

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND

### NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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#### THE REGISTER

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thankfully received. Letters to the Editors  
must be post-paid.

#### (BY AUTHORITY.)

By the President of the United States of Ame-  
rica.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a General Convention of  
Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Com-  
merce, between the United States of  
America and the Republic of Colombia,  
was concluded and signed, at Bogota,  
on the third day of October, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and twenty-four; which Convention is  
word for word as follows:

General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation  
and Commerce, between the United States  
of America and the Republic of Colombia.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AUTHOR AND LE-  
GISLATOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The United States of America, and the  
Republic of Colombia, desiring to make last-  
ing and firm the friendship and good un-  
derstanding which happily prevails between  
both nations, have resolved to fix, in a man-  
ner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which  
shall in future be religiously observed be-  
tween the one and the other, by means of a  
Treaty or general Convention of Peace,  
Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the Presi-  
dent of the United States of America has  
conferred full powers on RICHARD C. ANDERSON,  
Junior, a citizen of the said States, and  
their Minister Plenipotentiary to the said  
Republic; and the Vice President of the Re-  
public of Colombia, charged with the Execu-  
tive power, on PEDRO GUAL, Secretary of State  
and of Foreign Relations, who after having  
exchanged their said full powers in due  
and proper form, have agreed to the following  
Articles:

#### ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviola-  
ble peace and sincere friendship between the  
United States of America and the Republic  
of Colombia, in all the extent of their pos-  
sessions and territories, and between their  
people and citizens respectively, without dis-  
tinction of persons or places.

#### ARTICLE 2d.

The United States of America and the Re-  
public of Colombia desiring to live in peace  
and harmony with all the other nations of the  
earth, by means of a policy frank and equally  
friendly with all, engage mutually not to  
grant any particular favor to other nations  
in respect of commerce and navigation, which  
shall not immediately become common to the  
other party, who shall enjoy the same freely,  
if the concession was freely made, or on al-  
lowing the same compensation, if the conces-  
sion was conditional.

#### ARTICLE 3d.

The citizens of the United States may fre-  
quent all the coasts and countries of the Re-  
public of Colombia, and reside and trade there,  
in all sorts of produce, manufactures and mer-  
chandise, and shall pay no other or greater  
duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the  
most favored nation is or shall be obliged to  
pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privi-  
leges and exemptions in navigation and  
commerce, which the most favored nation  
does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves,  
nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages  
there established, and to which are sub-  
mitted the subjects and citizens of the most  
favored nations.

In like manner the citizens of the  
Republic of Colombia, may frequent all the  
coasts and countries of the United States,  
and reside and trade there, in all sorts of pro-  
duce, manufactures, and merchandise, and  
shall pay no other or greater duties, charges,  
or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored  
nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they  
shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and ex-  
emptions in navigation and commerce, which  
the most favored nation does or shall enjoy,  
submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the  
laws, decrees, and usages there established,  
and to which are submitted the subjects and  
citizens of the most favored nations.

#### ARTICLE 4th.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be whol-  
ly free for all merchants, commanders of ships,  
and other citizens of both countries, to man-  
age themselves their own business in all the  
ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of  
each other, as well with respect to the con-  
signment & sale of their goods & merchan-  
dise by wholesale or retail, as with respect  
to the loading, unloading, and sending off their  
ships, they being in all these cases to be treated  
as citizens of the country in which they re-  
side, or at least to be placed on a footing with  
the subjects or citizens of the most favored  
nation.

#### ARTICLE 5th.

The citizens of neither of the contracting  
parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be  
detained with their vessels, cargoes, mer-  
chandises, or effects, for any military expedi-  
tion, nor for any public or private purpose  
whatsoever, without allowing to those interested  
a sufficient indemnification.

