

clared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examining of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessel shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the countries to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens or subjects of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party, shall accept a commission, or letters of marque, for the purpose of assisting, or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party, so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXV.

If by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now, for them; that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year, to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens and subjects of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States, and of the empire of Brazil, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to their Envoys, Ministers, and other Public Agents, the same favours, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favours, immunities, or privileges, the United States of America or the Empire of Brazil may find it proper to give to the Ministers and Public Agents of any other Power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Empire of Brazil shall afford, in future, to the navigation and commerce of the citizens and subjects of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, in them, all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXIX.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commissions or patent, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens or subjects of the country

in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and, also, from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens or subjects, native or foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being to every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be respected inviolably; and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's rolls, or other public documents that those men were part of said crews, and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prison, at the request and at the expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to whom they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XXXII.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a Consular Convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers and immunities of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The United States of America and the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to make, as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty or general convention of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and terminate; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens or subjects of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or subject shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, or 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.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained, shall, however, be construed to 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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of Brazil, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, if it be possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this twelfth day of the month December, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Signed,
W. TUDOR, [L. S.]
MARQUE DE ARAGATY, [L. S.]
MIGUEL DE SOUZA NETTO E ALVES, [L. S.]
And whereas the said Treaty or General Convention has been duly ratified, on both parts,

and the respective ratifications of the same have (this day been exchanged, at Washington, by JAMES A. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier J. BREVETIER BARRELLI, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty or General 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 eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Circulating Medium.—The bullion committee in England, (1810) and the bank committee in 1819, estimated the circulating medium at 240 and 270 millions of dollars—a large portion of which was in paper. M. Necker calculated that of France at 350 millions, nearly the whole in specie. That of the United States, chiefly in paper, does not exceed 80 or 100 millions. We have seen it estimated lower than 60. It is subject, however, to great fluctuations, according to the command for any price of commodities.

A speedy relief from the painful effects of Scalds or Burns.—It is simply by dipping a cloth well in tar, and binding it lightly on the part affected; it will give almost immediate relief from the most violent pain; and is recommended to be kept in the house by every family having young children.

The ravages made by the wars of the revolution and of the empire upon the population and wealth of France, have been estimated, according to M Dupin, at 2,000,000 men, and \$2,664,000,000.

The *Beugal* (India) Chronicle, mentions the death of Bishop James, of Calcutta, successor to the late Bishop Heber. Dr. J. sailed from England on the 15th of July, 1827; and if the report of his death is true, could not have filled his new station more than a year.

Doubtful question.—An individual made a complaint of assault and battery at the Police this morning, which he stated to have been committed in the following manner: A gave B a violent push, which caused the elbow of B, to strike the complainant in the side with such force as to knock him down, and disable him from working for a month. Now the question was by whom the assault was committed. Did A assault complainant by striking B? or was B guilty of inflicting the injurious blow, the impetus of which was given by the push of A? Or was the assault a joint one, the elbow of B, conspiring with the hands of A, to bruise the side of the complainant? All these considerations operated upon the mind of the Clerk to induce him to refer the complainant to the District Attorney.

N. Y. E. Post.

Wonderful......Galignani's Messenger mentions, with becoming gravity, that on some public occasion in Paris, eight hundred persons passed through the royal banquetting room to see the king and his august family at dinner. How astonished they must have been to discover that royal mouths ate just like other people's.

John Randolph's last.—Having obtained leave of absence the day before the late inauguration, the gentleman from Roanoke mounted his horse, and running out his terribly long finger at a gentleman who was standing by, "I don't," said he "attend the inauguration of Gen. Andrew Jackson—mark that!" and rode off. He declines a re-election.

Judge McLean (late Postmaster General) and family left Washington City on 2d inst. for Cincinnati. Both as a public man and a private citizen his loss will be deeply felt among us. His official services have not rendered him more valuable to his country, than his amenity and social virtues have to the society of which he formed an immediate patron; and the departure of himself and his estimable family will cause a void which will not be easily nor soon supplied.

