

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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No. 128.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain alterations in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, of August, 1797, between the United States and the Bashaw Bey of Tunis, were agreed upon and concluded between his Highness SIDI MAHMOUD, the Bey, and S. D. HEAP, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Tunis, on the 24th day of February, 1824, by the articles in the words following, to which are annexed the altered articles, as they were in the Treaty before the alterations:

Whereas sundry articles of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, concluded between the United States of America and HAMUDA BASHAW, of happy memory, in the Month of Rebia Elul, in the year of the Hegira, 1212, corresponding with the month of August of the Christian year 1797, have, by experience been found to require alteration and amendment: In order, therefore, that the U. States should be placed on the same footing with the most favored nations having treaties with Tunis, as well as to manifest a respect for the American government, and a desire to continue unimpaired, the friendly relations which have always existed between the two nations, it is hereby agreed and concluded between his Highness SIDI MAHMOUD Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, and S. D. HEAP, Esquire, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, that alteration be made in the sixth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth articles of said Treaty, and that the said articles shall be altered and amended in the Treaty, to read as follows:

ARTICLE the 6th—As it now is.

If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, two men only shall be allowed to go on board, peaceably to satisfy themselves of its being American, who, as well as any passengers of other nations they may have on board, shall go free, both them and their goods: and the said two men shall not exact anything on pain of being severely punished. In case a slave escapes and takes refuge on board an American vessel of War, he shall be free, and no demand shall be made either for his restoration or for payment.

ARTICLE the 11th—As it now is.

When a vessel of war of the United States shall enter the port of the Gouletts, she shall be saluted with twenty-one guns, which salute the vessel of war shall return, gun for gun only, and no powder will be given, as mentioned in the ancient eleventh article of this Treaty, which is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE the 12th—As it now is.

When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto, and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstructions, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the United States, he shall be treated in like manner. If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and load her with merchandise, and shall afterwards want to unload or ship them on board another vessel, we shall not permit him until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case, and after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to.

No Captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations, which may take place with respect to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects and citizens of the two nations respectively, Tunisians and Americans, shall be protected in the places where they may be, by the officers of the government there existing, but, on failure of such protection, and for redress of every injury the party may resort to the chief authority in each country, by whom adequate protection and complete justice shall be rendered. In case the government of Tunis shall have need of an American vessel for its service, such vessel being within the regency, and not previously engaged, the government shall have the preference, on its paying the same freight as other merchants usually pay for the same service, or at the like rate, if the service be without a customary precedent.

ARTICLE 14th—As it now is.

All vessels belonging to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be permitted to enter the ports of the Kingdom of Tunis, and freely trade with the subjects and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the Regency. In like manner, all vessels belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of the Kingdom of Tunis, shall be permitted to enter the different ports of the United States, and freely trade with the citizens and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the United States.

Concluded, signed, and sealed, at the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 24th day of the moon jumad-te-ni, in the year of the Hegira, 1239, corresponding the 24th of February, 1824, of the Christian year, and the 48th year of the Independence of the United States, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

S. D. HEAP, Charge d'Affaires. [L. S.]
SIDI MAHMOUD'S signature and [L. S.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the 15th of January instant, two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention containing the said alterations; and whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent, I have ratified, on the part of the United States, the said articles.

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim the same, and have caused the said articles to be made public; to the end that they, and every clause thereof, as they now are, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and their citizens. 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 twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

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

(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the President of the U. States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the fifth [seventeenth] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which Convention, being in the French Language, is, word for word, as follows, a translation of the same being hereto annexed:

[TRANSLATION.]

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to cement the bonds of amity which unite them, and to secure between them the invariable maintenance of a perfect concord, by means of the present Convention, have named, as their Plenipotentiaries, to this effect, to wit: The President of the United States of America, HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of said States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Imperial Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his beloved and faithful CHARLES ROBERT Count of NESSELRODE, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the administration of Foreign Affairs, actual Chamberlain, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the orders of the Holy Ghost and of the Legion of Honor of France, Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Crown of Wirtemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belgic Lion, of Fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma; and PIERRE DE POLETICA, actual Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of St. Anne of the first class, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the second; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, and signed, the following stipulations:

ARTICLE FIRST.

It is agreed, that, in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already be occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles:

ARTICLE SECOND.

With the view of preventing the rights of navigation and fishing, exercised upon the great ocean by the citizens and subjects of the high contracting powers, from becoming the pretext for an illicit trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall not resort to any point where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the Governor or commander; and that, reciprocally, the subjects of Russia shall not resort, without permission, to an establishment of the United States upon the North-west Coast.

ARTICLE THIRD.

