## THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 15 .
RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1818.



## S. Sibiver is, 18 <br> 

 | 150 |
| :---: |
| mab |
| mpi |
| and |






 $\underset{c}{c}$







 S do do il do oovn or Roek kont

Mis. Eso part of Lol

Doctor Richard Fenner
틀




## Casi

IIvex for Carn delivernd at

## Twenty Dollars Keward





MICHAEL Haffey. \& Co.
NHIL . .ANUFACTURERS,

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## 

| In the Post-ODfice, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## 




|  |
| :---: |


| Jno. IV. Fincl, flansom Fiazier \&. A a Fiou, 1... Mrec <br> nau, Janes Frceman, Ann Faleoner. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




Datill Kisaton, Join King, K .











A tract of ror sale.




 Susiress at the Rinck landing (not t beine mary than



## $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T} \text { the Gourt of Pleas ande. }}$ NOT.







SALE OF MEDICINFS \&


DOCOSIENTES.
NEGOCIATION; WITHNAPLES.

The undersigned, envery extra
he Onited Sates of $A$ nerica, has al Marquis di Circello, sceretary of minister for foreign affsirs of his $\mathrm{m}_{2}$.
king of he two Sicilies, the prina king of he two Sicilies, the priacipal
of $\mathrm{h} s$ mission ; and he now invites ency's attention to a m re detailed ard formal exposition of one of those objects.
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}$ cannot but be known to his exce Hit cannnt but be known to his excellency Julv, 1803 , the minister of foreign attairs of Frederick D-gan, Esq. then coneul of the U States, an offi ial letter, containing an iovita-
ion to all A merican vessels, having on he usual certificates of origin and other regular papers, to come dirct to Naples with
tincir cargues ; and tha: the same ninister causcd that iavitation to be published in every pnssible mode, in order that it might come d. It will noit be questioned that the prom measure, had every tile cumstances of Europe, to the confide distant and peaceful merchanis. The mer chants of America, as was to have been ex.
pected, did cunfide. Upon the credit. and under the protection of that promise, they sent to Naples many valuabie vessels a, ad c. .i.
goes, navigated aud documented with goses, navigated and documented with scripu-
lous regulariy. and in nur respeot obnox ous reguariy. and in n. respeot obnox .sus
to molestation ; but scarcely haa they reached the destioation to which yhey had betanh-
al-
I lured, wh nthey tion, as prize, or otherwise forfeited to the Neapolitan government upon pretexts the most frivolous and idle. These arbitrary scizures were followed, with a rajacicus haste, by sumnary decrecs, confiscating, in the name and for the use of the same govern-
ment. the whole of the property which had ment. the whole of the property which had
thus been brought within this grasp; and hese decrees, which wanted even the decent ried into execution, against all he rediately car ces of those whom they oppressed to enich he treasury of the state.
The right of the innocent vicims of this n3
aqualec act of fraud and rapine retribution, cannot be doabted. The only question is, from whom are they entitled to demand it ? Those who at that moment rulled in Naples, and were in fact, and in the
view of the wwrids view of the worid, the government of Naples,
have passed away before retribut have passed away before retribution could be
obtained, although not before it was required; obtained, although not before it was required;
and if the rigat to retribution regards only the and if the rigat to retribution regards only the
persons of those rulers, as private and ordiz Bary wrongdoers, the American merchant whon they deluded and despciled in the garb, and with the instruments, and for the of redress. The general principle that a civil society
may contract obligations, through its actual government, whatever that may be, and that it is not absolved from them by reas in simp-
ly of a change of govennment or of rulcrs, is universally received as incontrovertable. It is admitted not merety by writers on pultic
law as a speculative uruth but by states statesmen, as a practical rule ; by states and ly, history is full of examples to prove, that the uadisturbed possessor of sovereigo power in any society, whether a rightiful possessor or not, with reference to other claimants of that power, may not only be the lawful object of allegiance, but by many of his acts, in his quality of sovereign de facto, may bind the so-
ciety, aod those who come after him as rulers, although their title he adversary to, or ven beit-r than his own. The Marquis di
Circello does not Circello does not veed to be informed, that
the earlier annals of England in the earlier annals of England, in particular,
abound in instructions upon this head As to the lemand polf his head. gaisst the government of Murat, the quis of Circello will und ubt-dly be the nrst to concede, not only that it it above re-
proach, but that it rests upon grounds in which the civiitized worid has a deep and
lasting intercst. And with regard to the

