

ready published, or hereafter to be published, by His Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratification; and if, twelve months before that period, 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 XVI.

This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, and also, by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done in triplicate at the City of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the fifty-second of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed,

H. Clay, Lewis N. Meyer.

And whereas said Treaty has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, duly exchanged at Washington by James A. Hamilton, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the said United States, and the Sieur Ludwig Niderstetter, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of his said Majesty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty 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 the fourteenth 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.

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

Governors of North Carolina.—The following list of the Governors of this State from the organization of its government to the present time, with the dates of their appointment, is collected from the records of the Executive Office; and for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Muse, the Governor's Private Secretary.

During the Colonial Government.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Year. Includes Charles Eden (1715), William Reed (1722), Sir Richard Everard (1727), Gabriel Johnston (1734), Matthew Rowan (1753), Arthur Dobbs (1754), William Tryon (1765), Josiah Martin (1771).

Subsequent to the Revolution.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Year. Includes Richard Caswell (1777), Abner Nash (1780), Thomas Burke (1783), Alexander Martin (1783), Richard Caswell (1785), Samuel Johnston (1788), Alexander Martin (1790), Richard Dobbs Spaight (1793), Samuel Ashe (1796), Benjamin Williams (1799), James Turner (1802), Nathaniel Alexander (1803), Benjamin Williams (1807), David Stone (1808), Benjamin Smith (1810), William Hawkins (1811), William Miller (1814), John Branch (1817), Jesse Franklin (1820), Gabriel Holmes (1821), Hutchins G. Burton (1824), James Iredell (1827), John Owen (1828).

William Reed and Matthew Rowan were Presidents of the Council at the periods stated above, and acted as Governor during vacancies that office.

Colonization.—The following paragraph from "Freedom's Journal," a paper conducted by a colored man in New York, announces a change of opinion among the colored people of that city respecting emigration.

"We feel proud in announcing to our distant readers, that many of our brethren in this city, who have lately taken this subject into consideration, have, like ourselves, come out from the examination warm advocates of the Colony, and ready to embrace the first convenient opportunity to embark for the shores of Africa. This we may say looks like coming to the point—as if they had examined for themselves, and satisfied of the practicability of the plan, are not afraid the world should know it.

ITEMS.

Clara Fisher has made "a palpable hit" at Charleston—at her benefit, nearly 1700 of the taste, beauty and fashion of the city were present, and the receipts were above \$1500. At the close, a re-engagement was called for and acceded to.

Public Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the proprietors of the unredeemed six per cent stock of 24th March, 1814, amounting to \$6,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next.

An Albanian, describing the interior of Turkey, says, "It is a land of beggars; where if the fox or the crow could contrive to pick up a dinner, they must have the talent of a Frenchman."

Some persons, says Swift, treat oooks as others do lords—learn their titles, and brag of their acquaintance.

We have three specimens of yellow paper, made, respectively, of oat straw, blue grass, and rye straw. Its texture is firm, and on the whole it appears to be superior to the common wrapping paper.

The number of votes polled at the last election for President amounted to 1,125,216.

Royal Learning.—The king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir Harford Jones respecting America, saying, "What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under ground, or how?"

University of Virginia.—The Lectures at the University, which have been interrupted by the recent prevalence of disease among the students, are to recommence on the 1st April. The Faculty have consented for the present, that the students should board out of the University at houses to be approved of by themselves.

A Valuable Newspaper.—The newspaper establishment at Botany Bay was lately sold by its editor, Dr. Wardell, for the comfortable sum of 16,000 dollars! There are but few newspaper establishments in the United States worth more than this sum, and yet Botany Bay is peopled by convicts, who escaped the halter in England by the transportation act.

Twelve ladies in Bridgeport, Connecticut, eighteen in New York city, and sixteen in the city of Hartford, amounting in all to forty six, have become life members of the American Tract Society by the donations of \$29 each, equal in the aggregate to \$920. These funds are designed to furnish Tracts, for the Valley of the Mississippi, with its 4,000,000 of destitute inhabitants.

Memoirs of Talleyrand.—The celebrated Talleyrand is said to have completed the memoirs of his eventful life and times, which he is said to have bequeathed to his nephew and successor, under an injunction to publish them ten years after his decease.

