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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THOMAS WATSON.

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, which Treaty being in the English and French languages, is as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable, in time of peace as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on HENRY CLAY, their Secretary of State, and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur LUDWIG NIEDERSTETTER, Charge d' Affaires of his Majesty, near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country where they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

ARTICLE II.

Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the United States of America, and reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the wages and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil of the U. States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Prussian vessels. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or of the industry of the kingdom of Prussia, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, may also be so imported in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared, that the stipulations contained in the two preceding

articles, are, to the full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America, and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Prussia of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of Russia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the U. States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is respectively reserved by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE IX.

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE X.

The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each, in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents, and Commissaries, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers of those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place. The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit 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 crew, 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 XI.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibitions of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other offi-

cial documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and that this 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 shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested, for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XII.

The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaty with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they were made part of the context of the present treaty; it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles then revived, shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other Powers during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

The parties still being desirous in conformity, with their intention, declared in the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime Powers, further provisions to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, and at some future and convenient period.

ARTICLE XIII.

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 vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockaded 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 blockaded port, during the continuance of said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction, on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already 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 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 precedence, 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, LUDWIG NIEDERSTETTER.

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 NIEDERSTETTER, 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, this 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.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to subscribe for or purchase, in the name and for the use of the United States, any stock which may have been forfeited to the Company, and which shall be undisposed of on the fourth day of March next, not exceeding thirteen hundred and fifty shares, of the Capital Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and to pay for the same, when called upon by said Company, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, Said shares can be had for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the stock aforesaid.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, Approved, 2d March, 1829. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to wit:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, nine hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of the seamen at navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and sixty two thousand nine hundred and thirty three dollars.

For pay of Superintendents, Naval constructors, and all the civil establishments, at the several yards and stations, forty four thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and twenty four thousand three hundred dollars. For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements at navy yards, one hundred and seventy eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, to wit: for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel, and candles to officers, other than those attached to the navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, of the post, stationery, and fuel to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates, or per diem allowance for the persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and for stationery of every description, and for books, maps, and charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of team and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts; wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and furniture for officers's houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other objects or purpose whatever, one hundred and ninety five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and not herein before enumerated, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the reimbursement of the Marshal of Florida, for expenses incurred in the case of certain Africans who were wrecked on the coast of the United States, and for the expense of exporting them to Africa, sixteen thousand dollars.

The following sums transferred to the surplus fund:

For the gradual increase of the Navy, forty seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars, eighty eight cents.

For survey of Savannah by act of fourteenth March, eighteen hundred and twenty six, three thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and twenty seven cents.

For captors of Algerine vessels, by acts of twenty seventh April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, fourteen thousand six hundred and nine dollars, seventy five cents.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, ninety one thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty five thousand one hundred and twenty three dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For contingencies for the same, twelve thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

For military stores for the same, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines for the same, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 2d March, 1829.

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to wit:

For invalid and half-pay pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and eighty one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and nine cents, forty two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

For Revolutionary pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy cents, four hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and eighty four dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved 2d March, 1829.