#### ARTICLE 6th.

Whenever the citizens of either of the con-  
tracting parties shall be forced to seek re-  
fuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or  
dominions, of the other, with their vessels,  
whether merchant or of war, public or pri-

vate, through stress of weather, pursuit of pi-  
rates or enemies, they shall be received and  
treated with humanity, giving to them all fa-  
vor and protection for repairing their ships,  
procuring provisions, and placing themselves  
in a situation to continue their voyage with-  
out obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

#### ARTICLE 7th.

All the ships, merchandise and effects be-  
longing to the citizens of one of the contract-  
ing parties, which may be captured by pi-  
rates, whether within the limits of its juris-  
diction, or on the high seas, and may be car-  
ried or found in the rivers, bays, ports, or  
dominions of the other, shall be delivered  
up to the owners, their proving in due and  
proper form their rights before the compe-  
tent tribunals; it being well understood that  
the claim should be made within the term of  
one year by the parties themselves, their at-  
torneys, or agents of the respective govern-  
ments.

#### ARTICLE 8th.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens  
of either of the contracting parties shall be  
wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any da-  
mage on the coasts, or within the dominions  
of the other, there shall be given to them all  
assistance and protection in the same manner  
which is usual and customary with the vessels  
of the nation where the damage happens, per-  
mitting them to unload the said vessel if ne-  
cessary, of its merchandises and effects, with-  
out exacting for it any duty, impost, or con-  
tribution whatever, until they may be ex-  
ported.

#### ARTICLE 9th.

The citizens of each of the contracting par-  
ties shall have power to dispose of their per-  
sonal goods within the jurisdiction of the  
other, by sale, donation, testament, or other-  
wise; & their representatives, being citizens  
of the other party, shall succeed to their said  
personal goods; whether by testament or *ab-  
intestato*, and they may take possession there-  
of, either by themselves or 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 if, in  
the case of real estate, the said heirs would  
be prevented from entering into the posses-  
sion of the inheritance, on account of their  
character of aliens, there shall be granted to  
them the term of three years to dispose of  
the same, as they may think proper, and to  
withdraw the proceeds without molestation,  
and exempt from all rights of detraction,  
on the part of the government of the respec-  
tive States.

#### ARTICLE 10th.

Both the contracting parties promise and  
engage, formally to give their special protec-  
tion to the persons and property of the citi-  
zens of each other, of all occupations, who  
may be in the territories, subject to the ju-  
risdiction of the one or the other, transient  
or dwelling therein, leaving open and free  
to them the tribunals of justice for their ju-  
dicial recourse, on the same terms which  
are usual and customary with the natives or  
citizens of the country in which they may be;  
for which they may employ in defence of  
their rights such advocates, solicitors, nota-  
ries, agents, and factors, as they may judge  
proper, in all their trials at law; and such  
citizens or agents shall have free opportunity  
to be present at the decisions and sentences  
of the tribunals, in all cases which may con-  
cern them, and likewise at the taking of all  
examinations and evidence which may be ex-  
hibited in the said trials.

#### ARTICLE 11th.

It is likewise agreed that the most perfect  
and entire security of conscience shall be en-  
joyed by the citizens of both the contracting  
parties in the countries subject to the ju-  
risdiction of the one and the other, without  
their being liable to be disturbed or molested  
on account of their religious belief, so long  
as they respect the laws and established us-  
ages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of  
the citizens of one of the contracting parties,  
who may die in the territories of the other,  
shall be buried in the usual burying grounds,  
or in other decent and suitable places, and  
shall be protected from violation or distur-  
bance.

#### ARTICLE 12th.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the  
United States of America and of the Repub-  
lic of Colombia to sail with their ships, with  
all manner of liberty and security, no distinc-  
tion being made, who are the proprietors of  
the merchandises laden thereon, from any  
port to the places of those who now are or  
hereafter shall be at enmity with either of  
the contracting parties. It shall likewise  
be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with  
the ships and merchandises beforementioned,  
and to trade with the same liberty and secu-  
rity from the places, ports, and havens, of  
those who are enemies of both or either party,  
without any opposition or disturbance  
whatsoever, not only directly from the places  
of the enemy, beforementioned, to neutral  
places, but also from one place belonging to  
an enemy to another place belonging to an  
enemy, whether they be under the jurisdic-  
tion of one power or under several. And it  
is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also  
give freedom to goods, and that every thing  
shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which  
shall be found on board the ships belonging to  
the citizens of either of the contracting par-  
ties, although the whole lading, or any part  
thereof should appertain to the enemies of  
either, contraband goods being always ex-  
cepted. It is also agreed in like manner,  
that the same liberty be extended to persons  
who are on board a free ship, with this effect,  
that although they be enemies to both or  
either party, they are not to be taken out of  
that free ship, unless they are officers or  
soldiers, and in the actual service of the ene-  
mies: Provided, however, and it is hereby  
agreed, that the stipulations in this article  
contained, declaring that the flag shall cover  
the property, shall be understood as apply-  
ing to those powers only who recognise this  
principle; but if either of the two contract-  
ing parties shall be at war with a third, and  
the other neutral, the flag of the neutral