Promptness.—We have been told, that when the order was given for the Natchez, sloop of war, to sail in quest of Pirates, some of the officers applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a delay of forty-eight hours, to make some indispensable arrangements, arising from the unexpected call, and their wishes were made known to the President. "Not an hour," said the General—"they must put to sea, forthwith." "I but anticipated your views," said the Secretary, "in informing them that no delay, on such an occasion, would be allowed."

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, April 4.—By the packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, we have received our London and Liverpool papers to the 13th and 14th inclusive.

On referring to the state of the markets, it will be seen that Cotton has declined 1-4d per lb.

Attached to one of our papers was a slip, upon which was printed in large capitals, "catholic emancipation is to be granted." N. Y. Enquirer.

Mr. Peel introduced a bill in the House of Commons for the suppression of dangerous associations or assemblies, in Ireland, or what is called Catholic Association, declaring any person attending them to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The papers contain but little intelligence from the seat of war, being principally filled with the proceedings of the House of Commons on the Catholic Question. It appears that the Emperor is making the most gigantic preparations for the ensuing contest.

London, 13th February.—The information given in the letters of this morning from Dublin, that the Catholic Association was on the point of dissolving itself, with other manifestations of the proper feeling with which the proposed measure of emancipation has been met there, gave for a time an improved appearance to the Consol market to-day, and the price for the account was currently 87 1-4.

There is at Tula, in Russia, a manufactory for the fabric of Arms, hardly to be excelled by the most celebrated manufactory of England. From this great arm manufactory there issue, yearly, 700,000 stand of fire arms, and 25,000 side arms. More than 5000 workmen are employed in her fabric.

Frontiers of Turkey, Jan. 12.—Letters from Adrianople, which are worthy of credit, give a frightful picture of the miseries which prevail among the new recruits of the Turkish army in the vicinity of Schoumla. A great number of these poor men die daily, and the ravages which death causes in the hospitals thin the ranks of the Ottoman army. A great number of sick arrive at Sophio, Salonichi, Seres, and Adrianople. The Asiatic Turks, who wear no stockings, have had their feet frozen in crossing the Balkan.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.
France.—The ship *Clematis* from Havre has arrived at Boston, bringing dates to the 16th February.

Constantinople, Jan. 9th.—Propositions have been made, for a long time, to the Porte, in order to arrange the affairs of Greece, and to recall the intervention of the British and French Ambassadors. The arrival of a French agent, who has been presented by the Dutch Minister to the Reis Effendi, appears to have opened at last the true channel.

The Porte had received a declaration from the Three Powers who have taken Greece under their protection, acceded to this declaration, and is not far from consenting to enter into a formal negotiation on the subject, provided it takes place at Constantinople. He always refused sending a Turkish Commission out of the city, and the Reis Effendi has explained himself about it in a peremptory manner. The party for peace, however, flatter themselves to have obtained a great success, and it is thought that, if the Powers will take upon themselves the sending the Plenipotentiaries, to Constantinople, they may bring about a durable peace. The arrival of a Russian cartel has given to these pacific rumours a new consistence; it is said it is the bearer of proposals from the emperor Nicholas, to enter into negotiations with the Porte, and that they have been sent to the Reis Effendi by the Danish Minister.

Portugal.—Lisbon dates to 31st January state that Miguel visited Lisbon a few days previous, accompanied by his sisters and a great number of courtiers. His first act was to go to the Cathedral of St. Maris de Roeh, where mass was performed. His visage is said to have shown the marks of great physical and mental suffering. The government being fearful that his stay in Lisbon might create excitement, had taken extraordinary measures to preserve tranquillity. Several changes in the ministry were anticipated.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has been augmented, so that it now consists of nine vessels of inferior rank.

A Defaulter.—The Paris papers contain an account of the disappearance of Mr. G. a stock broker; it is said that he has left a deficit of five millions francs.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—COTTON: The import this week is 23,870 bags, and the sales are 11,810 bags, at a decline of 1-3d per lb. on American descriptions.

Captain Clark of the brig *General Paez* which arrived last evening, states, that a report was circulated and currently believed at Curacos, that Bolivar had been assassinated, and his troops, amounting to about 5000 men, had fled, and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.

