

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

Vol. I.

Tuesday, February 24, 1824.

No 29.

### THE REGISTER

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by  
JOSEPH GALES & SON,  
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three times for a Dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. COMMUNICATIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

#### TREATIES.

Treaties entered into between the United States and foreign nations, from the year 1778, to the present time; showing the objects of those treaties, their dates, the dates of their ratification, and by whom negotiated.

#### TREATIES WITH FRANCE.

Of amity and commerce, of the 6th of February, 1778; negotiated at Paris, by C. A. Gerard, B. Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. Ratified by Congress, on the 4th of May, 1778. Annulled by act of July 7, 1793.

2. Of alliance, of the 6th of February, 1778; negotiated at Paris, by C. A. Gerard, B. Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. Ratified by Congress on the 4th of May, 1778. Annulled by act of July 7, 1793.

3. Contract concerning the loan and repayment of money, of the 16th of July, 1782; framed at Versailles, by Gravier de Vergennes, and B. Franklin. Ratified by Congress on the 22d of January, 1783. Obsolete.

4. Convention concerning consuls and vice consuls, of the 14th of November, 1778, negotiated at Versailles, by L. C. de Montmorin and Th. Jefferson. Annulled by act of July 7, 1793.

5. Convention for terminating differences, of the 30th of September, 1800; negotiated at Paris, by Oliver Ellsworth, William Richardson Davis, William Vans Murray, and Joseph Bonaparte, Charles Pierre Claret Fleureau, and Pierre Louis Rodiere. Provisionally ratified on the 18th of February, 1801; and finally declared to have been ratified on the 21st of December, 1801. Expired.

6. Ceding Louisiana, of the 30th of April, 1803; negotiated at Paris, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of October, 1803.

7. Convention for the payment of sixty millions of francs to France for the cession of Louisiana, of the 30th of April, 1803; negotiated at Paris, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of October, 1803.

8. Convention to secure the payment of the sum due by France to the citizens of the United States, of the 30th of April 1803; negotiated at Paris, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of October, 1803.

9. Convention of navigation and commerce with France; negotiated by John Q. Adams and Baron de Neuville, at Washington, 24th June, 1822. Ratified, 12th February, 1823.

TREATIES WITH THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

1. Of amity and commerce, of the 8th of October, 1782; negotiated at the Hague, by John Adams, George Van Randwyck, B. V. D. Santhuvcl, P. V. Bleiswyck, W. C. H. Van Lynden, D. I. Van Heeckeren, Joan Van Kuffeler, F. G. Van Dedem, and H. Tjassens. Ratified by Congress on the 23d of January, 1783.

2. Convention concerning vessels recaptured, of the 8th of October, 1782; negotiated at the Hague, by John Adams, George Van Randwyck, B. V. D. Santhuvcl, P. V. Bleiswyck, W. C. H. Van Lynden, D. I. Van Heeckeren, Joan Van Kuffeler, F. G. Van Dedem, and H. Tjassens. Ratified by Congress on the 23d day of January, 1783.

TREATIES WITH SWEDEN.

1. Of amity and commerce, of the 3d of April, 1783; negotiated at Paris, by Gustavus Philip de Creutz and Benjamin Franklin. Ratified by Congress on the 30th of July, 1783. By a separate article to this treaty, it was to have full effect only for 15 years, counting from the day of the ratification. In consequence expired on the 29th of July, 1798.

2. Treaty with Sweden, negotiated at Stockholm, by Jonathan Russell, count de Engerstrom, and count Adolpho George de Morner 4th September, 1816. Ratified 27th May, 1818. By the king of Sweden, 24th July, 1818.

TREATIES WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

1. Provisional articles of peace, of the 30th of November, 1782; negotiated at Paris, by Richard Oswald, John Adams, Benj. Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens. Sanctioned by Congress on the 14th of April, 1783.

2. Armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities, of the 20th of January, 1823; negotiated at Versailles, by Alleyne Fitz Herbert, John Adams, and B. Franklin. Sanctioned by Congress on the 14th of April, 1783.

3. Definitive treaty of peace, of the 3d of September, 1783; negotiated at Paris, by David Hartly, John Adams, Benj. Franklin, and John Jay. Ratified by Congress on the 14th of January, 1784.

4. Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, of the 19th of November, 1794; negotiated at London, by Wm. Windham, (Baron Grenville) and John Jay. The Senate of the United States, on the 24th of June, 1795, advised the President to ratify this treaty, on condition that there should be added thereto an article, whereby it should be agreed to suspend the operation of a part of the 12th article. Such an article having been added, the treaty was duly ratified by the President of the U. States, and his Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications were exchanged at London, on the 28th day of October, 1795. The first explanatory article of this treaty, was ratified

on the 9th of March, 1796. The second explanatory article was ratified on the 5th of June, 1798. The former of these explanatory articles was ratified at Philadelphia on the 4th of May, 1796 by P. Bond and Timothy Pickering, and the latter at London, on the 15th of March, 1798, by Lord Granville and Rufus King.

5. Convention relative to the execution of the sixth article of the treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, (No. 4) of the 8th Jan. 1802; negotiated at London by Robt. Banks Jenkinson, (Lord Hawkesbury) and Rufus King. Ratified on the 26th of April, 1802.

6. Of peace and amity, of the 24th December, 1814; negotiated at Ghent, by James Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and Wm. Adams, and John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. Ratified on the 17th of Feb. 1815.

7. Convention to regulate the commerce between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty; negotiated at London, 3d July, 1815, by John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, Frederick John Robinson, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams. Ratified 22d Dec. 1815.

8. Convention with Great-Britain, negotiated at London, 20th October, 1818, by Albert Gallatin, Rich'd. Rush, F. J. Robinson, Henry Goulburn. Ratified 30th Jan. 1819. By the prince regent, 2d Nov. 1818.

9. Convention between the U. States, and G. Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, respecting slaves & other private property, carried away by the British at the close of the late war. Signed at St. Petersburg, the 30th June, (12th July) 1822, by Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, John, count Capodistrias, Henry Middleton, and Charles Bagot. Ratified 11th January, 1823.

#### TREATIES WITH PRUSSIA.

1. Of amity and commerce. This treaty bears no special date, but was signed by the negotiators as follows: by B. Franklin, at Passay, on the 9th July, 1785, by Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, on the 28th July, 1785; by John Adams, at London, on the 5th of August, 1785; and by F. G. de Thulemeier, at the Hague, on the 10th of September, 1785. By the 27th article it was limited to ten years, and expired in 1796; it was supplied by No. 2. Ratified by congress on the 17th of May, 1786.

2. Of amity and commerce, of the 11th of July, 1799; negotiated at Berlin by John Quincy Adams, Charles William, count of Flackenstein, Philip Charles, of Alvensleben, and Christian Henry Curce. Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, on the 22d of June, 1800. By the 27th article, it was limited to ten years, and expired on the 22 of June, 1810.

#### TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

1. Of friendship, limits and navigation, of the 27th October, 1795; negotiated at San Lorenzo el Real, by Thomas Pinckney and the Prince of Peace. Ratified on the 3d of March, 1796.

2. Convention of indemnification with Spain, negotiated at Madrid, 11th August, 1812, by Pedro Cevallos, and Charles Pinckney. Ratifications of the two governments exchanged at Washington, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, and Louis Don Onis, 21st December, 1813. Ratified 22d Dec. 1818.

#### TREATY WITH MOROCCO.

1. Of peace and friendship of the 28th of June, 1786; negotiated at Morocco, by Thomas Barclay, under an appointment from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, at London and Paris. Ratified by congress of the 18th of July, 1787.

#### TREATIES WITH ALGIERS.

1. Of peace and amity, of the 5th of September, 1795; negotiated at Algiers, by Joseph Donaldson, jun., under an appointment from David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary, &c. Ratified on the 2d March, 1796. Annulled, by war.

2. Treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States of America, and his highness Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, on the part of the U. States, 30th June, 1815. Ratified, 26th December, 1815.

3. Treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America, and the dey and regency of Algiers, by William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, on the part of the U. States. Negotiated 22d and 23d Dec. 1816. Ratified, 11th February 1822.

#### TREATIES WITH TRIPOLI.

1. Of peace and friendship, of the 4th of November, 1796; negotiated by Joel Barlow, under an appointment from David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary. Ratified on the 10th of June, 1797. Annulled, by war.

2. Of peace and amity, of the 4th of June, 1805; negotiated at Tripoli, by Tobias Lear. Ratified on the 17th of April, 1806.

#### TREATY WITH TUNIS.

1. Of peace and friendship, of the 26th of March, 1799; negotiated by Joseph S. Famin, charge d'affaires &c. and, as to certain alterations, by William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart. Ratified on the 10th of January, 1800.

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render such notice interesting and appropriate.

The period assigned for the Court of Sessions in January term, expired on Monday last. Three capital cases were tried during that time. One of which was the case of two little boys, both under five years of age, charged with drowning a little negro slave, of about the same age. The evidence against them, consisted wholly of their confessions, and it was proved that these were chiefly obtained under the promise that no harm should happen to them. The defence rested upon this fact, and upon the legal incompetence of the prisoners, to be guilty of the crime of murder, from their apparent want of age and understanding. The jury sustained the defence, and acquitted the prisoners.

