

Warrenton (North-Carolina) Reporter.

By M. W. DUNNAVANT]

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PETERSBURG PRICES CURRENT

Brandy, Apple, gal.	800	50 a	00 75
do Peach do.	60	a	00 70
Bacon per lb.	6	a	00 7
Bees' Wax do.	36	a	38
Butter do.	13	a	25
Coffee do.	17	a	23
Corn per bushel	55	a	60
Cotton, per lb.	18	a	20
Flour per bbl.	5	00 a	7 50
Iron per ton	112	00 a	125 00
Lard per lb	10	a	00
Molasses per gal.	38	a	40
Rum, Jam. per gal.	75	a	1 75
Rice per 100 lbs	4	00 a	4 50
Salt Liverpool per sack	3	00 a	3 25
Sugar Brown, 100 lbs.	9	00 a	13 00
do. Loaf do.	15	00 a	23 00
Tobacco do.	5	00 a	12 50
Tallow per lb.	6	a	7
Wheat per bushel	75	a	1 00

Course of Exchange Petersburg, Virg.
North Carolina Notes dis. 2 1/2 3 pr ct.
South Carolina ditto 2
Georgia 3 1/2

Course of Exchange Richmond, Virg.
North Carolina.

State Bank and branches 4 a 4 1/2
Cape Fear 4 a 4 1/2
Newbern 4 a 4 1/2

South Carolina.

State Bank 1 1/2
Planters' Bank 1 1/2

Georgia.

State Bank 2 1/2 a 3
Planters' Bank 2 1/2 a 3
Augusta 2 1/2 a 3
Darion 8 a 10

To all whom it may Concern

HAVING so far made arrangements as to enable me to leave this State by the 15th next month (September) I earnestly request those to whom I am indebted to present their claims without delay; and all who are indebted to me, are hereby notified to discharge their respective debts before the date above specified.

Thomas Johnson.

Warrenton, 9th Aug.—3c.

POESY.

"Away with sameness—let us gayly range
Where novelties delight at every change;
We should not always gaze upon a rose,
For innocent variety bestows
The sweetest salvo to terrestrial woes."

THE KISS.

Humid seat of soft affection!
Magic union! virgin kiss!
Tenderest tie to young connection!
Surest pledge of future bliss!
Speaking silence! dumb confession,
That each secret wish imparts!
Yielding softness! sweet expression!
Balm that heals our wounded hearts!
Friendship's bright and last employment!
Passion's birth, and infant's play!
Love's first snow-drop! young enjoyment!
Earliest dawn of brightest day!
Sorrow's joy! adieu's last action!
Oh what language can express,
The thrilling pain, the soft affliction,
Of a tender parting kiss!

Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks.
PAMPHLET AND JOB PRINTING
Of every kind, done at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Farmer
RULES FOR SUMMER HEALTH.

These rules, though for summer, will, with due allowance for latitude and season, suit almost any time and place.

1 Keep yourself cool; but this you may say is impossible in our hot weather. It is indeed difficult, still something is to be done—Take for instance, nothing heating and stimulating, merely for the sake of pleasing your palate, or stupefying your brain; not a drop, except your health requires it. This, at least, will save you some money, and prevent many evils beside.

2 Don't eat too much, which at least half your neighbors do.

3 Retire in due season,—that in due season, you may rise.

4 Throw your feather beds out of the window, or put them where you will not see them again till December. For feathers, take the following substitutes: first, because best, the inner husks of the corn, cutting off the end next to the cob & dividing the husk lengthwise into small slips by a hatchet, by the hand, or by a strong iron comb; second, hair; third, straw. The husks or straw, may be put loosely into a sack, or made into a matras; the latter mode is best. No young person should ever sleep on feathers, and then old ones will not wish to.

5 Adapt your clothing to the season: too much or too little are both equally bad. Leave the body wholly free from pressure or restraint.

6 Subject the passions to reason, and selfishness to justice.

7 Preserve the approbation of your own mind.

8 Wash your skin locally, more or less every day, and generally at least thrice a week.

9 Never waste the resources of a sound constitution and sound health.—If you should fall sick, after observing these rules, you will at least have the consolation of believing that you have not made yourself ill. When you can no longer do without medical advice, send for a physician, who not only understands his duty, but is faithful in the discharge of it. Tell him at once all you feel, and all you know about your case. Never treat him like a conjuror, nor oblige him to act like one.—Follow his advice implicitly; tell him every time he calls on you, what has happened in the interval; and then if he should not succeed in his first effort to relieve you, he will be likely to do it in the second.

DOMESTIC.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.
(Defence of Com. Porter, Continued.)

