditions; to actual settlers and cultivators. In the house of representatives, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of Gen. Brown, allowing her the balance of her husband's year's salary, she having been left with a large family of children, and but slender means to support and educate them with, was passed, by a vote of 97 to 74: the tariff bill occupied the house the remainder of the day, Messrs. Buchanan, Bryan, Carson, Stanberry, Ingersoll, Wright, Sprague and Mallory, taking part in the discussion.

**Thursday, April 3d.**—In the senate, the bill regulating processes in the courts of the U. S. in the new states, underwent a long discussion, and was finally ordered to a third reading: a number of private bills were passed. In the house of representatives, after the presentation of petitions, offering resolutions, &c., the tariff bill was taken up, and discussed, Messrs. Reed, Sprague, Buchanan, and Clark, speaking on it.

**Friday, April 4.**—In senate, some time was spent in executive business: the process bill was passed: the bill authorizing the payment of interest to the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, underwent a long discussion, and was finally ordered to be read a third time: Mr. Branch presented a petition from the manufacturers of Muskego, in this state, praying for an appropriation of money for improving the navigation of the inlets of Ocracoke and Roanoke rivers. In the house of representatives, a resolution calling for information on the subject of works of internal improvements, was some time under consideration: the chairman of the Retrenchment resolution, Mr. Hamilton, asked for authority to send for persons and papers, in order to take the oral examinations of clerks, and other testimony, as to the direction of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse: the tariff bill was then taken up, and a long discussion took place thereon. In which Messrs. Clark of Ken. Carson, T. P. Moore, Stewart, Wickliffe, Martindale, Livingston, Mallory, J. S. Stevenson, Stanberry, Daniel, Sprague, and Buchanan, took part; eighteen or twenty amendments were successively offered, a few of which were adopted, the others rejected; the committee then rose, reported the bill as amended, to the house, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

**Saturday, April 5.**—The senate did not sit to day. In the house of representatives the resolutions relative to works of internal improvements, was sometime under consideration; when the tariff bill was taken up; and after considerable discussion, was finally postponed till Monday, by a vote of 102 to 81: Mr. Hamilton moved that an authentic copy of Gov. Blount's order, of the 20th May, 1824, calling out Col. Pipkin's regiment of Tennessee militia, (to which regiment the much-talked-of six militiamen belonged) be placed upon the files of the house: an effort was made to take up some other business, but the house refused, and adjourned to Monday.

**Monday, April 7.**—In senate, the bill reducing the duty on salt, was some time under consideration, and was supported by Messrs. Branch, Macon, and others: a bill was passed to pay interest to several states for moneys advanced by them during the war. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill consumed nearly the whole day; various amendments being proposed, some of which were adopted, and others rejected.

**Tuesday, April 8.**—In senate, the internal improvement bill was some time under consideration: the bill graduating the price of public lands, was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke two hours in its favor. In the house of representatives, Mr. Wickliffe's resolution relative to internal improvements, was agreed to: various other resolutions were either adopted or laid on the table: the tariff bill occupied the house upwards of three hours; Mr. Stewart made a speech of two hours length; a number of amendments were proposed, but all rejected, the yeas and noes being taken four or five times; the

house adjourned during the pendency of a proposed amendment relative to salt iron.

**Wednesday, April 9.**—In senate, the committee of finance reported an amendment to the Internal Improvement bill, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced; which was agreed to by the casting vote of the Vice President. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill occupied the house nearly the whole day; the yeas and noes were several times taken, on divers amendments, some of which carried, and others were lost.

**Thursday, April 10.**—In senate, the bill making appropriations for internal improvements was under consideration during nearly the whole sitting of the senate: the Vice President explained the casting vote which he gave on an amendment to this bill yesterday. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill occupied the principal part of the day; divers amendments were proposed, and considerable discussion took place thereon, in which Messrs. Davis, Sutherland and Mallory, were the principal speakers.

**Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson, compared.**

General Washington was the architect of his own fortune, and without the aid of collegiate education, for he was only a poor land surveyor, without treading the devious paths of foreign courts, came from the hand of nature a finished specimen of genuine talent and illustrious worth.