It is moreover agreed, that, hereafter, there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said states, any establishment upon the Northwest Coast of America, nor in any of the Islands

adjacent, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that, in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

It is, nevertheless, understood, that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects, respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

All spirituous liquors, fire-arms, other arms, powder, and munitions of war of every kind, are always excepted from this same commerce permitted by the preceding article; and the two powers engage, reciprocally, neither to sell, or suffer them to be sold to the natives by their respective citizens and subjects, nor by any person who may be under their authority. It is likewise stipulated that this restriction shall never afford a pretext, nor be advanced, in any case, to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, seizure of the merchandise, or, in fine, any measures of constraint whatever towards the merchants or the crews who may carry on this commerce; the high contracting Powers reciprocally reserving to themselves to determine upon the penalties to be incurred, and to inflict the punishments in case of the contravention of this article, by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

When this Convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and on the other, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of ten months from the date below, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 5-17 April of the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
HENRY MIDDLETON,
CHARLES DE NESSELRODE,
PIERRE DE POLETICA.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh day of the present month, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de TUVILL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said 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 12th day of [L. S.] January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Secretary of State.

We wish to Hire
A MAN SERVANT of Good Character
for the present year.
HAZLETT & ROBERT KYLE.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1825. 25-5t.

Select Classical School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a select School for instruction in the Classics and the usual Elementary Branches of Education. He hopes, by confining his attention to a few, to give parents a greater security for the industry and thorough improvement of those whom they may entrust to his care, than is practicable at larger schools.

It must be obvious, that as those belonging to a school of the kind proposed, will enjoy superior advantages, so they must expect to make a somewhat higher compensation.—On no other condition, would the plan offer any adequate remuneration. The subscriber having been for several years engaged in the task of education in the University of the State, flatters himself that he will be able to qualify his pupils well for entering that Institution. His terms will be \$50 per annum to be paid semi-annually in advance. There will be a vacation of two months in summer. Those who intend to send their sons, will be pleased to give the subscriber immediate information, as he wishes to open the school on the 1st of January next. Care will be taken to obtain Boarding in eligible houses and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HOOPER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 10 4w

A Gold Watch Lost.

SOMEWHERE between Lonsburg and Raleigh, on the 5th inst. I lost a Gold Patent Lever Watch, with a ribbon chain, and Gold Ring appended thereto. I will give a reward of fifteen dollars to any person who shall find and deliver it to Mr. Willie Jones, in the City of Raleigh, or to any other person so that I get it again.

JAMES SOUTHALE
Chapel Hill, 825. 22 3wp

State of North-Carolina.

Tyrrell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 4th Monday in October, 1824.

Enoch Hassell,
vs.
Amelia Hassell,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, to notify the said Amelia Hassell personally, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Tyrrell and shew cause if any she can, why she should not be removed from the guardianship of the minor heirs of Joseph Hassell deceased.

Witness, Wilson B. Hodges Clerk of said Court at Office the 4th Monday of October 1824. WILSON B. HODGES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina,

Rockingham County.

In Equity—Full term, A. D. 1824.

Charles Mills, vs. Matthew Mills & others. IT appearing to the Court, that William T. Mills, Menan Mills, Wm. F. Ellington and his wife Frances; Walter Ingram and his wife Martha, Mary Larimore and Sarah Larimore, part of the defendants in this case, are inhabitants of other States: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for 6 weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, for the defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court-house in Wentworth, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, JAS. T. MOREHEAD, C.M.E. Wentworth, Dec. 22, 1824. 19-6w.

State of North-Carolina.

Johnston County.

Superior Court of Equity.

September term, 1824.

James Kerby & Stephen Grice,

vs.
Joel Newsom & Jesse Aycock, def'ts. WHEREAS at March term, 1824, of said Court, the death of the defendant Jesse Aycock was suggested, and a sci. fa. ordered, to be issued to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jesse, and that they be made parties defendants to the bill of complaint. And by the Sheriff's return at September term 1824, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias Aycock and Benjamin Aycock are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months successively in the Register as to the non-residents, and that they appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court-house in Smithfield on the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause if any they have, why they shall not be made parties defendants as aforesaid.

Copy of the Minutes.
D. H. BRYAN, C. M. E.
Oct. 15. 99 3m

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, supposed to be a runaway slave, who says his name is Cornelius Jones, and that he has lived in New-York four or five years last past, but cannot, or will not name the state, county or town in which he was raised. He is about five feet seven inches high, black complexion, with a small scar over his right eye, and one near the corner of the same. His dress is a dark pea-jacket, blue round hat, and duck trousers. He was brought to this place in the schooner HETTY, Wright, from Charleston.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOS. GARRETT, Sht.
Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-6w
Blanks neatly printed at this office.