



JAMES MONROE. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States and Sweden, made and concluded at Stockholm, on the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred & sixteen, by Jonathan Russell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States...

In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, equally animated with a sincere desire to maintain and confirm the relations of friendship and commerce which have hitherto subsisted between the two states...

ART. 1. There shall be between all the territories under the dominion of the United States of America, and of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, a reciprocal liberty of commerce.

ART. 2. No other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, of the produce or manufactures of the United States...

ART. 3. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, agrees that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the West Indies, which are permitted to be imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels...

ART. 4. The United States of America, on their part, agree, that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the countries surrounding the Baltic sea, or bordering thereon, which are permitted to be imported in vessels of the United States...

United States the produce or manufactures of said States, shall not be obliged to pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which the vessels of the United States, would pay in the same circumstances...

That which is here above stipulated, shall also extend to the Swedish colony of St. Barthelemy, as well in what relates to the rights and advantages which the vessels of the United States shall enjoy in its ports...

ART. 5. The high contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having in the places of commerce and ports of the other consuls, vice consuls or commercial agents, who shall enjoy all the protection and assistance necessary for the due discharge of their functions.

ART. 6. In order to prevent all dispute and uncertainty in respect to what may be considered as being the growth, produce and manufacture, of the contracting parties respectively...

ART. 7. The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on any coast belonging to the other but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart...

ART. 8. It is also agreed, that the vessels of one of the contracting parties, entering the ports of the other, shall be permitted to discharge a part only of their cargoes, whenever the captain or owner shall desire so to do...

ART. 9. The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, shall enjoy in the ports of the other, as well for their vessels as for merchandise, all the rights and privileges of exempt, which are enjoyed by the most favoured nations in the same ports.

ART. 10. In case any vessel, belonging to either of the two states, or to their citizens or subjects, shall be stranded, shipwrecked, or have suffered any other damage on the coast under the dominion of either of the parties...

ART. 11. It is agreed that vessels arriving direct from the United States, at a port under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway...

or that the consul of the place shall feel himself obliged to resort to the interposition and support of the executive authority to cause his decision to be respected and maintained.

The specification or designation given by the chief of the customs in the colonies of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and confirmed by the governor of the colony, shall be considered as sufficient proof of the origin of the articles thus specified or designated to obtain for them admission into the ports of the United States accordingly.

ART. 12. The treaty of amity and commerce, concluded at Paris in 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of his Majesty the King of Sweden, is renewed and put in force by the present treaty, in respect to all which is contained in the second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth articles of the said treaty...

ART. 13. Considering the distance of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty that results therefrom in relation to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel, belonging to one of the contracting parties, and destined to a port supposed to be blockaded at the time of her departure, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having a first time attempted to enter the said port...

ART. 14. The present treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, shall continue in force, and be obligatory on the United States and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, for the term of eight years, from the exchange of the ratifications...

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Now, therefore, be it known, that James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, with the exception of the three articles above referred to, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony 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 December, in the year of our Lords one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE, By the President. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Sec'y of State.

vage, conformably to the laws and usages of the two nations, which the citizens or subjects of the country would pay in the same circumstances. The respective governments shall watch over the companies which are or may be instituted for saving shipwrecked persons and property, that vexations and abuses may not take place.

ART. 11. It is agreed that vessels arriving direct from the United States, at a port under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the ports of his said Majesty in Europe at a port of the United States, furnished with a certificate of health from the competent health officer of the port whence they took their departure, certifying that no malignant or contagious disease existed at that port, shall not be subjected to any other quarantine than such as shall be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port at which they may have arrived...

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AGRICULTURAL.

Extract from a paper, published in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of John S. Slaughter.

It may always be remarked, that no crop will succeed immediately adjoining woodland. Many are under the impression that this failure is caused by the heat of the sun being in some measure excluded by the shade of the timber; others are of opinion that it is occasioned by the exhaustion of the roots of the trees. The following experiments have convinced me that the latter is alone the cause. A few years ago there stood in my garden several luxuriant willow trees, adjacent to a square in which cabbages were usually planted. For several years I observed that the cabbages for several steps from the trees, & beyond the shade, were much inferior to the rest of the square, though the soil was equally well manured. I then dug a semi-circular ditch near the tree, so as to cut all the willow roots running into the square of cabbages; and the succeeding crop I was gratified to find was fully equal, and indeed rather superior nearest the ditch, notwithstanding the shade. I then repeated the experiment on a larger scale. I have a field which extends along the east side of a piece of very tall and large timber about the distance of 400 yards; the produce of this field for the width of 20 steps or more along the side of the timber was scarcely any thing. I dug a ditch close to the edge of this timber, it being on the line of my farm, about two feet deep, so as to cut all the roots on the side next to the field. From its situation the sun could shine on the part of the field joining the woodland, very little after the meridian, yet the crop of corn and wheat quite up to the ditch was fully equal to that in any part of the field of equal quality of soil. The difference between the growth of weeds on each side of the ditch was very striking. On the bank next to the field there was a luxuriant growth of weeds of different kinds, higher than the fence, and very thick. On the bank next to the timber, the growth of weeds of the same kinds was extremely scattering and small, and not more than one third the height of those on the opposite bank, although only two or three feet distant. I am so well satisfied with these experiments that I shall, as often as convenient, repeat them in every situation where it may be advantageous to do so; and I am convinced the benefits derived from ditching in such situations will very soon repay the labor and expense of doing it.

M. DE KOTZBUE.

The Paris papers assert that M. de Kotzbuie enjoyed a pension of 15,000 rubles, granted him by the Emperor of Russia, and that the function with which he was charged was to cause to be inserted in a literary publication, which he conducted at Manheim, extracts from all the most important works, relative to passing events at the time, giving such a colouring to them as might suit the views and policy of the Russian cabinet. This was the cause of the hatred of the Germans towards their countryman, of whose talents they had reason to be proud.

The German papers have published the letter that Sand wrote to his relations, when about departing for Manheim, with intent to kill M. de Kotzbuie. The following are extracts from it:

"This missive will bear you the last greetings of your son-of-your brother. The distress of your dear country forces me to act; it would be a disgrace to Germany if the sacrifice of so many thousands of her brave sons should have been made in vain; our posterity would deplore our remissness. The foundations of our re-generation have been laid within the last 20 years - above all, in the holy war of 1813. Why then does the base compliant multitude bend again, to the yoke? Traitors are assiduously laboring to re-plunge the German people into servitude. Kotzbuie is one of the most artful and malicious among them. He every day instills his poisons into the public mind, by his pernicious insinuations inserted in his half-Russian paper. If we do not wish to be re-plunged into the deepest misery; if we will not suffer a purely Russian spies, to annihilate every thing that is good - to extinguish every spark of liberty amongst us, this man must perish. The enthusiasm of liberty can never arise in Germany until the citizens know how to brave every danger, &c."

The paper lately conducted by M. de Kotzbuie, was still continued. It appears that, intending to return to Russia, he had prepared a great number of articles for his Journal.

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