

# TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 700.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, July 27, 1839

Vol. XV. — No. 30.

## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

## A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, was concluded and signed at London on the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; which treaty is word for word as follows:

### Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, equally animated with the sincere desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States; of extending also, and consolidating the intercourse between them; and convinced that this object 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; have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and for that purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States of America, Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the court of Her Britannic Majesty, and His Majesty the King of Greece, Spiridon Tricoupi, Counsellor of State on special service, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, near the same court, Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Savior, Grand Cross, of the American order of Isabella, the Catholic, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, may, with all security for their persons, vessels, and cargoes, freely enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories: to rent and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce, and they shall enjoy, generally, the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transactions, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of their respective countries.

Art. II. Greek vessels, arriving either laden or in ballast, into the ports of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, 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, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or any private establishment whatsoever; and, reciprocally, the vessels of the United States of America arriving either laden, or in ballast, into the ports of the Kingdom of Greece, from whatever place they may come, 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, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or any private establishments whatsoever.

Art. III. All that may be lawfully imported into the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek vessels, may also be thereunto imported in vessels of the United States of America,

from whatever place they may come, 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 establishments whatsoever, than if imported in national vessels.

And reciprocally, all that may be lawfully imported into the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may also be thereunto imported in Greek vessels from whatever place they may come, 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 establishments whatsoever, than if imported in national vessels.

Art. IV. All that may be lawfully exported from the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek 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 establishments whatsoever, than if exported in national vessels.

And reciprocally, all that may be lawfully exported from the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may also be exported therefrom in Greek 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 establishments whatsoever, than if exported in national vessels.

Art. V. It is expressly understood that the foregoing second, third, and fourth articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation from one port of the Kingdom of Greece, to another port of the said Kingdom, nor to the navigation from one port of the United States of America, to another port of the said States; which navigation each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself.

Art. VI. Each of the two high contracting parties, engages not to grant in its purchases, or in those which might be made by companies or agents, acting in its name or under its authority, any preference to importations made in its own vessels, or in those of a third power, over those made in the vessels of the other contracting party.

Art. VII. The two high contracting parties engage not to impose upon the navigation between their respective territories in the vessels of either, any tonnage or other duties of any kind, or denomination, which shall be higher or other than those which shall be imposed on every other navigation, except that which they have reserved to themselves, respectively, by the fifth article of the present treaty.

Art. VIII. There shall not be established in the Kingdom of Greece, upon the products of the soil, or industry of the United States of America, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties shall likewise be established upon articles of a like nature, the growth of any other country.

And, reciprocally, there shall not be established in the United States of America, on the products of the soil, or industry of the Kingdom of Greece, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions and duties, be likewise established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

Art. IX. All privileges of transit, and all bounties and drawbacks which may be allowed within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, upon the importation or exportation of any article whatsoever, shall likewise be allowed on the articles of like nature, the products of the soil or industry of the other contracting party, and on the importations and exportations made in its vessels.

Art. X. The subjects or citizens of one of the high contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on the coasts belonging to the other, but not wishing to enter the port; or, after having entered therein, not wishing to unload any part of their cargo, shall be at liberty to depart and continue their voyage without paying any other duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, for the vessel and cargo, than those of pilotage, wharfage, and for the support of light-houses, when such duties shall be levied on national vessels in similar cases. It is understood however, that they shall always conform to such regulations and ordinances concerning navigation and the places and ports which they may enter as are, or shall be in force with regard to national vessels, and that the custom-house officers shall be permitted to visit them, to remain on board and to take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all unlawful commerce, as long as the vessels shall remain within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Art. XI. It is further agreed, that the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, having entered into the ports of the other, will be permitted to confine them-

selves to unloading such part only of their cargoes as the captain or owner may wish, and that they may freely depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed and which shall be marked upon and erased from the manifest exhibiting the enumeration of the articles with which the vessel was laden; which manifest shall be presented entire at the customhouse of the place where the vessel shall have entered.

Nothing shall be paid on that part of the cargo which the vessel shall carry away, and with which it may continue its voyage to one or several other ports of the same country, there to dispose of the remainder of its cargo, if composed of articles who e importation is permitted on paying the duties chargeable upon it, or it may proceed to any other country. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, must be paid at the first port where they shall break bulk, or unload part of their cargoes; but that no duties, imposts, or charges of the same description shall be demanded anew in the ports of the same country, which such vessels might afterwards wish to enter, unless national vessels be, in similar cases, subject to some ulterior duties.

Art. XII. Each of the high contracting parties, grants to the other the privilege of appointing in its commercial ports and places, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, who shall enjoy the full protection and receive every assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct with respect to the laws or government of the country in which said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government which shall acquit the other with its motives for having thus acted; it being understood, however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be exempt from all search and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, & of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places, 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. XIII. The said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country, and for this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters proving by the exhibition of the registers 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 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 the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Art. XIV. In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coasts of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels & merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid

by national vessels, in the same circumstances, and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels.—Moreover, the respective Governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitrary acts.

