

*Proton...*  
**THE STAR,**  
*And North-Carolina State Gazette.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1816.

Vol. 3

No. 10.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Chevalier Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5 1815.

SIR,—Under the date of 30th June I am advised by lieutenant general Don Pablo Morillo captain general of Caracas and commander of the expedition which his majesty has destined to re-establish tranquility at Carthagena, that, with a view to accelerate this important object he is about to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of the vice royalty of Santa Fe, including Carthagena, and that, in consequence, every neutral vessel which shall be found not only in those ports, but on those coasts, shall be made prize of, in order to prevent those who have revolted from his majesty's authority receiving succors of any kind.

I have thought it proper to communicate this to you for the information of the president, that the inquiries may be avoided which would result to the citizens of this republic if they continue, as is yet to trade with the vessels against the authority of my sovereign.

I renew to you sincere assurances of my respect, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LOUIS DE ONIS.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1816.

SIR.—Don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the force destined by the king my master for the pacification of the vice royalty of Santa Fe, says to me, under date of the 19th of December last, that after having compelled Cartagena to surrender at discretion, he had taken it expedient, for the complete re-establishment of the tranquility of the vicereignty, to continue the blockade from Santa Marta to the river Atrato, inclusive, and to give orders that if any vessel be met with further south than the mouths of the Magdalena, or further north than the parallel of Cape Tiburcon on the Mosquito Shore, and between the meridians of these points, she would be declared a good prize, whatever documents or destination she might have.—But that he had left open to the commerce of neutrals the two ports of Santa Marta and Puerto Bello. I have the honor to give you this notice, as it may be interesting to the merchants of the United States, and to renew the assurance...

LUIS DE ONIS

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier de Onis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, &c.  
Dept of State March 20, 1816.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of March 2d, announcing the continuation of a blockade of the Spanish coast in South America, from Santa Marta to the river Atrato, inclusive of the latter, by the commander in chief of his Catholic majesty's forces, and that if any vessel is met south of the mouth of the Magdalena, or north of the parallel of Cape Tiburcon, on the Mosquito coast and shall be seized and condemned as prize, whatever may be her documents or destination. You state, also, that the ports Santa Marta and Porto Bello are left open to neutrals.

I have to state that this proclamation of general Morillo is evidently repugnant to the laws of nations for several reasons, particularly the following: That it declares a coast of several hundred miles to be in a state of blockade and because it authorizes the seizure of neutral vessels at an unjustifiable distance from the coast. No maxim of the law of nations is better established than that a blockade shall be confined to particular ports, and that an adequate force shall be stationed at each to support it. The force should be stationary and not a cruising squadron, and placed so near the entrance of the harbor or mouth of the river as to make it evidently dangerous for vessels to enter. I have to add, that a vessel entering the port ought not to be seized, except in returning to it, after being warned off by the blockading squadron stationed near it.

I am instructed by the president to state to you these objections to the blockade which has been announced in your letter, that you may communicate them to your government, and in confidence that you will, in the meantime, interpose your good offices, and prevail on general Morillo to altar his proclamation, and practise under it in such a manner as to conform in both respects to the law of nations.

In stating to you these well founded objections to the blockade of general Morillo, I have the honor to observe, that your motive for communicating it is duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1816.

SIR—I have received your official letter of the 20th of this month, in which you state that the proclamation of General Morillo is repugnant to the laws of nations, as well because it declares a coast of several hundred miles in a state of blockade, authorizing the capture of every neutral vessel at an unlimited distance from the coast, as that it is an established maxim among nations that a blockade should be limited to the ports where there may be a stationary and not a cruising force sufficient to make the entrance of the harbor or river where it may be placed, dangerous, and finally even in this case, a vessel ought not to be captured when she is about to enter a port, save only when after having received notice of the blockade, she attempts to infringe it. You are pleased to state to me, that the President desires that I will communicate these observations to your government, and that I would use my good offices, confidentially with General Morillo, so to modify his blockade, as to make it conform to the laws of nations.

I will communicate to his majesty, in compliance with the wishes of the president, what you have stated to me in your note, and I will with pleasure avail myself of the department of Mr. Hughes, to write to General Morillo, inviting him, in the execution of his blockade, to avoid the injurious effects resulting therefrom, to the citizens of this republic, so far as may be compatible with the security and tranquility of his majesty's dominions under his command.

I must, however, observe to you, sir, that General Morillo has a naval force disposable and competent, as I conceive, to the object in view. That on the 3d of February there sailed from Cadix, a squadron of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels as a reinforcement—that on the coast intended to be blockaded by the said general, there are no other ports of entry for merchant vessels than those of Carthagena, Santa Marta, & Porto Bello—and finally, that the measure taken by him not being directed against an enemy's country, is not as stated in your esteemed note, contrary to the laws of public rights. The object of the General's proclamation is to notify the traders of foreign nations, that he will maintain the laws for the regulation of the Indians, in their commerce, the observance of which had been relaxed in the latter times, by the effect of circumstances, though modified, however, in favour of neutrals, by leaving two ports open to their commerce. You are aware that agreeably to those laws, no foreign vessel was allowed to trade with the dominions of his majesty on that continent, without a special licence, and that vessels found near, or evident, shaping a course towards the same, were liable to confiscation as interlopers.