The commencement of the Charleston Medical College took place on Monday. The number of Medical Students attending this institution during the past year was one hundred and forty six, viz from South Carolina, 114; Georgia, 18; North Carolina, 9; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Tennessee, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ireland, 1.

Murder.—A man named Bird-sall has been committed to prison in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the murder of his wife; whom, in a fit of jealousy he knocked down with an axe, and then severed her head from the body.

Paricide.—One Baily Hayes, who had been insane for 15 years, killed his father and mother, both between 80 and 90 years old, in Fauquier Co. Va., on the 11th inst. He was placed in jail by order of Court, for safe keeping.

A fire broke out in Pensacola on the night of the 25th ult. which destroyed the Gazette Printing Office, and several other houses.

Extraordinary Passage.—The brig Sarah Herrick, which had been for some time given up as lost, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 7th inst., in fifty six days from N. York! a time sufficient for three voyages across the Atlantic.

It is stated that John Pope has refused to accept the appointment of Governor of Arkansas, and that he is a candidate to represent the district formerly represented by Mr. Moore, in Congress. Mr. Benjamin P. Prossant and Samuel Davless, have also been announced as candidates in the same district.

The Freemasons of Monroe County, in the State of New York, have simultaneously resigned the charters of their several Lodges, chapters and encampments.

Folly.—A man in Massachusetts took arsenic and died, because he made proposals of marriage to a lively widow who refused him.

Joseph Leonard Smith, of Frederick county, Maryland, has liberated twelve slaves, and paid their passage to Hayti, as colonists, providing them with the necessary articles of husbandry to be used on their arrival.

Judicious Advice.—The best way to deal with most slanderers is not to notice them. Nine times in ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

North Carolina.—The celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, about half a century since, emphatically declared that "North Carolina is a poor despised State." Notwithstanding she now ranks in the Confederation, as fourth in point of population and extent of territory, yet at home by a few and abroad by a great many individuals, North Carolina is still viewed as "a poor despised State."

We think it incumbent on every native and adopted citizen, who is not so lost to every sense of manly feeling as calmly to view the soil that nurtures him unjustly debased, boldly to declare that North Carolina is not poor, neither should she be despised. Possessing a fertile soil, and a climate favorable to the production of most of the staple commodities of this Continent, and exporting surplus products amounting to \$ millions of dollars annually, she certainly cannot justly be called poor; and her citizens ought not to be despised, for they can fearlessly challenge competition with any of their brethren in patriotism and political consistency, from the dawn of the Revolution until the present day.

North Carolina should not only deny the truth of the above allegation, but also call to account her recreant and thoughtless children, whose language and conduct occasionally give plausibility to the slanderous imputation; and to whose prototypes, perhaps, its origin may be traced. We are led to these reflections by observing the course recently pursued by one of our public prints, in reference to a late Cabinet appointment—and to the presentations of several of our Grand Jurors.

The twofold evidence of the attachment of North Carolina to Gen. Jackson, undoubtedly presented to the mind of that distinguished individual, a powerful appeal to his special notice in the selection of his Cabinet counsellors; and who among her citizens, could so justly claim the post of honor, as John Branch? Upon whom else would it have been bestowed had the selection been submitted to the State Legislature, or to the citizens individually? Yet in the face of this, we may truly say judicious appointment, so gratefully, so deservedly, so honorably bestowed and received, a citizen of North Carolina can sneeringly give the pass-word to her sister States, in order to have it reiterated that "North Carolina is a poor despised State," and her favored son unworthy of the station assigned him.

South America.—Accounts from Cartagena to the 2d Feb. received at Baltimore, state that the Peruvians had declared for Bolivar, and that he had proceeded to Peru with 8,000 men, in whose presence he was to declare himself supreme Dictator. The same vessel also brought accounts that Admiral Guise, on some occasion of rejoicing, was killed by the bursting of a cannon which had not been fired for some years. The Admiral was an Englishman, and highly respected by the public authorities and inhabitants of Colombia.