shall cover the property of enemies whose  
governments acknowledge this principle,  
and not of others.

#### ARTICLE 13th.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where  
the neutral flag of one of the contracting par-  
ties shall protect the property of the enemies  
of the other, by virtue of the above stipula-  
tion, it shall always be understood that the  
neutral property found on board such enemy's  
vessels, shall be held and considered as ene-  
my's property, and as such shall be liable to  
detention and confiscation, except such prop-  
erty as was put on board such vessel before  
the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if  
it were done without the knowledge of it;  
but the contracting parties agree, that two  
months having elapsed after the declaration,  
their citizens shall not plead ignorance there-  
of. On the contrary, if the flag of the neu-  
tral does not protect the enemy's property,  
in that case the goods and merchandises of  
the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ships  
shall be free.

#### ARTICLE 14th.

This liberty of navigation and commerce  
shall extend to all kinds of merchandises,  
excepting those only which are distinguished  
by the name of contraband, and under this  
name of contraband, or prohibited goods,  
shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels,  
blunderbusses, muskets, fuzes, rifles, carbines,  
pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears,  
halberds, and grenades, bombs, powder, mat-  
ches, balls, and all other things belonging to  
the use of these arms:

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates,  
coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made  
up in the form and for a military use:

3dly. Cavalry belts, and horses with their  
furniture:

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and  
instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper,  
or of any other materials manufactured, pre-  
pared, and formed, expressly to make war  
by sea or land.

#### ARTICLE 15th.

All other merchandises and things not  
comprehended in the articles of contraband  
explicitly enumerated and classified as above,  
shall be held and considered as free, and sub-  
jects of free and lawful commerce, so that  
they may be carried and transported in the  
freest manner by both the contracting parties,  
even to places belonging to an enemy, ex-  
cepting only those places which are at that  
time besieged or blocked up; and to avoid  
all doubt in this particular, it is declared that  
those places only are besieged or blocked  
which are actually attacked by a belligerent  
force capable of preventing the entry of the  
neutral.

#### ARTICLE 16th.

The articles of contraband, before enu-  
merated and classified, which may be found in  
a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be  
subject to detention and confiscation, leaving  
free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that  
the owners may dispose of them as they see  
proper. No vessel of either of the two nations  
shall be detained on the high seas on account  
of having on board articles of contraband,  
whenever the master, captain, or supercargo  
of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of  
contraband to the captor, unless the quantity  
of such articles be so great and of so large a  
bulk, that they cannot be received on board  
the capturing ship without great inconveni-  
ence; but in this, and in all other cases of  
just detention, the vessel detained shall be  
sent to the nearest convenient and safe port,  
for trial and judgment, according to law.

#### ARTICLE 17th.

And whereas it frequently happens that  
vessels sail for a port or place belonging to  
an enemy, without knowing the same is be-  
sieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed,  
that every vessel so circumstanced may be  
turned away from such port or place, but  
shall not be detained, nor shall any part of  
her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated,  
unless, after warning of such blockade or in-  
vestment from the commanding officer of the  
blockading forces, she shall again attempt to  
enter; but she shall be permitted to go to  
any other port or place she shall think proper.  
Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have  
entered into such port before the same was  
actually besieged, blockaded or invested, by  
the other, be restrained from quitting such  
place with her cargo, nor if found therein  
after the reduction and surrender, shall such  
vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation,  
but they shall be restored to the owners  
thereof.