Not only that part of the coast lying between Santa Marta and the river Atrato, but the whole course eastward and southward of those points, from the Orinoco to the territory of this republic, belongs to the Spanish monarchy, and consequently any vessel whatever, found near it, or standing towards it, can have no other object than to carry on smuggling, or stir up a civil war in the king's dominions; in either case, the laws of nations recommend the seizure of the vessels so employed.—Actuated by a constant desire to prevent the misfortunes which such injuries might occasion to be citizens of this republic, I have, on other occasions, suggested a very simple mode of putting an end to them; namely, that the President should be pleased to issue orders that no vessels should be cleared at the custom houses save for a specified port according to the general practice of nations. The practice of clearing many vessels for the West Indies, generally carries with it a suspicion of a design to carry on a contraband trade, or to disturb the public tranquillity of the king, my master, and therefore the owner who clears such his vessel in this way, and without the certificates of the Spanish consul, cannot complain if it be detained as suspicious. In fact, what difficulty can a merchant, acting fairly have to specify the ports of Havana, Kingston, Santa Maria, Guays, Porto Bello, Rio Janeiro, or any other of independent nation? None, unquestionably—since in case of not finding a good market in one place, he proceeds to another, with a declaration made at the port he touched at, of the motives which obliged him to alter his destination.

The wisdom and humanity which so eminently distinguish the president and the administration, cannot fail to perceive the solidity of these observations, nor to approve the policy of his majesty in taking the suitable and effectual measures to secure his subjects from the civil war which a number of adventures are endeavouring to kindle in his

dominions—and I therefore flatter myself that he will be pleased to take into consideration the expediency of adopting the measure I have had the honor to suggest to you, by preventing the collectors of the customs from clearing out vessels except from specified ports, and notifying merchants trading with the possessions of the king to conform to the established rules and orders, regulating, not only neutrals, but Spanish vessels also, that they may avoid the consequences of their non-observance, notwithstanding his majesty's desire to afford them within his dominions, all the benefits and advantages compatible with the public safety and his royal interests.

I hope that the explanation which I have thus taken the liberty to make, until I have received the answer of the king my master, will quiet the anxiety of the President as to the proclamation of General Morillo, and that it will be viewed by him as a continuation of my earnest desire to reinstate the commerce of the two nations reciprocally, on the most liberal and favorable footing.

I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you for many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Erving, dated

Department of State,

July 20, 1816

You have been apprised already of a similar measure, which was taken in regard to the vessels which had been seized at Carthagena and the citizens of the United States who under various pretences, had been arrested and imprisoned there I have the pleasure to state that the application succeeded, as to our citizens, though it failed as to the vessels.—You will interpose directly with the Spanish government in favor of the latter; documents respecting which shall be forwarded to you either by the present or some other early opportunity.

Mr. Erving to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first minister of state, &c.  
Madrid, Sept 26, 1816.

SIR—I am ordered by my government to apply to his majesty through your excellency for the resatation of sundry American vessels and cargoes which have been seized and brought into Carthagena, or other places within that command or vice-royalty, under pretext of a blockade established by Don Pablo Morillo in December, 1815.

When that blockade was communicated to the American government, Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, in a note of March 6 1816 addressed to his majesty's minister at Washington, formally protested against it; and it was hoped that on proper representations being made by that minister to general Morillo, he would retract his measure, or if not, that his majesty, being made acquainted with the remonstrance of the American government, would immediately send out orders which might produce the same effect, and assure, for the future, due liberty to the American commerce in those seas.

But it now appears, that as late as the month of June, no alteration had taken place in the measures of Morillo, no attention had been paid to the interference of Don Luis de Onis, and finally, the commissioner Mr. Hughes, who was sent by the government of the United States to Carthagena, for the purpose amongst others, of reclaiming the property seized, was obliged to return to the United States, on that point altogether unsatisfied. Indeed, the viceroy of Santa Fe, Don Francisco de Montalvo, gives this commissioner to understand by a letter of June 9th whereof the enclosed is a translated copy, that he the vice-roy, does not pretend to be acquainted with the law of nations, and at the same time that he goes on executing the arbitrary and illegal decrees of general Morillo, devastating the commerce of the United States, he refers the American government to his majesty for redress.

It is therefore that I now find it necessary to write to your excellency upon this disagreeable subject.

It is vain, sir, to hope that the United States will ever consent to blockades upon the principles of general Morillo: they will acknowledge none to be valid, which are not strictly conformable to the well known principles of public law; principles most clearly defined and quite indisputable, to which the United States have always adhered in their own practice, and to the infringement of which in any degree, or under whatever pretext, they have always opposed themselves.