A Grand Project.—It is in contemplation, says the Cayuga Republican, to construct a suitable communication for steamboats, navigable from Schenectady to Lakes Oswego and Ontario, with a depth of water equal to that of the Welland Canal. It is intended by dams and locks, and short canals around the dams, to make the Mohawk answer the purpose to the most eligible point for connecting it by a canal with Oneida Lake; and from Oneida to Oswego, it is designed to extend the communication by an improvement of the Oneida and Oswego rivers, similar to that projected for the Mohawk.

The people of New York will not let things alone; and it is no wonder that those who stand with their arms folded, are jealous of the progress of population and improvement in this great State. But "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

The Key West Register states, that some cattle had been raised on the island, which were equal to those raised on the main land. Sheep lose their wool, but the mutton is pronounced excellent. Swine thrive remarkably well.

The Duke of Northumberland, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in his 44th year. He has an income of 260,000, or 270,000 pounds sterling per annum, which in the United States currency amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The native Africans.—The following remarks of Dr. Randall, the Agent of the American colony of free Blacks in Africa, will tend to show the wretched condition of the native Africans: As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the United States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the recaptured African, who has remained as a slave in Georgia but one year, here occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen, and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and christianity among them. I have under my charge, as U. S. Agent for recaptured Africans, a town of these people, who were but one year in the United States, and one year at service in the colony. They are

now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them; and I was pleased to find, that the best house in the village was devoted to christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lot Carey.

The British Army.—A continental war at this period would throw Great Britain into great confusion in relation to her army. The whole military force of that kingdom consists of 130 Regiments. Two thirds of this force are dispersed among the various British possessions; 24 regiments in England—and what is extraordinary, 23 in Ireland—and only one in Scotland. Those in Ireland, it is presumed, cannot be removed at this unsettled period, and laying aside some difficulties as to money, there is no given point at which 50,000 men can be assembled for any important object.

Good.—The Salem Courier says that the only method to enable editors to pursue a manly course is for all those who entertain similar views to support them; that is, if an editor comes out and openly avows his belief that the moon is a steam boat, all persons who believe so too should take his paper, for those who hold it to be cheese will withdraw their patronage, and he will be obliged, from the groanings of an empty pocket, to give up his views, and sink back into the "neither one thing nor the other" ranks.

Appointments.—Our editorial Republican friends will see with pleasure that Mr. Hill, of the Concord Patriot, and Mr. Kendal, of the Kentucky Argus—men of talent and tried fidelity, have received honorable appointments at Washington, Mr. Danforth, editor of the Providence American, has been already appointed, Collector of the port, and Mr. Green, of the Boston Statesman, a very popular man, and a faithful Republican, is made Post Master of the "Literary Emporium."

Paying up and paying down.—There is as every printer must be aware, a surprising difference between paying up and paying down. When a long standing subscriber, of whose money you have never fingered a cent, threatens to pay up, the inference is forced upon you, that he intends to discontinue—and though your empty pockets are crying for cash, you cannot help considering the threat of paying up as the knell of a departed patron. But paying down, on the contrary, causes a sensation of pleasure without alloy. Paying down, presupposes no discontinuance of favors; no interruption of flattering prospects; but a hearty encouragement to go on your way rejoicing, in the hope of being paid down from year to year, as your labors deserve.

We bear much ado about Jackson's "turning out," "reform," &c. but we have not heard a single individual, that was turned out of office when Jefferson came into power, complain of Jackson's measures; on the contrary they approve of his adopting the rule which gave the Jeffersonians so much satisfaction in his administration. It gives those turned out then, an opportunity of asking those who are turned out now, "how do you like it?" Old times have come again; the Jacksonites have only set the old tune to new words.

The following is a letter written by Col. Dorrego, the Ex Governor of Buenos Ayres, to his wife, previous to his execution, which we copy from our file of Buenos Ayrean papers, recently received.

My beloved Angelita.—It has just been intimated to me that within an hour I must die: I am ignorant for what cause, but Divine Providence, in whom I confide in this critical moment, has so determined it.

I pardon all my enemies, and beseech my friends not to take any step to avenge me.