#### ARTICLE 18th.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in  
the visiting and examination of the ships and  
cargoes of both the contracting parties on the  
high seas, they have agreed mutually,  
that, whenever a vessel of war, public or pri-  
vate, shall meet with a neutral of the other  
contracting party, the first shall remain out  
of cannon shot, and may send its boat with  
two or three men only, in order to execute  
the said examination of the papers concern-  
ing the ownership and cargo of the ves-  
sel, without causing the least extortion, vio-  
lence, or ill treatment, for which the com-  
manders of the said armed ships shall be re-  
sponsible with their persons and property; for  
which purpose the commanders of said pri-  
vate armed vessels shall, before receiving  
their commissions, give sufficient security to  
answer for all the damages they may commit.  
And it is expressly agreed that the neutral  
party shall in no case be required to go on  
board the examining vessel, for the purpose  
of exhibiting her papers, or for any other  
purpose whatever.

#### ARTICLE 19th.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in  
the examination of the papers relating to the  
ownership of the vessels belonging to the  
citizens of the two contracting parties, they  
have agreed, and do agree, that in case one  
of them should be engaged in war, the ships  
and vessels belonging to the citizens of the  
other must be furnished with sea letters or  
passports, expressing the name, property,  
and bulk of the ship, as also the name and  
place of habitation of the master or command-

er of said vessel, in order that it may thereby  
appear, that the ship really and truly belongs  
to the citizens of one of the parties; they  
have likewise agreed that such ships being  
laden, besides the said sea letters or pas-  
ports, shall also be provided with certificates  
containing the several particulars of the car-  
go, and the place whence the ship sailed, so  
that it may be known whether any forbid-  
den or contraband goods be on board the  
same; which certificates shall be made out  
by the officers of the place whence the ship  
sailed, in the accustomed form; without  
which requisites said vessel may be detained  
to be adjudged by the competent tribunal,  
and may be declared legal prize, unless the  
said defect shall be satisfied or supplied by  
testimony entirely equivalent.

#### ARTICLE 20th.

It is further agreed that the stipulations  
above expressed relative to the visiting and  
examination of vessels, shall apply only to  
those which sail without convoy; and when  
said vessels shall be under convoy, the ver-  
bal declaration of the commander of the con-  
voy, on his word of honor, that the vessels  
under his protection belong to 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 suffi-  
cient.

#### ARTICLE 21st.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the  
established courts for prize causes, in the  
country to which the prizes may be conduct-  
ed, shall alone take cognizance of them.—  
And whenever such tribunal of either party,  
shall pronounce judgment against any ves-  
sel or goods, or property claimed by the citi-  
zens of the other party, the sentence or de-  
cree shall mention the reasons or motives on  
which the same shall have been founded, and  
an authenticated copy of the sentence or de-  
cree, and of all the proceedings in the case,  
shall, if demanded, be delivered to the com-  
mander or agent of said vessel, without any  
delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

#### ARTICLE 22d.

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

#### ARTICLE 23d.

If, by any fatality which cannot be expect-  
ed, and which God forbid, the two contract-  
ing parties should be engaged in a war with  
each other, they have agreed, and do agree,  
now for then, 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 pro-  
tection until they arrive at the designated  
port. The citizens of all other occupations  
who may be established in the territories or  
dominions of the United States and of the  
Republic of Colombia, 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 24th.

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

#### ARTICLE 25th.

Both the contracting parties being desirous  
of avoiding all inequality in relation to their  
public communications & official intercourse,  
have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the  
envoys, ministers, and other public agents,  
the same favours, immunities, and exemp-  
tions, which those of the most favoured nation  
do or shall enjoy; it being understood that  
whatever favours, immunities, or privileges,  
the United States of America or the Repub-  
lic of Colombia 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 26th.

To make more effectual the protection  
which the United States and the Republic of  
Colombia shall afford in future to the naviga-  
tion and commerce of the citizens of each  
other, they agree to receive and admit con-  
suls 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  
favoured nation; 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 con-  
venient.