That branch of public law which determines the correlative rights and duties either of the hostile belligerents, as between themselves, or of neutrals & belligerent, as between themselves, or of allies or co-belligerents, as between themselves, constitutes a voluminous code, which is perhaps, the theme of as much undetermined controversy, both as to its principles and its authority, as any that ever undertook to prescribe rules of human conduct; and it would scarce be practicable to deduce from it any definite rule applicable to the infinitely varied circumstances of actual war, and by which a military officer might be condemned for a presumed violation of the law. In this case, however, it will not be necessary to trouble the Court with any reference to the more recondit and

theoretical definition of general rules; be cause, insofar as my conduct depends for its justification upon such rules, it may be referred to an authoritative and practical exposition of them, as applicable to the particular circumstances under which I acted. The rights and duties incidental to a state of war, as it affects every party directly or indirectly concerned, have been the subject of such frequent and elaborate discussion, in our own intercourse with foreign nations, and have received such lucid definition and such various illustration from our most eminent statesmen, that we may be said to have compiled and digested from the best authorities and most enlightened views of the subject, a system of public law, upon these topics which, if it be not generally adopted by the family of civilized nations, as the moral and political influence of our example extends, may at least be received, among our citizens, as superseding to every practical purpose, a reference to the more general and less applicable doctrine, of elementary writers. Our discussion with the powers of Europe, while they were belligerent and we were neutral, have settled for ourselves the positive rights of neutrals; and our more recent discussions and collisions with one of those powers, while we were belligerent and she neutral, have equally well settled the positive duties of neutrals. The rule to be deduced from the latter, is so much the more intelligible in its doctrine, and obvious and practical in its application, since it has grown out of collisions and discussions of the belligerent rights of the United States, as a correlative to the neutral duties of this very power, Spain, whose territorial sovereignty I am charged with having violated; and more especially of her neutral duties, as determined by the peculiar circumstances of her colonial dependencies, in one of which the scene of my supposed transgression is laid.

The extent of these correlative rights and duties between a belligerent and friendly power must be determined, in a great measure, by the position of the friendly power either as strictly neutral or as co-belligerent; and how far it may act, not as an enemy, but as an assistant of an enemy. I shall first consider the third party as a mere neutral. The rule for him in that case is, that if, while in the exercise of sovereign authority, either by connivance or through weakness, he converts his privileges as a neutral to the aid of the enemy, he forfeits those privileges. They are for the time suspended, and the belligerent has a right to invade his territory or to seize his shipping; these circumstances justify invasion, or an arrest of trade and commerce. For obvious reasons, I shall not cite foreign authorities in support of this position: it is written in every page of the law of nations: in the forcible language of Mr. Adams, "it is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the law of nations ever pretend to contradict it—none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it."—In illustration I shall only refer to one who may be termed the father of the law of nations, the venerable Grotius. (Here the learned Counsel quoted from v. 3, p. 95, sec. 4, in which he stated the right to attack a ship which has pirates, or a house which has robbers in it, though some of the innocent may suffer thereby; but adds, that, though the right is clear, it is to be exercised with a view to moral as well as civil obligations, and with a leaning towards moderation and humane feelings) so far as the rights of belligerents and the duties of neutrals are confined, and here I may be permitted to remark, that, through the

whole course of conduct for which I am now called to answer, I have kept far within these limits. Neither the person nor the property of any innocent persons having been wantonly injured.

I come now to the rights of a belligerent toward a third party, which is not merely an ally, but a co-belligerent.—Here the rights are ample, and are pushed still farther than in the case last referred to. What a neutral may lawfully do, is not, therefore, lawful for an ally to do. So soon as he does, the co-belligerent may seize upon his goods and territory—[here he quoted Chitty, on law of nations, p. 11]—but it is unnecessary to pursue authorities further. Our domestic documents are abundant to illustrate the doctrine. The language of Mr. Adams is emphatical, and is in perfect accordance with that of his illustrious predecessors.—There will need no citation from printed treaties on international law to prove the correctness of this principle; it is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. Having thus laid down the general rules which apply to the subject, I shall now proceed to inquire whether Spain stands to the United States in the relation of a neutral or of an ally. The first question is, whether the United States are a belligerent power engaged in a lawful war? Some doubt has been started on this subject from the want of a formal declaration of war; it has been suggested, that the pursuit of pirates is a matter of domestic police rather than of war; but on this subject, the practice of our own government is fully and to the point. Though the United States have almost never since their independence, been fully and perfectly at peace; yet, in all that period, there has existed but one formal declaration of war. I allude to that with Great Britain; with the Barbary powers, our government has had years of active warfare. Captures have taken place both of enemy's property and of that belonging to neutrals; there have been blockades of ports and interruptions of trade—and by what authority? Only by force of the fact, that an armament has been placed in the Mediterranean by the President of the United States, as a protection against pirates. On the ground of an act merely incidental to a qualified warfare has all this taken place. So in regard to the Indian tribes; there has been no declaration of war, nor has war ever been formally recognized. The Constitution has delegated to Congress alone the power of declaring war and calling out the militia. Under this last power alone has the President conducted all our wars with the Indian tribes. There has occurred no instance where it has not been produced by an invasion of the Indians, actual or apprehended. As to the war with the pirates, in 1823, I had the same authority as the commanders of our fleets in the Mediterranean or as the Generals of our armies. The force ordered, in 1819, to defend our commerce against Pirates, was, in its nature and authority, the same as those before ordered against the Barbary Powers.

I shall refer to our domestic documents for the practical rules to be observed toward foreign states, whether neutral or allied. And 1st in our Indian wars; they all originated, not in a declaration of war, but in an invasion repelled. In 1814, during our war with Great Britain, Gen Jackson was ordered to take Pensacola, if he found that