My life, educate those amiable children: be happy, which you have not been able to be in the company of the unfortunate MANUEL DORREGO.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Quadrature of the Circle Discovered.—This Theorem, which has baffled the efforts of mathematicians from time immemorial, has lately been discovered by Mr. Cleantes Felt, a classical and mathematical teacher of this city, to be as capable of demonstration as the first problem of Euclid. When the diagram is present to the eye, all former difficulties seem to vanish; and the demonstration, which is very simple, leaves not the least doubt on the mind. This discovery will make a new era in mathematics, and will prove no less useful to mankind than the most important discovery that has been made.

Singular Robbery.—In Pennsylvania, recently, a young man had one of his arms amputated, and while undergoing the operation, one of the spectators was seen to slip his watch from his fob.

A great Traveller.—Died, at Philadelphia, on Sunday 29th ult. after a long and lingering illness, the celebrated Elephant "Columbus," aged twenty six years, and weighing eight thousand one hundred and twenty one pounds. This docile and sagacious animal was brought from Calcutta in 1815, and his travels since that time are said to have extended to almost every part of our continent. The occasion of his death the Philadelphia Chronicle mentions as "a warning to all impatient temper." It appears that several years ago, while on a visit to the southern states, he attempted to leave his apartment, proceeding with such impetuosity through a door, which was so small as to draw the whole fabric about his ears. His bruises brought on a disease in some of the bones, which baffled surgical skill, and finally terminated in the catastrophe we have mentioned. The body has been purchased by the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum, and the skin and skeleton are to be added to their already extensive collection of curiosities.

Chapter of accidents.—To give all the account of horrible things, which befall poor human nature according to every day's report, would require an "extra," bigger than our whole paper. Let no one imagine he has an adequate comprehension of the miseries, or the degradation of human nature, who sees only the records preserved in two or three of the newspapers of the day. It requires an eye to scan the world, and a whole week's observation to imagine the amount of crime; after that, if his soul does not sicken, it must be made of sterner stuff than usually falls to the lot of the most hardened, whose names are held up to everlasting infamy.

Extraordinary Circumstances.—Four months ago, a child two years of age swallowed a needle 2 3/4 inches long. Yesterday morning the needle was taken out of the right side, just above the hip, where it had forced its way, and was considerably corroded. The child has, for the last three months, taken medicine for the dropsy, her body being much swelled.

It is said to be in agitation to raise the Indian Department, now filled by Thos. L. McKenny, at a salary of 1600 dollars, to the rank and value of an auditorship of 3000 dollars, and to supersede the present incumbent by a Mr. Robertson from Virginia. There is also a rumor that it is intended to divide the business of the State Department, and to give all that portion which relates to our domestic affairs to an under Secretary, and to call it the Home Department. I merely state the rumors as they run, without saying what degree of credit is due to them. I believe however, that there is some foundation for them.

Power of Beauty.—The Providence papers, in enumerating the cases lately brought before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, allude to that of "Mary Lynch, a remarkably pretty Irish girl of sixteen, which excited an unusual degree of interest with the Court, Bar, Jury and Spectators. She was tried for stealing 12 dollars from one of her own countrymen, named Lundv. The Jury went out at half past 6, and the Court adjourned to the next morning at 9 o'clock, when the Jury gave a verdict, not guilty.

Trial of a Deserter.—A court martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, on the 28th December for the trial of William Huston, or Hart, of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, for desertion from said Barracks in April last; for re-enlisting at Natchez and receiving bounty while a deserter; and for deserting thence shortly afterwards. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was condemned to be shot. The proceedings were transmitted to the War Department for approval, and an order was issued on the 17th ult. containing a pardon from President Jackson, on the ground "that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstance in a state of war, would demand interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it of a character which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death."

Reform.—Col. Stone's correspondent at Washington has swept together a basket of rumours of removals, appointments, supercesses, &c. &c. Some of which may occur, and some must be mere suppositions. Enough however, has transpired to satisfy the friends of General Jackson that he will fulfil the just expectations of the people. The correspondent of the Commercial frankly admits that the removals in Washington will break up an "odious official monopoly, created and kept up during seven Presidential terms."

The printer of a paper in the interior of Pennsylvania state, whose occupation failed him on the 4th ult. thus laconically notices the event: "O! what a splash!—This day John Quincy Adams and I are tip'd overboard. How we apples swim." T. CLEMONS.