



AND

JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, by William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, citizens of the United States, on the part and behalf of the said United States, and his highness the Dey of Algiers, for and in behalf of the Dey and Regency thereof; which Treaty was duly signed and sealed by the respective parties, and is in the words following, to-wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

The President of the United States and the Dey of Algiers, being desirous to restore and maintain, upon a stable & permanent footing, the relations of peace and good understanding between the two powers, and for this purpose to renew the treaty of peace and amity which was concluded between the two states, by William Shaler and Commodore Stephen Decatur, as Commissioners Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and his highness Omar Pashaw, Dey of Algiers, on the 30th day of June, 1815.

The President of the United States having subsequently nominated & appointed, by commission, the above named William Shaler, and Isaac Chauncey, Commodore and Commander in Chief of all the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean, Commissioners Plenipotentiary, to treat with his highness the Dey of Algiers, for the renewal of the treaty aforesaid; and they have concluded, settled, and signed, the following articles:

ART. I. There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, perpetual, inviolable, and universal peace and friendship between the President and citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, in Barbary, on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, and on the terms of the most favored nations; and, if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, when freely it is granted to such other nations; but, when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject, such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ART. II. It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents, or under any other form or name whatever, shall be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ART. III. Relates to the mutual restitution of prisoners and subjects, and has been duly executed.

ART. IV. Relates to the delivery, into the hands of the Consul General, of a quantity of bales of cotton, &c. and has been duly executed.

ART. V. If any goods, belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempt shall be made to take or detain them.

ART. VI. If any citizens or subjects belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, or on any pretext whatever, shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement; or the property of any American citizen, found on board of any vessel belonging to any nation with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and American property, by the consul of the United States residing at Algiers.

ART. VII. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war belonging to the Regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passports, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and, should any of the subjects of the Algiers insult or molest the commander, or any person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made to the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proofs to substantiate the fact, the commander or rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the regency of Algiers, or having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested and without detention.

No passport shall be granted by either party to any vessels but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretext whatever.

ART. VIII. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure passports.

ART. IX. Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions, or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; & if any such vessel should so put in from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re-embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever; but in no case shall be compelled to land her cargo.

ART. X. Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners, and if reshipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties, whatever, shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succored until they can be sent to their own country.

ART. XI. If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ART. XII. The commerce between the United States of America and the regency of Algiers; the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen; the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country; the privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls—are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favored nations respectively.

ART. XIII. The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by the citizens of his own country, unless he gives previously written obligations so to do.

ART. XIV. On a vessel or vessels of war belonging to the United States anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favored nations on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun. And if, after such arrival so announced, any Christian whatever, captives in Algiers, make their escape, and take refuge on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of the said ship, be required to pay any thing for the said Christians.

ART. XV. As the government of the United States has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquillity of any nation, and as the said states have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared, by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security gives them to travel within the territories of each other, by land and by sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessel they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker.

ART. XVI. In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time, no acts of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens, and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they

shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ART. XVII. If, in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves; they shall not be forced to hard labor or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual, legally authorized by either of the parties.

ART. XVIII. If any of the Barbary Powers, or other states at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel, and send her into any port of the regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her; but shall be forced to depart the port on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; but the vessels of war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies, shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers for refreshment of any kind, and to sell such prizes in the said ports, without paying any other customs or duties than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ART. XIX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties; & whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him. And, if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States, and the citizens or subjects of any other nations, having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations: And any disputes, or suits at law, that may take place between any citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey in person and no other.

ART. XX. If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike, a subject of Algiers, or on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound or strike, a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be tendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament; and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ART. XXI. The consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever, on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ART. XXII. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the Regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will: Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property; neither shall the Dey, or his subjects, give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Article additional and explanatory.

The United States of America, in order to give to the Dey of Algiers a proof of their desire to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the two powers, upon a footing the most liberal, and in order to withdraw any obstacle which might embarrass him in his relations with other States, agree to annul so much of the eighteenth article of the foregoing Treaty, as gives to the United States any advantage in the ports of Algiers over the most favored nations having treaties with the Regency.

Done, at the Palace of the Government in Algiers, on the 22d day of December, 1816, which corresponds to the 3d of the Moon Safar, year of Hegira, 1232.

Whereas, the undersigned, William Shaler, a citizen of the State of New-York, and Isaac Chauncey, commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States, stationed in the Mediterranean, being duly appointed commissioners, by letters patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1816, for negotiating and concluding the renewal of a Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, and the Dey and subjects of the Regency of Algiers:

We, therefore, William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, commissioners as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Done in the Chancery of the Consulate General of the United States, in the

city of Algiers, on the 23d day of December, in the year 1816, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-first.

WM. SHALER, I. CHAUNCEY.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed unto the same. Done, at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

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

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.

At Hamburg, Strausburg, and in most of the great towns in Germany, Houses of Industry are established with a view to extirpate idleness, beggary & mendicity: These houses are, in every respect, masterpieces of political economy.

In one of the largest of the suppressed convents, they have fixed in the kitchen a kiln to prepare cheap soups. In the rooms of the ground floor are set up looms for weaving. In the galleries and sleeping rooms, are placed wheels and machines for spinning; and where the size will admit it, they form eating rooms, and reserve a part for chambers, in which some slight works, such as plaiting of straw, and making hats, may be performed.