General Jackson had no better opportunities in his early life, but was made by nature what he is, an example of intellectual greatness, and the glorious success of plebeian virtue.

General Washington was almost unknown in civil affairs, until after he had developed extraordinary military talent.

And in this particular, General Jackson has the advantage, since as the Attorney-General of Tennessee, (appointed by Washington,) a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Senator in Congress, and the chosen Ambassador to Mexico, his capacity for civil life has been fully tested.

General Washington had his enemies—So has Jackson!

General Washington had traitors in his camp—So had Jackson.

General Washington was denounced as a Military Chieftain, who would inevitably overturn the liberties of his country—So was Jackson!

General Washington was called a tyrant, because he arrested an officer of high rank on the field of battle!

Jackson has been styled so too, because in his own camp he arrested those who were about to disobey his orders, and put in jeopardy the safety of New-Orleans.

General Washington was stigmatised as a blood-thirsty and cruel man, for hanging Andre, whose offence was that of a spy!

Jackson has been stigmatised as the murderer of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were not merely spies, but bloody and piratical outlaws.

General Washington frequently ordered the shooting of deserters.

General Jackson, once driven to the same necessity, has also been obliged to enforce a similar punishment.

General Washington was reviled, abused, nay, denounced by Tom Paine! Jackson has suffered the same obloquy from Henry Clay!

Washington finally triumphed over his enemies.

So WILL JACKSON.

Albany Signs of the Times.

At the late commencement of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, 133 young gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Among the number were the following from this State, viz: George S. Bettner, Edwin E. Slade, Armand J. De Rossett, Harwood P. Perry, Henry M. Jeter, William G. Hill, Nathaniel M. Comer, John L. Wright, and Reading S. Long.

**LACONIC EPISTLE.**

Mr. Editor:  
I think both U and I now C,  
That Jackson will our ruler B.  
Hudson Gazette.

**Chancery Suit.**—We complain of delays in Chancery Suits, but the Sister Island has rather the advantage of us in this respect. A suit in the Irish Chancery, is now under appeal, of which the original bill was filed in the reign of Queen Anne, and which has ever since been handed from generation, as a *luctuosa hereditas*, down to the present time. English paper.

Why is the law of Libel like the Thames Tunnel?—Because it is a great bore to the newspapers. id.

Mr. White: I have read many sublime and interesting descriptions, both in prose and verse, of the celebrated Niagara Falls, with correspondent feelings of sublimity and interest. Those sublime and magnificent productions of nature, which are to be met with in various parts of the world, prove a source of the most pleasing contemplation, while they are strikingly demonstrative of the power of that Great Cause, whose works confound the judgment of frail man.

I have been led into these reflections, from having recently visited a Cascade or Water-fall, in this (Buncombe) county, a precise description of which I shall not attempt. This cataract is situated in the south-western part of the county, near the South Carolina line. From the verge of the precipice to the abyss into which the stream dashes, is, as near as I could ascertain, 100 feet. The stream, though small, produces in its descent a majestic sheet of water which falling over the rough face of the precipice emits from its confused surface rolling volumes of mist, which slowly rises upon the atmosphere and mingles with the clouds of the heavens. The huge rocks and mountains which surround this cataract, the trees that seemingly tremble on its verge, presents a scenery the most bold and interesting I have ever witnessed. No person can for a moment contemplate this striking scene without feelings of awe and admiration, which words are inadequate to describe. By giving the above an insertion in your paper you will oblige  
An occasional Correspondent.

**RALIGH TRACT SOCIETY.**

At a meeting of those friendly to the formation of a Branch of the American Tract Society, in North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh on the 6th March 1828, the Rev. William MacPheeters, D. D. was called to the chair, and the Rev. Stephen Frontis appointed Secretary.

After prayer by the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Eweleth and Mahan, Agents of the American Tract Society; as to the nature and objects of the Institution and its great utility in extending the blessings of the Redeemer's Kingdom. They remarked not only what might be expected from an Institution so valuable, but cited instances so numerous, in which its publications had been blessed to the conversion of souls, as to leave no doubt on the minds of those present of its eminent usefulness. After some further discussion, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to form in the City of Raleigh, a Branch of the American Tract Society.

