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**ALEXANDER J. MAURICE,**  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.



**BY AUTHORITY.**  
**TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.**  
By the President of the United States of America  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which Treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia.*

THE United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that this objection cannot better be accomplished, than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable in time of peace, as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State; and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of his said Majesty near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

**Article I.** There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside; on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

**Art. II.** Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, vessels of the U. States arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place; with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatever.

**Art. III.** All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may also, be imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the go-

vernment, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Prussian vessels. And, reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the kingdom of Prussia, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, may, also, be so imported in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

**Art. IV.** To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

**Art. V.** No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Prussia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the United States, or to or from the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

**Art. VI.** All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, may, also, be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

**Art. VII.** The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is, respectively, reserved, by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively, to itself.

**Art. VIII.** No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported: it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever, shall be made in this respect.

**Art. IX.** If either party shall, here-

after, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

**Art. X.** The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commissaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice-Consuls, & Commercial Agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

**Art. XI.** The said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, & shall, in writing, demand said deserters, pro-

vided they are found on board of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

**Art. XII.** The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaties with Great Britain, are, hereby, revived with the same force and virtue, as if they made part of the context of the present treaty; it being, however, understood that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived, shall be always considered as, in no manner, affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other powers, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

The parties being still desirous, in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions to ensure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, at some future and convenient period.

**Art. XIII.** Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the

two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned, for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to, have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of the said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

**Art. XIV.** The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament, or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by 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 in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction, on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

**Art. XV.** The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; & if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official ratification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

**Art. XVI.** This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by, and with, the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages; and they have thereto affixed their seals declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done in triplicate at the City of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and in the fifty-second of the Independence of the United States of America.  
Signed,  
H. CLAY.  
LUDWIG NIEDERSTETTER.  
And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, duly exchanged, at Washington, by James A. Hamilton,

acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of his said Majesty.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States of America, have caused the said treaty 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 fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third.  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
By the President:  
JAMES A. HAMILTON,  
acting Secretary of State.

## POLITICAL.

The following extracts from Doctor Allen's Speech, delivered in Hartford County, Maryland, form a striking contrast with the reckless and uncompromising opposition waged against the administration by the partisans of the "war, pestilence and famine" candidate.

### EXTRACTS FROM DR ALLEN'S SPEECH.

It is known to most of you that I strongly opposed the election of General Jackson. I also joined in the opposition against his administration, which is well known to have been organized before the ceremonial of his inauguration had transpired, and sustained it upon the common-place grounds then current among the party for four months after its commencement. In doing so, I acted in accordance with that deep rooted aversion to his character which must have arisen in every one actively engaged as the Editor of a hostile print, and nothing but the hand of fate could so suddenly have changed the situation of a party Editor was one that naturally impelled me to the extremes of the contest, and which rendered it almost impossible to form any just and deliberate opinions. We only exchanged with the papers of our own party; and a hundred sheets of calumny daily pouring into our office from every quarter of the Union, precluded the possibility of distinguishing truth from falsehood. Under such circumstances, I plead guilty to the charge of having carried the violence of discussion against General Jackson to its extreme point. I still think that my opposition was then well grounded, though certainly carried to an unjustifiable extreme. Anticipation may be just, yet falsified by experience. To persevere in objections, which, though at first apparently well founded, have been refuted by experience, would be to add voluntary injustice to injuries inflicted by the voluntary error.

In the period immediately succeeding the inauguration of General Jackson, I also expressed a predilection for Mr. Clay as a candidate for the next Presidency—but this was simply because he presented the only rallying point for the scattered forces of the defeated party. My preference for him of course ceased with my opposition to the existing administration.

Although the course of events has convinced me that it is my duty to support the candidate whose election I before opposed, yet I am not conscious of having changed a single principle on which I rested during the recent contest. Did I then set my face against an indiscriminate, pro-organized, and right or wrong opposition? I hold precisely the same attitude to-day. Did I then protest against unnecessary charge, and against forsaking what I deemed a good administration for the sake of mere political experiment? I now hold the same language—I repeat the same admonition. I might say, in almost the very same words which I remember to have used during the former contest—we are safe, prosperous and happy; we are at peace with all the world; we are each of us enjoying in peace the fruits of his labor under his own vine and fig-tree; why then shall we seek for change, or cast ourselves on the chances of experiment? In passing then from the opposition to the support of General Jackson, I have sacrificed nothing but hostility to his personal character; a feeling which I shall always, when practicable, be happy to sacrifice, and especially at the shrine of my country. But in order to maintain the policy of supporting the existing administration, it is not necessary to show that it is inflexible or has never erred; the question between us is not whether the administration of our government is now perfect, but whether, if the objects of the opposition be attained, we are likely to exchange for the better.