At eight in the morning, the gates are opened, and there enter men and women of every age, who have no work in the town; mothers, with their families, servants out of place, labourers who have no masters, & children whose fathers and mothers, because of the labours necessary for their subsistence, cannot have an eye over them. After this voluntary entrance, the police officers traverse the town, and send every beggar, and idle person, they may meet with, to the houses of industry.

As each person crosses the threshold of the door, an account is taken of him for a share in the distribution of soup, &c. There is no need of strength or talent, to give a right to this barely necessary refreshment; but, afterwards, every person who is able is put to work, and receives wages and an augmentation of food. His pay is proportioned to his capacity; but nevertheless, it is fixed below what is given in private manufactories, that the bait of a little higher wages may rouse the workman and engage him, by removing to a manufactory, to leave his place vacant in the house. Every attention is paid to the proper distribution of labour, according to the ages of the individuals, If a woman enters with five children, the eldest sits down at the wheel; the second, at some paces distant, picks wool or cotton; the third, whose arms cannot reach to turn the wheel with one hand, and to stretch out the other to carry the thread round the bobbin, moves the wheel, while a little comrade carries the wool, or cotton, to the other end of the beam; the fourth child, scarcely two years old, is in a cradle, which the mother rocks with her foot; the fifth hangs at the breast, and she supports it with her left hand, while with the right she turns a spindle.

In some houses of industry, that the children may not disturb the workmen, they are all put together in the winter in a chamber, and in summer into a garden; the old women have charge of them, and divert them, &c. In the intervals between the hours of labour, the mothers visit them; and those who are nurses, at the proper times give the little ones suck.

So the days run out—at eight in the evening, the doors are opened, and all withdraw. They come again the succeeding day, having acquired more aptitude for work; or the manufactories wanting more hands, the workmen quit the house of industry to attach themselves to a manufacturer.—In the mean time the habit of begging is lost, and a habit of labour is formed—so he who was a degraded being, a burden to himself, and injurious to society, becomes a man useful to himself and others.

THE ATHENÆUM.

THE Subscriber finding that his health will not warrant a regular attendance to the active branch of his profession, has determined to suspend his Practice so far as it extends to duties in Courts, for a year or two, or until his health shall be re-established; during which time he proposes to open a Class for the instruction of Youth of both Sexes in all the Branches of an English Education, both useful and ornamental.

He is not desirous to have any Latin or Greek Pupils, as such a course might interfere somewhat with the scope of his establishment. However, if it be insisted on, it will not be refused. Approved Assistants will be procured if necessary. The following Branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at \$3 pr. qf. Grammar, Geography & Globes, at \$4 pr. qf. Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Ethics, Astronomy, Composition, Elocution and the French Language, at \$5 pr. qf. Much attention will be paid to correct and graceful Reading and Speaking. As corporal punishments are too well calculated to debase the mind, they will never be resorted to.

He will commence on or about the 1st of April next. The Rooms have not yet been fixed on, but due notice will be given to such as may favor him with their patronage.

Applications to the Star Office, or at Mr. Gales's Book-Store, will meet with attention. ANTHONY G. GLYNN. March 14, 1822. 73 4t.

N. B. A. G. G. will execute all sorts of Conveyancing, give Counsel, issue Writs, and furnish Briefs of Cases for Trial, on moderate terms, with fidelity and promptitude.

APPREHEND HIM!!

ABSCONDED from this neighborhood on the morning of the 25th ult. ARCHIBALD LEWIS, a fellow who had been for some time in this place, a part of which he kept School. Said fellow borrowed of the subscriber a Sorrel Mare, single Gig & Harness and Whip, for the purpose, as he said, of going to Elizabeth City, promising to return the next day, since when he has been seen on the road going towards Gates Courthouse—and has not been heard of since.

Lewis is of spare built, black eyes, black hair, dark complexioned, of the ordinary height, quick step, pouting lips, a little knocknecked, is very presumptive in his manners, & about twenty-seven years old.

The Mare a light sorrel, blazed face, docked tail, middle size and has an old scar on her back about where the hind part of the saddle touches, the other marks not recollected—she is about thirteen years old. The Gig is a stick one, painted blue, and about half worn, the box goes in behind, plated knobs, the cushions of sheep skin, the leather of the spatterboard worn out, and the Harness plated and about half worn.

To any person apprehending said fellow and securing him so that the law can be enforced against him, and my property thus feloniously taken, recovered, I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars; or for any information such as to enable me to get the property, Twenty-five Dollars.

JAMES LEIGH.

Durant's Neck, Perquimans county, N. C. March 1. 73 9t P. S. The said A. Lewis was censured of taking about the sum of seventy dollars from Dr. Ford; and from another person who had put into his hands a gold watch chain to be mended at the time he absconded. J. L.

NOTICE.

THE Stock in Trade of the concern of WINSLOW & HUSKE, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their Store in the Town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY; an extensive assortment of GROCERIES—consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits; and the various other articles usually sold as such in this Market.

A BOAT of 500 Barrels burthen, and her materials.

There will also be sold, One hundred and sixty Shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock, Fifteen Shares of State Bank Stock, Two Shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and Forty-one Shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit from four to nine months will be given on the Goods; and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock.

The Bank Stock will be sold for Cash. JNO. HUSKE, Surviving Partner. Fayetteville, March 20, 1821. 74-7t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Surry County, Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1821.

Alexander Lane, } Petition for a Divorce, vs. Elizabeth Lane. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Courthouse in the town of Rockford, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly. JOS. WILLIAMS Jr. Clerk Superior Court.