At an adjourned meeting, a Constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President....Hon. Duncan Cameron.

Vice Presidents...Rev. W. M'Pheeters, D. D. Rev. Joseph Caldwell,

D. D. Rev. Messrs. Crudup, Hooper, Biddle, McWhorter, Wilson, Paisley, Hamner, and James Owen, Esq.

Secretaries...Rev. P. W. Dowd, Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Alfred Williams, Recording Secretary.

Treasurer...William Peace, Esq.

Directors...Rev. Messrs. Witherspoon, Jordan, Morrison and Plummer, Thos. Littlejohn, T. L. Cowan, John Bell, G. Andrews, and John Dunn, Esq. Dr. J. Beckwith, Messrs. Randolph Webb, and J. J. Wetmore.

Executive committee...Rev. Jona. O. Freeman, Rev. P. W. Dowd, W. Peace, J. Primrose, J. Wetmore, W. R. Hinton, and Leonidas Polk.

Mr. Jefferson.—It having been asserted in a speech of some member of congress, that Mr. Jefferson, as well as Mr. Adams, was passionately fond of the game of billiards, and that he recommended the game as a judicious exercise for students, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and a neighbor of Mr. Jefferson, in a speech delivered in the house of representatives lately, has denied this, and says that Mr. Jefferson was averse to all games of fashionable dissipation, that he did not practise them himself, and discouraged them in others. Utility was his object, even in his amusements. In fair weather, he superintended the cultivation of his farm or garden; when it was disagreeable to go out, he had adjoining his house a shop in which he employed himself, and where he kept a work-bench and a set of carpenter's tools. Such a development of the habits of the Apostle of Republicanism, does great honor to his good sense and his philosophic principles. It is a much more useful and more respectable way of spending time, than at a billiard table.

Mr. Jefferson proposed the annexation of an experimental farm to the University of Virginia, and that the students should take, in rural labor, the exercise necessary for the preservation of their health. He also recommended the introduction of the exercises of the Campus Martius, and instructing the students in military exercises, and was not afraid, even by these means, of making "military chieftains."

**Auction Sales.**

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at the subscriber's Auction Store, will commence the sale (which will be continued from day to day until closed) of the entire stock of GOODS, of a house declining business; consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c. The above Goods were selected for the Southern market, Country Merchants, and others, may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing, at very reduced prices; and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the stock being large, and but few cut goods. They consist in part of:  
Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cambrics, and Satinets. Black and Coloured Silk-Swansdowns, Tullines, and Merceries. Vestings, Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Saranets, Silks, and Florences. Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Swiss Mulls. Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment. Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns. Elegant Rich and Figured Muslin and Crape Robes. Merino, Silk, and Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, black, white, and coloured. Cotton, Thread, and Silk Laces, and Lace Veils. 6-4 to 10-4 Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diaper. Men's and Women's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured. Several Bales of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Gingham, and Checks.  
The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination three days before the Sale.  
Terms, 6 months credit.  
\*313 WILLKINGS & Co. Auctioneers.

**Daniel H. Cress**

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.  
He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crochery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.  
which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.  
Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

**Trust Sale.**

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, at the dwelling-house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture. J. A. HOGAN, Trustee.  
April 24th, 1828. 413

**WAGONERS,**

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.  
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

**A CONTRACTOR WANTED.**

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court-House.  
G. D. HOLCOWB, JAMES McCRAW, LITER HICKERSON, JONATHAN WHITAKER, Commissioners.  
March 5th, 1828.

**State of North Carolina.**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 35, 58, 59, and 60: Sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, sen, to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.  
April 14th, 1828. 515

This notice should have appeared in our number of 15 inst.

**SEDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.**

THE above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.  
Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1829. 98  
N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

**ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.**

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.  
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.  
January 31st, 1828. 3m14

**RAN AWAY,**

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Ephraim Harris, an indentured apprentice to me, aged about 16 years. A reward of twelve and a half cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. I also forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or trading with said Harris, under penalty prescribed by law.  
ADAM MOORE.  
Mount Airy, 7th April, 1828. 312

**SHERIFF'S DEEDS,**

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.