Art. XV. It is agreed that vessels arriving directly from the Kingdom of Greece, at a port of the United States of America, or from the United States, at a port within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Greece, and provided with a bill of health, granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port where such vessels shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessels shall have arrived, after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargoes; provided, always, that there shall be on board no person who during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not during their passage come on anchor, with any vessel liable to itself to undergo a quarantine, and that the country whence they came, shall not at that time be so far infected or suspected, that before their arrival, an ordinance had been issued, in consequence of which, all vessels coming from that country should be considered as suspected, and consequently subject to quarantine.

Art. XVI. 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 said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

Art. XVII. The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and if, before the expiration of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced by an official notification 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. XVIII. The present treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Greece, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the ratifications to be exchanged at London, within the space of twelve months, from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, have signed the present treaty, both in French, and English, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London the twenty-second of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven

A. STEVENSON. [L. S.]  
S. TRICOUPI. [L. S.]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the twenty-fifth day of June last by Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and Prince Michel Soutzo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Greece, on the part of their respective Governments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United 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 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, the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:  
JOHN FORSYTH,  
Secretary of State.

University of N. Carolina.—The public exercises of this institution, which commenced on Monday the 21<sup>st</sup> ult. were continued each day until the evening of Thursday. On Monday evening, young gentlemen, selected from the Freshman class, declaimed on various subjects.

On Tuesday evening, there was declamation by members of the Sophomore class—among whom were Joseph J. Norcott, (Greenville,) Prentiss on the recent defalcations; and Wm. F. Daney; (Tarborough,) Peyton on the "Removal of the deposits."

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the annual address was delivered before the literary societies by the Hon. Bedford Brown, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the address to the Alumni of the University was delivered by Hugh McQueen Esq. Both addresses are spoken of in high terms.

On the same evening representatives from the literary societies delivered original speeches.

On Thursday the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on C. M. Avery, of Burke, John T. Barksdale of Rutherford, Penn. W. F. Brown, of Caswell, Jarvis Buxton, of Fayetteville, R. S. Donnell, of Craven, Dennis D. Ferchee, of Currituck, J. L. Hadley, of Nashville, Tenn., James H. Headen, of Chatham Walter A. Huske, of Fayetteville, Alpheus Jones, of Wake, Angus C. McNeil, of Robeson, Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington, and Isaac N. Fillett, of Camden.

The first distinction in scholarship was awarded to Alpheus Jones—the second to Angus C. McNeil—the third to Jarvis Buxton, R. S. Donnell and Dennis D. Ferchee.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen Alumni of the Institution, viz: James W. Osborne of Charlotte, Henry I. Toole, of Washington, Ralph H. Graves, of Chapel Hill, James C. Smith, of Fayetteville, Horace L. Roberts, of Granville, William H. Bond, of Bertie, John G. Tull, M. D. of Kinston, John A. Downey, M. D. of Granville, Robert A. Ezell, of Northampton, Rev. W. N. Mebane, Rev. Thomas Jones, Rev. John C. Hampton, and on the Rev. Drury Lacey, of Raleigh.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church in Raleigh, and on the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Principal of the Caldwell Institute, Greensborough, Guilford county.

After conferring the Degrees, an Address was delivered by the President, Governor SWAIN, chiefly in reference to the improving condition of the University.

Shocking Depravity.—The St. Augustine News, of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. has the following:—The deaths of Capt. Mitchell and Lt. Pugh, as well as twelve soldiers, who have been attributed to poison. Col. Davenport and three surgeons are stated to be under its influence, and for whose recovery fears are entertained. A keg of white lead was discovered in the spring from whence their supplies of water were obtained. As yet the perpetrator of this villainous deed has not been found out.

Mississippi Crops.—Accounts from Mississippi to July 1st, make no mention of the terrific drought reported a few days since. In fact it is impossible, at this time, to say what the cotton crop will be. It is not sufficiently advanced to maturity.

Invasion of Texas by Mexico.—The N. Orleans American credits the rumors of an intended invasion of Texas by Mexico, and says, it has information of a creditable character, which justifies that belief. We place but little reliance in the report to the extent which it now goes, but we deem it probable that the subjugation of Texas by Mexico may be undertaken, though, we believe it will not be accomplished. The information of the True American is that the Mexican soldiery, to the amount of 8000 men, will rendezvous on the Rio Brazos on the western confines of Texas and that 400 cavalry will support the main army on the right and left, so as to sweep the whole country. The report states also, that the war is to be one of extermination, every house is to be razed to the ground, no quarters allowed to men, women or children towns to be sacked and destroyed, and if possible, every vestige of civilization obliterated from the face of the country. The army to be under the command of Bustamente, and should he not prove a match for the Texans, Santa Anna is to take the field, at the head of 10,000 men. This last we think more unlikely than any other part of the story, though the whole wears the face of improbability. Santa Anna must have a dread of again undertaking the conquest of Texas, whilst the memory of his former sad defeat is so fresh in his mind. We give the rumor, however, as one interesting to many of our readers and may add that the proposed invasion, it is said is to be commenced in September.

Baltimore Patriot,