#### ARTICLE 27th.

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 commission or  
patent in due form to the government to  
which they are accredited; and having ob-  
tained 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 28th.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls,  
their secretaries, officers, and persons attach-  
ed to the service of consuls, they not being  
citizens of the country in which the consuls re-  
side, shall be exempt from all public service,  
and also from all kind 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 and  
inhabitants, native and foreign, of the coun-

try in which they reside are subject, being in  
every thing besides subject to the laws of  
the respective States. The archives and pa-  
pers of the consulates shall be respected in-  
violably, and under no pretext whatever  
shall any magistrate seize, or in any way in-  
terfere with them.

#### ARTICLE 29th.

The said consuls shall have power to re-  
quire the assistance of the authorities of the  
country for the arrest, detention, and custo-  
dy of deserters from the public and private  
vessels of their country, and for that purpose  
they shall address themselves to the courts,  
judges, and officers competent, and shall de-  
mand the said deserters in writing, proving  
by an exhibition of the registers of the ves-  
sel's or ship's roll, or other public documents,  
that those men were part of the said crews;  
and on this demand, so proved, (saving, how-  
ever, where the contrary is proved,) the de-  
livery shall not be refused. Such deserters,  
when arrested, shall be put at the disposal  
of the said consuls, and may be put in the pub-  
lic prisons at the request and expense of  
those who reclaim them, to be sent to the  
ships to which 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 30th.

For the purpose of more effectually pro-  
tecting 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 immu-  
nities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the  
respective parties.

#### ARTICLE 31st.

The United States of America and the Re-  
public of Colombia, desiring to make as dura-  
ble 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 remain in  
full force and virtue for the term of twelve  
years, to be counted from the day of the ex-  
change of the ratifications, in all the parts re-  
lating to commerce and navigation; and in  
all those parts which relate to peace and  
friendship, it shall be permanently and per-  
petually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens of  
either party shall infringe any of the articles  
of this Treaty, such citizen shall be held per-  
sonally responsible for the same, and the har-  
mony and good correspondence between the  
two nations shall not be interrupted thereby;  
each party engaging, in no way to protect  
the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If (what indeed, cannot be expect-  
ed,) unfortunately, any of the articles con-  
tained in the present Treaty shall be violated  
or infringed in any other way whatever, it is  
expressly stipulated, that neither of the con-  
tracting parties will order or authorize any  
acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the  
other, on complaints of injuries or damages,  
until the said party considering itself offend-  
ed, shall first have presented to the other a  
statement of such injuries or damages, verifi-  
ed by competent proof, and demanded jus-  
tice and satisfaction, and the same shall have  
been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained  
shall, however, be construed, or operate con-  
trary to former and existing public treaties,  
with other Sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of Peace, Amity, Com-  
merce and Navigation, shall be approved and  
ratified by the President of the United States  
of America, by and with the advice and con-  
sent of the Senate thereof, and by the Presi-  
dent of the Republic of Colombia, with the  
consent and approbation of the Congress of  
the same, and the ratifications shall be ex-  
changed in the City of Washington within  
eight months, to be counted from the date  
of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the Plenipotentiaries  
of the United States of America and of the  
Republic of Colombia, have signed and sealed  
these presents.  
Done in the city of Bogota, on the 3d day  
of October, in the year of our Lord one thou-  
sand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the  
forty-ninth year of the Independence of the  
United States of America, and the fourteenth  
of that of the Republic of Colombia.

(SEAL.) RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Jr.  
(SEAL.) PEDRO GUAL.

And whereas the said Convention has been  
duly ratified on both parts, and the respec-  
tive ratifications of the same were exchanged,  
at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day  
of the present month, by Daniel Brent, Chief  
Clerk of the Department of State, and Jose  
Maria Salazar, L. L. D. Fiscal of the High  
Court of Justice of the Republic of Colombia,  
and Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary thereof near the government of the  
United States of America, on the part of  
their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN  
QUINCY ADAMS, 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 thirty-first day of May, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty-five,  
and of the Independence of the  
United States the forty-ninth.

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

BLANK DEEDS AND DEEDS OF TRUST  
May be had at this office.