It was a melancholy spectacle indeed, to see at the bar, under a charge affecting their lives, two small children, of innocent countenances, and engaging demeanour. They were submitted to the investigation of the bar, in the same manner as would have been any veteran in iniquity.

Let it not be said hereafter, to take away the life of a slave in South-Carolina, is a mere subject of pecuniary fine and atonement.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### THE ORIGIN OF SPRINGS.

Few subjects in natural history are less satisfactorily accounted for than the origin or cause of springs. Philosophers seem to have passed it by as unworthy of their attention; yet I think it has some claim to their consideration, as well from the extensive utility of springs, as from their forming an article in natural philosophy. Every thing that is useful deserves attention; and every article that merits insertion in natural history is worthy of investigation.

Among those who have said any thing on the subject, two opinions have been supported. That which appears to be most prevalent, accounts for the origin of springs from the evaporation of water from the ocean, seas, &c. which, being wafted to the upper regions of the atmosphere, is, by excess of cold, condensed into rain, falls to the earth, penetrates to a certain distance, and is then received into cavities or reservoirs formed by nature for that purpose, out of which it makes its way through crevices and perforations to the surface of the earth, and becomes what we call springs.

To this theory unanswerable objections present themselves: 1. If rain water be the cause of springs, they must flow more or less copiously according as a greater or less quantity of rain falls. Now, many springs, and, indeed, the greater number of our springs here in America, are not augmented or diminished to any sensible degree, after the longest wet or dry spells of weather, which augmentation and diminution would certainly take place were springs supplied by rain.

2. We find, that, after 15 or 16 days of continual (or nearly continual) rain, none of the water which has fallen has penetrated deeper than from three and a half to four feet into the earth, and that, too, so far from collecting into springs, is little more than sufficient to saturate that part of the earth into which it has descended. Besides, the greater part of this water being within the sphere of action of the air and the sun, it is again evaporated and carried off to some other region. The immense number of springs, therefore, with which our country and other nations abound, cannot be supplied by so inadequate a cause.

Other philosophers, justly dissatisfied with the above theory, have derived the origin of springs immediately from the sea. This theory, though fraught with many difficulties, appears to me to be more plausible than the former; because it supplies a constant & adequate cause to a constant effect, whilst that gives an inconstant, and, consequently, an insufficient cause to a permanent effect.

But, laying aside both these theories, with all due deference to the learned men who have written on the subject, may not the origin of springs be accounted for from a constant and original supply of water, which is found to exist at a short distance below the surface of the earth? We find that every part of the earth (the nature of the soil being considered) affords water when perforated at a small distance. It has been pretty well known, I think, that this water is not furnished by rain or vapours. That it is not supplied by

the sea, will hardly be disputed. It must come to this, then, that the framer of the earth, foreseeing the utility and necessity of springs, has combined with the regular system of our globe a sufficient quantity of water convenient to the surface of the earth by which springs, &c. are produced.

WONDERFUL FACT.—The following narrative is from the Calcutta Journal. I invited William Kingston, a man born without arms, to breakfast with me. He highly entertained us by putting his naked feet upon the table as he sat, and carrying his tea and toast between his great and second toe to his mouth with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers. I put half a sheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn. He threw off his shoes as he sat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and held the pen in those of the right. He then wrote three lines, as well as most ordinary writers, and as swiftly. He writes all his own bills and other accounts. He then showed us how he shaved himself with his razor in his toes, and can curl his own hair. He can dress and undress himself except buttoning his clothes. He feeds himself, and can bring both his meat and broth to his mouth by holding the fork or spoon in his toes. He cleans his own shoes and can clean the knives, light the fire and do almost any other domestic business, as well as any other man. He is a farmer by occupation. He can milk his cows with his toes; cuts his own hay, binds it up in bundles, and carries it about the field for his cattle. He can do all his business of the hayfield (except mowing) as fast and as well with his feet as others can do with rakes and forks. He goes to the field and catches his horse; he saddles and bridges him with his teeth and toes. If he has a sheep among his flock ails any thing, he can separate it from the rest and drive it into a corner, when no body else can; he then examines it, and applies a remedy to it. He is so strong in his teeth that he can lift ten pecks of beans with them. He can throw a great sledge hammer as far with his feet as other men can do with their hands. In a word, he can nearly do as much without as others can with their arms. He began the world with a hen and chickens; with the profit on them he purchased an ewe; the sale of these procured a ragged colt (as he termed it) and a sheep; and he now occupies a small farm.

