

Les droits qui y sont approuvés... Il pourra s'en aller dans tout autre pays... Il est cependant entendu que les droits, impôts ou charges quelconques, qui sont ou seront payables pour les bâtiments mêmes, doivent être acquies au premier port où ils rompent le chargement, ou en déchargeraient une partie, mais qu'aucuns droits, impôts ou charges pareils ne seront demandés de nouveau dans les ports du même pays ou dans les ports où ils voudraient aller, à moins que les nationaux ne soient sujets à quelques droits particuliers, dans le même cas.

ARTICLE XVIII.
Chaque des Hautes Parties Contractantes accorde à l'autre la faculté d'entretenir dans ses ports et places de commerce, des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, qui jouiront de toute la protection, et recevront toute l'assistance nécessaire pour remplir dûment leurs fonctions; mais il est expressément déclaré que dans le cas d'une conduite illégale ou improprie envers les lois ou le gouvernement du pays dans lequel lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce résideront, ils pourront être poursuivis et punis conformément aux lois et privés de l'exercice de leurs fonctions par le Gouvernement de ce pays, sans que l'autre partie s'oblige à leur faire droit ou à leur résider.

Les Consuls, Vice Consuls, et Agens Commerciaux, ou ceux qui seraient dûment autorisés à les suppléer auront le droit de servir de juges et d'arbitres dans les différends qui pourraient s'élever entre les capitaines et les équipages des bâtiments de la nation dont ils sont les intérêts, sans que les autorités locales puissent y intervenir, à moins que la conduite des équipages ou du capitaine ne trouble l'ordre ou la tranquillité du pays, ou que lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux ne requissent leur intervention pour faire exécuter ou maintenir leurs décisions. Bien entendu que cette espèce de jugement ou d'arbitrage ne saurait priver les parties contentieuses du droit qu'elles ont, à leur retour de recourir aux autorités judiciaires de leur patrie.

ARTICLE XIX.
Les dits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux seront autorisés à requérir l'assistance des autorités locales pour l'arrestation, la détention, et l'emprisonnement de désertheurs des navires de guerre et marchands de leur pays, et à s'adresser, pour cet objet, aux tribunaux, juges et officiers compétens, et réclameront, par écrit, les désertheurs susmentionnés, en prouvant, par la communication des registres des navires, ou des rôles de l'équipage, ou par d'autres documents officiels, que de tels individus ont fait partie desdits équipages, et que leur réclamation ainsi prouvée, l'extradition sera point refusée.

De tels désertheurs, lorsqu'ils auront été arrêtés, seront mis à la disposition desdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux, et pourront être enfermés dans les prisons publiques, à la réquisition et sous les frais de ceux qui les réclament, pour être envoyés aux navires auxquels ils appartiennent, ou à d'autres de la même nation. Mais s'ils ne sont pas renvoyés dans l'espace de deux mois, à compter du jour de leur arrestation, ils seront mis en liberté, et ne seront plus arrêtés pour la même cause.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que si le désertheur se trouve avoir commis quelque crime ou délit, il pourra être surêté à son extradition, jusqu'à ce que le tribunal saisi de l'affaire, aura rendu sa sentence, et que celle-ci aura été mise en exécution.

ARTICLE XX.
Dans le cas où quelque bâtiment de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aura échoué, fait naufrage, ou souffert quelque autre dommage sur les côtes de la domination de l'autre, il sera donné tout aide et assistance aux personnes, naufragées, ou qui se trouveraient en danger sur leur patrie. Les bâtiments et les marchandises naufragées, ou leur produit, s'ils ont été vendus, seront restitués à leurs propriétaires ou ayant cause, s'ils sont réclamés dans l'an et jour, en payant les frais de sauvetage que payeraient les naufrageés dans les mêmes cas. Et les compensations de sauvetage ne pourront être acceptées sans services que dans les mêmes cas, et après les mêmes délais qui seraient accordés aux capitaines et aux équipages nationaux. Les Gouvernemens respectifs veilleront d'ailleurs à ce que ces compensations ne se permettent point de vexations ou d'abus.

ARTICLE XXI.
Il est convenu que les bâtiments qui arriveront directement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, à un port de la domination de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, ou des territoires de sa dite Majesté en Europe, à un port des Etats Unis, et qui seraient pourvus d'un certificat de santé donné par l'officier compétent de ce port, et assurés qu'aucune maladie maligne ou contagieuse n'existait dans ce port, ne seront soumis à aucune autre quarantaine que celle qui sera nécessaire pour la visite de l'officier de santé du port où les bâtiments seraient arrivés, après les mêmes délais, impôts, ou charges quelconques, qui sont ou seront payables pour les bâtiments de la même description, mais que les droits, impôts, ou charges de la même description ne seront demandés de nouveau dans les ports du même pays ou dans les ports où ils voudraient aller, à moins que les nationaux ne soient sujets à quelques droits particuliers, dans le même cas.

other duties. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are, or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, must be paid at the first port where they shall break bulk, or unload part of their cargoes; but that no duties, imposts, or charges of the same description shall be demanded anew in the ports of the same country, which such vessels might, afterwards, wish to enter, unless national vessels be, in similar cases, subject to some ulterior duties.