GREAT FIRE in Augusta, Georgia.
A slip from the office of the *Georgia* (Augusta) *Courier*, dated at 9 o'clock at night, of the 2d inst. gives the following account of the most calamitous fire that ever afflicted that devoted city.

Awful Conflagration!—With a heart that can scarcely throb from exhaustion, we sit down to record the most awful catastrophe which has ever befallen this city. Having lost every thing but the materials of our office, we know how to sympathize with our fellow-citizens, many of whom are irretrievably ruined.

About half past two o'clock this afternoon, a fire was discovered in the 4th tenement row on Ellis street, known as Mr. Mullen's buildings, belonging to the State Bank. They were so completely enveloped in flame before means to extinguish the raging element could be procured, that human exertion was vain.

The wind was very high, and had been so all the day, blowing from the west in the direction of Broad street, sweeping rapidly to the east, till it enveloped in flame the Market, the Theatre, and all the intermediate houses, and those in the neighborhood. It was stopped at Bignon's Brick Building, nearly opposite the City Hotel, to Green street. Not a house that we remember, has escaped the conflagration.

Goods and furniture, carried into Broad street were destroyed as readily as if they had been in the stores and houses. Not one dollar in a hundred escaped of the value of the articles, that the owners vainly imagined they had saved from their blazing dwellings.

While we are writing, the raging element is progressing eastward, and nothing but want of materials to consume, seems likely to terminate its progress. It is already at the lower end of the town, and if a single house has escaped from the Bridge Bank and Bignon's house, and from Green street to the river, down to the lower end of the City, we are unable to discover it amidst the smoke.

It is impossible to give particulars amidst the confusion, which is every where reigning. Many buildings are insured, and many we know are not. Our neighbors, like ourselves, lost every thing after they had removed them into Broad street, and what may be considered equal to a third of the city, has been destroyed, and that part of it above and in the immediate neighborhood of the market, embraced the active retailing portion of the grocery business.

The Bridge has been saved with great difficulty;—the abutment was several times on fire. So suffocating is the smoke that the lower end of the city cannot be visited—it seems to be resigned to a fate, which cannot be controuled. The fire is that part is yet unextinguished.

Great Fire in Augusta.—In addition to the details of this calamity, contained in the slip which we this day publish, the *Chronicle* states the number of tenements destroyed, at upwards of 350. The *Courier* gives a list of front houses or tenements consumed upon the different streets; amounting to 163. We subjoin a recapitulation.—South side of Broad street 49; North side do. 24; West side of Centre street 16; East side 23; South side of Bay street 3; North side Reynold street 2; South 4; North side of Ellis street 26; South 23; North side Green street 4; South 3; Market House 1. This statement of course, embraces none of the back stores, kitchens or other buildings off the streets.

All the Insurance offices lost something, about 160,000, was insured; which the *Courier* says will not cover one sixth of the value of property lost.

But very few accidents occurred, and those trifling ones, and not a single life was lost.

The citizens of Hamburg crossed the river, and nobly assisted their suffering fellow citizens during the conflagration; nor did their benevolence stop there. Mess Henry Shultz, J. B. Covington and A. J. Dill, have tendered to the sufferers, all the vacant houses in Hamburg, amounting to about one hundred, for one year, rent free. The citizens of Augusta have held a public meeting, and taken active measures to relieve the needy and houseless inhabitants.

Shirts.—A lady seamstress of our acquaintance says that she has taken the trouble to count the number of shirts required to make a common shirt, and found it to be 15,333. This seems a large number.

Rowland Stephenson.—We hope this man will take himself to some part of the world "To the plainest entirely unknown" for we are getting excessively tired of his name in the newspapers. "It did very well for a week or two. Rowland Stephenson, and his knavery, his flight, his capture, and his "sufferings," made, as some of our brethren said upon another occasion, very "pretty incidents." But it is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and for our parts we are anxiously waiting the annual arrival of the Sea-Serpent off Cape Cod, so that we may have some little respite from the everlasting Mr. Rowland Stephenson.