The following advice from Sir Walter Raleigh, to his son, though too selfish for the liberals of the present day, was the result of long experience, in situations best calculated to view the mainspring of human actions.—It is a fine specimen of the best style of the sixteenth century.

"Amongst all other things of the world, take care of thy estate, which thou shalt ever preserve if thou obey three things.—First, That thou know what thou hast—what every thing is worth thou hast, and see that they are not wasted by thy servants and officers. The second is, That thou never spend any thing before thou have it—for borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate. The third is, That thou suffer not thyself to be wounded for other men's faults, and scourged for other men's offences—which is being the surety for another—for thereby millions of men have been beggared and destroyed—paying the reckoning of other men's rioting, and the charge of other men's folly and prodigality. If thou smart, smart for thine own sins—and, above all things, be not made an ass to carry the burdens of other men. If any friend desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further, he is not thy friend at all—for friendship rather chooseth to harm itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool—if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim—if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance—if for a lawyer, he will find evasion by word or syllable to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself—if for a rich man, it need not; therefore from suretyship—as from a man-slayer, or an enchanter—bless thyself—for the best profit return will be this—that, if thou force him for whom thou art bound to pay for himself, he will become thine enemy. If thou choose to pay it thyself, thou wilt be a beggar—and, believe thy father in this, and point it in thy thought, that what virtue soever thou hast—be it never so manifold—if thou be poor without, thou and thy qualities shall be despised. Lend not to him that is mightier than thyself, for if thou lendest him, count it but lost—be not surety above thy power, for if thou be surety—think to pay it."

Dr. Bosworth  
HAYING settled himself in Smithfield, offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Johnston county.  
Feb. 16.



Resolution in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to the United States.

The Marquis de La Fayette having expressed his intention to revisit this country—Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachments still cherished for him by the Government and People of the United States:

And be it further resolved, That, whenever the President shall be informed of the time when the Marquis may be ready to embark, that a National Ship, with suitable accommodations, be employed, to bring him to the United States.

Approved, February 4th, 1824.

#### Bank Shares.

CASH will be given for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of this State, if offered immediately.  
Enquire at the Office of the Register.  
Feb. 15.

#### State of North-Carolina

County of Randolph.  
Priscilla Cox, } Petitioner for sale of  
vs. } real estate...  
Brooks Lewis & others. } In Equity.  
IT appearing to the Court, that Brooks Lewis, David Lewis, and John Johnston & Eleanor his wife are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.  
A copy.  
153t B ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

#### New Books.

J. GALES & SON,  
Have just received from the North, an assortment of Books & Stationery, among which are the following:  
Cruise on Real Property, new edition 7 vols. in 4  
Roberts on Wills  
— on Fraud  
8th vol. of Wheaton's Reports  
Sugden on Powers  
Hammond's Treatise on the Law of Nisi Prius  
Manning's Digest of Nisi Prius Reports  
Laurence's Physiology  
Thatcher's Dispensatory  
Thomas's Practice, new edition  
Life of Dr. Scott, cheap edition  
Milburn's Biblical Dictionary  
Mason on Self Knowledge  
Bean's Family Prayers  
Las Casas Journal, 3 vols  
English's Expedition to the source of the Nile  
Waldegrave's Memoirs  
Scott's Military Discipline  
Reautes of Shakespere  
Tales from  
Goddard's Accountant  
Bennett's Book-Keeping  
The Pilot or a Tale of the Sea, 2 vols  
Hogg's three perils of Woman, do  
Randolph do  
Koningsmarke or a Story of the New World 2 vols  
Entail do  
Logan do  
Renegade.  
A large addition also to their Stock of School Books, with a variety of Stationery Articles—Paint Boxes, various sizes—Drawing Paper—Lead Pencils—Camel Hair Pencils, Quills &c. &c.  
Feb. 20.

#### Notice.

ON MONDAY the 15th day of March next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Peter Hopkins, deceased, in Wake county, twenty miles east of Raleigh, two head of Horses and stock of Cattle, a quantity of corn and fodder: all the household and kitchen furniture and plantation utensils, two tedious to mention. Also a quantity of bacon and cotton. And at the same time the Negroes will be hired out and the Plantation Rented.

A credit of nine months will be given the purchaser, by giving bond with approved security in every instance.

N. B. The sale will commence on the 15th and continue from day to day, until all is sold, hired and rented.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present their demands, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery. And all those indebted to the said Estate must make immediate payment, as indulgence will not be given.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Admr.  
Wake county, Feb. 17, 1824. 3t

PRINTING  
In general neatly executed at the Office of this paper.