Each of the high contracting parties grant to the other, the privilege of appointing, in its commercial ports and places, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents who shall enjoy the full protection, and receive all the assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared, that, in case of illegal or improper conduct, with respect to the laws or Government of the country in which said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government, which shall acquit the other with its motives for having thus acted; it being understood however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be exempted from all search, and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents; and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places shall have the right, as such, to act as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment, or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE XIX.
The said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of their local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment, of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country; and, for this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and unless reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But, if not sent back within the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty; and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XX.
In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coasts of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels and merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid by national vessels in the same circumstances; and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays, as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels. Moreover, the respective governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitrary acts.

ARTICLE XXI.
It is agreed that vessels arriving directly from the United States of America, at a port within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the territories of his said Majesty in Europe, at a port of the United States, and provided with a bill of health granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port whence such vessels shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessels shall have arrived; after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargoes; provided always, that there shall be on board no person who, during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not, during their passage, have communicated with any vessel liable, itself, to undergo a quarantine; and that the country whence they came shall not, at that time, be so far infected or suspected, that, before their arrival, an order had been issued, in consequence of which all vessels com-

ing from that country should be considered as suspected, and consequently subject to quarantine.

ARTICLE XVII.
The second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty second, twenty third, and twenty fifth articles of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at Paris on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred eighty three, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden, together with the first, second, fourth, and fifth separate articles, signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries, are revived, and made applicable to all the countries under the dominion of the present high contracting parties; and shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, in the contents of the present treaty; it being understood that the stipulations contained in the articles above cited, shall always be considered as in no manner affecting the conventions concluded by either party with other nations, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred eighty three, and the revival of said articles by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Stockholm, by the present high contracting parties, on the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

ARTICLE XVIII.
Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured, or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessels could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which after having been warned off once, shall during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ARTICLE XIX.
The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day 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 expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XX.
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, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. COMTE 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, and 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, tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applicable 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 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.

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

And whereas the said Treaty and Separate Article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications 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 M. BRACKENRIDGE, 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.

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

CONSPIRACY IN COLOMBIA.
By an arrival from Carthagena, we learn that on the 25th Sept. a conspiracy broke out at Bogota, in which an attempt was made on the life of Bolivar. It appears that Gen. Santander, the vice president, was at the head of the conspiracy, and had brought over to his views a corps of artillery, and with a gang of followers, they first made an attack on the prison, killed Col. Bolivar, and released Admiral Padilla. The rebels then proceeded late at night to the palace, where they rushed and unopposed first a young ensign, who defended himself, when Col. Ferguson, an Englishman, rushing to his aid, was shot on the spot. Bolivar hearing the noise, being then in his cabinet, rushed forward, but finding himself surrounded by enemies, retreated hastily to his cabinet, jumped out of a window and made his way to the bridge, plunged in the water and concealed himself for two hours, when the rebels supposing him drowned, returned shouting through the streets, "Death to the tyrant and long live Gen. Santander." Bolivar released himself from his unpleasant situation, threw himself into the barracks, headed the troops and attacked the rebel force, and completely routed them. Armed peasants entered the town and order was soon restored.

Col. Guerra has been already hanged. Santander and Padilla are in prison, preparing for the same fate, the judicial tribunals are active, and several of the ringleaders have been tried and shot.

N. Y. Enquirer.
Bolivar has issued a proclamation taking into his own hands the entire reins of government, and the country generally seems satisfied, and attributes much of their troubles to Santander.

Beet Root.—At a dinner lately given by the town of Amiens to the King of France, there was placed on the table opposite his Majesty, an immense column composed of sugar manufactured from the beet roots at Franville, near that town. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar; crystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal.

When one will not, two cannot quarrel.

Important Trust Sale.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next, at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of Land, containing Five Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin river, being the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of Helton's Place, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

Twelve Negroes, Men, Women, and Children, all very likely 8 Horses, Stock of Cattle and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Riding Chair and Harness, 1 Still and Tub, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN G. BLUM, Auctioneer.
Nov. 10th, 1828.

Le présent Article Separe aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré mot à mot dans le traité signé aujourd'hui, et sera ratifié en même temps.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignes, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le présent Article Separe, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes. Fait à Stockholm, le quatre Juillet, mil huit cent vingt sept.

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

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