The blockade of general Morillo is repugnant to the law, because it extends over several hundred miles of coast; and to an indefinite distance from the shores, of course cannot be enforced as a blockade, but remains a bare pretext for spoliation. A blockade by sea, to

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.  
SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST \$1 50 PAID IN ADVANCE, AND PAPER DISCONTINUED, ONLY AT THE OPTION OF THE EDITOR, UNLESS ALL ARREARS BE PAID.—ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES, INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR 25 CENTS, AND 25 CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

**Bank Stock for sale.**  
On Monday the 30th of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we shall sell at auction for ready money, at the Hotel in Raleigh, Fifty Shares of Stock in the State Bank of North-Carolina.  
THOMAS LEE, Exp<sup>r</sup>.  
HEN. POTTER, 3-3w.  
February 25, 1816.

**Tarborough Academy.**  
THE TRUSTEES of this Institution, take this method to notify the public that the exercises of this Seminary will commence on the first of April next, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN RICE, a gentleman highly recommended by Doct. Wilson, professor of Languages at Columbia College—and other gentlemen of the first respectability in the State of New-York.—The branches of Literature taught by Mr. RICE, are the English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian Languages, with Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Trigonometry, Fluxions, Navigation, Drawing, &c.  
ROBERT JOYNER, Sec<sup>y</sup>.  
Tarborough, Feb. 21st, 1816. 9-9w.

**Notice.**  
UNAWAY from the Subscriber in Wake county, N. C. five miles east from the Fish-dam Ford on the 12th inst. very bright mulatto man by the name of JIM, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet high or thereabouts, very stout made, has a black mark when spoken to, and a scar over one of his ears on the top of his head. He took with him a dark mix'd and pantaloon, one cambric shirt, one cotton and one woolen coat, one calico vest and one of swansdown, with bullet buttons, one fur and one wool hat, some shoemakers' tools, a pair of shoes and leathers for another pair. He will probably attempt to pass for a free man—he was brought up to farming business but will most likely offer himself as a denaker. Ten dollars reward will be given for the delivery of said fellow to me or confinement in any jail with information so I get him again.  
BOHRIS ANN-DY.  
February 18th, 1816. 9-3wd.

**FOR SALE**—225 3-4 acres of LAND, lying within a mile and a half of Powell's bridge on Neuse river.—On this land is a commodious dwelling house, and necessary out houses, there is a sufficient quantity of cleared land to work six eight hands to advantage, the greater part is entirely fresh equal to any in the neighbourhood, for the culture of corn, Cotton, &c. This land is well timbered and has a saw mill, within a mile and a half of it. As I am desirous to sell I will give a great bargain for cash—for terms apply to  
ORRIN D. LEMON.  
Wake county, February 20, 1816. 9-9w.

**State of North Carolina,**  
NASH COUNTY.  
Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1817.  
Man and wife vs. William Dens' Adm<sup>r</sup>s.—Petition.  
appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Slaton and Fanny his wife are not residents of this state. It is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Star, notifying them to appear at the next Court, to answer or demur or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.  
JOHN H. DRAKE, C. N. S. C.

**State of North-Carolina.**  
The Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions held for the county of Wake, on the third Monday of February (last) subscriber qualified as Administrator of the estate of Robert Cotton, late of Raleigh, decd. All persons are hereby required to bring their accounts and demands of every kind and dominion to the subscriber as Administrator, agreeable to law, otherwise they will be barred.—And all persons indebted to the deceased, are to settle their accounts and make payment without delay.  
WILLIAM SHAW.

The subscriber will expose to sale, at auction, all the real property of his late estate, consisting of a general assignment of dry goods and Groceries, and of House-hold and furniture, &c. The sale will commence on Monday 30th of March next and continue from day to day, until all be sold, at the Store-House on Fayetteville street, occupied by the decd. For all sums of four dollars and upwards nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for all sums less than four dollars ready money will be required.  
W. SHAW.  
Raleigh, Feb. 25, 1816. 9-9w.

**Medical College Lottery—Ballot—**  
MOR:  
1 size of 50,000  
1 Do. 20,000  
2 Do. 10,000  
10 Do. 1,000

desides a number of small prizes. Not two blanks to a ticket. The above lottery will soon commence drawing in future. The present price of Tickets is only \$10.—Tickets for sale by the subscriber at his office in Concord N. Carolina. Letters enclosing the cash, will be attended to, and tickets forwarded agreeable to order. JNO. TRAVIS.  
February 14, 1816. 9-2w.

**DOCUMENTS.**

**OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.  
to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Conformably with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, In July last before that house a report received from the secretary of state, with the copy of the correspondence referred to, and requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Feb. 12, 1816.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, requesting the president to cause to be laid before that house the correspondence with the government of Spain, to which a letter of the minister of the United States at the court of Madrid of the 25th of October, 1816, communicated with a late message of the president to that house, relates, has the honor herewith to submit to the president a copy of the correspondence requested.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Department of State,  
February 12, 1816.