

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1815

No. 531

George & John...
Groceries &c.

Spirit, Brandy, Rum, &c.
White, yellow, &c.

Notice...
The subscriber having entered into...

NOTICE...
The subscribers Farm...

TAVERN...
Rezina D. Baldwin...

Public Sale...
The subscribers Farm...

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.



JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

...and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Basha, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaw, Citizens of the United States, and the said Omar Basha, Dey of Algiers, and was duly signed, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Basha, Dey of Algiers.

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

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

Article the Third.
The Dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American Squadron, now off Algiers, all the American Citizens, now in his possession, amounting to ten, more or less; and all the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, now in possession of the United States, amounting to five hundred, more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the U. S. according to the usage of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for their excess of prisoners to their favour.

Article the Fourth.
A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to the Citizens of the United States, who have been captured and detained by Algerine Cruisers, or who have been forced to abandon their property to Algiers, in violation of the twenty-second article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on the 30th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Dey of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forth to the hands of the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bars of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public Magazine in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said Consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

Article the Fifth.
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 attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

Article the Sixth.
If any citizens or subjects with their effects 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, on any other pretence 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 other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at Algiers.

Article the Seventh.
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 U. S. 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 passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offender, 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, on 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 passports 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 pretence whatever.

Article the Eighth.
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 proper passports.

Article the Ninth.
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, and if any such vessel should stop in from a distance 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 she be compelled to land her cargo.

Article the Tenth.
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 crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if shipwrecked 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 accounted, until they can be sent to their own country.

Article the Eleventh.
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.

Article the Twelfth.
The commerce between the U. 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, and 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.

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

Article the Fourteenth.
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 Christians, whatsoever, captives in Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the U. States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay any thing for the said Christians.

Article the Fifteenth.
As the government of the U. S. of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility 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 existing 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 given them to travel within the territories of each other, both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels, they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own dragoman and broker.

Article the Sixteenth.
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 act 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.

Article the Seventeenth.
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 labour, or other confinement, should 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.

Article the Eighteenth.
If any of the Barbary States or other powers, at war with the U. States, shall capture any American vessel and send 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 U. States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies, shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refreshment of any kinds, and to sell such prizes, in said ports, without any other customs, or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

Article the Nineteenth.
If any of the citizens of the U. States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and 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 U. States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation 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 U. States and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other.

Article the Twentieth.
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 U. States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, 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.

Article the Twenty-first.
The Consul of the U. States of America shall not be required to pay any custom or duties whatever on any thing on imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

Article the Twenty-second.
Should any of the citizens of the U. States of America die within the limits of 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 persons 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.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, 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 caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President:
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,
Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Casimeres; a great variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

Notice.

The subscriber having entered into co-partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.
Joseph Evans, t. P.
Nov. 23

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan court of Talbot county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Town of Lower Marlboro, part of the personal property of the late Doctor Thomas Parzan, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes.
A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
Richard Grahame, Adm. t. P.
Dec. 7, 1815.

SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale, at Cates tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 13th of January next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm Sturges farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Stock of the United States or bank stock, will be received in payment of the sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Richard Harwood (of the City) Adm. t. P.
Dec. 7, 1815.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

JONA. HUTTON,
Continues the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all work in either of these lines, is executed with neatness, strength and despatch. He has on hand and will sell on accommodating terms for cash, a convenient, fashionable.

Light Gig,
with Plated Harness, together with
Two Sulkeys,
both light and well constructed. And
is also finishing a handsome
Strong Coaches,
which he will dispose of on the same terms.
Annapolis, Dec. 14, 1815.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.
Wm. B. Hutton,
Wm. B. Hutton, Sr.
Oct. 28, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from trespassing in any manner, or pillaging wood from his farm situate on the head of Severn, and adjoining the Indian Landing. Offenders after this date may rest assured of being punished.
J. H. Marshall,
Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1815.