# RALEIGH R REGISTER, 

- North-Carolina State Gazette.

Vot. XI
 be pursued, detected and brought to
shame. Let us follow his wandering steps and mark them.
is appeals numbers XVI and XV.II of the Gazette of Albany, Mr. Pickering informs us, that the resuit of his obser-
vations, since heoccupied a seat in the Senate of the U. States, eriabled him to assume it as a notorious fact, that our
rulers had evinced a manifest partiality in favor of France ; that the secret deestantly to involve the United States in a occurrence, the hostile gct of Commodore
Rodgers, has led nim Kodgers, has led nim froto a new trai
of thought upon that subject, and the meeting of the; American frigate
with the English sloop of war was doubt less accidental, but in fact the result of previous orders to pursue another fri-
gate, the Guerrier, which has been engoged in the business of pressing men
on our coasts; ; and to prove it, he states, that Commodore Rodgers was 14 or 15 leagues from Cape Henry when he dis-
covered the English sloop in, the east, and gave ber chase for more than 6
hoors before he came up with her, and he concludes from that circumstance
that this unwarrantable chase was in ex. ecution of previous orders, without which
Commodore Rod gress, commanding a felt himself justified in making it ; an opinion which he ihinks is strengthened
by the approbation given by the Extcotive to the Commodore's conduct, and
the refusal to have it examingd in his orders might officially expose the Executive to meriled censure for aut
thorising an act of war. To elucidate
this point, Mr. Pickering supposes the this point, Mr. Pickering supposes that
I in time of peace two vessels meet op
it he high seas and hail each other,
one will assert that either is obliged to on the high way, twe one civilly accosting the other, is passed withoutt an an
wer and unnoticed, no one wouid jus tify the formet in using h.s pistol or his was deficient in politeness ; but when Enation is engaged-in war, to send out
its armed vessel to cruise on the sea, the common bith way of nations, then,
pronounces Mr. Pickering, the right to chase, to hail, to require an answer, ac-
croes to the vessels of the nation at war, those of the enemy. The neetral arm.
ed vessel, on the contrary, continues ed yessel, ob the contrary, continues
Mr. Plickering, secing her nation is at
peace with all other' nations, professes peace with all other' nations, professes
none of these rigbts, because they are
not necesary to any of the objects of
nejitrality and peace; on the contrary, \|ed his then of war to apprebend and
stie is neitrality and peace; on he contrat
ste is bound to avoid every hostile act
except in excest in her own deience, when u,
justly attacked. When she meets belligerent armed vessel it is her du (accoraing to Mr. Pickering's code)
make known her neutral character prevert the shedding of janocent bloo fasal to answer. As neutral, the san authority decides, that she has no righ to chase, to hatl and insist upon an an-
swer, because she has no right to make a cap'ture, and that the frigate President having none of these zightis, is responchase, and the chasing of the British Dessel being an unlaufulect, the killing
of her crew, is MUNDER-a crime for which satisfaction will be demanded b the British government and refused by
ours : because an act of war was intend ed, an act of war has in fact been com mitted, and a state of war was the ob
ject wanted by the administration to bring on an entire prohibition of inter-
course, commercial or otherwise, with cgurse, cormmercial or otherwise, wi
Great-Britain and all her dominions i he four quarters of the globe."
tions of Mr. Pickering, telative to she question on the law of nations arisin, are the only ones conained in his vol tend to expopge, my single object being
to wipe off them first pages of the bistory of eur navy, the filth which the last degree of political wickedness and
the exiremity of faction spouts upon them. I shall not, however, take th principles and the unsupported argaments set up by Mr. Pirgergor it i gainst enchanted castles and chimaras; those deceptions will vanish and those
phantoms disappear befure the powerul lights which I shali borrow fron England; from the law of nations, from existing treaties between neutral pow-
crs, and from the ordinances, rules and customs of tharitime nations relative to
the present case. In matters of maritime affairs and do o receive as evidence, those rules by which the political and judiciary system of Great-Britain have always been de-
ermined, and as they suit admirably ermined, and as they suit admirably
ur purpose, they must be heard. The naval superiority of England
has for several centuries excited her goverament to claim the jurisdiction of the seas which surround the British domiaions. Jopn Selden, a celebrated Eng. itled, "Dc Domonio Maris," published rear 1726, Reports, that under Edward the first, the sovereignty of England over the seas which surround her empire, was acknowledged by the majority
of the powers of Europe, and by seve. of the powers of Europe, and by seve-
ral of them osed on the seme principle as it was by England. The repoblic of driatic, and the famous marriage of her doges with that sea, which was per-
formed by throwing into it a wedding ring, was merely an act of possession
which was so far recogrized that sevewhich was so far recogtized that seve-
ral Kings of Hungary, Emperors of
Germany and Kings of Naples have applied to ofitigovernment to obtain the liberty of navigating that sea with their
vessels. The Danes on the same principle continue to render all the nations going in or out of the Baltic their tri-
botaries. The Swedes pretend also to the dopninion of their seas. The Turks insist on the same right, and prohbbit yet the passaly of the Black sea, 'exder certain restrictions; and the Spa-
viards and the Porfuguese, from the begianing of their settlements in Americoasts, to prevent indiscriminately all the veseels who had not special licenses
from approaching them. In conformity o these prevailing opinions among se 1604; drews, James the list, in the year 1604, drew a line around the coasts of
his dominions within which he declared that he should not suffer any power te parsue its enemies, nor even that any
armed vessel should cruize or lay at anchor to watch the vessels of England or those of her friends, going in or coming out of her ports.
proclamation, dated the 8ph of February, 1657 , the principles already esta-
blished by his predecessors, and order-

FRWAY,' SEPTEMBER ' 27 , 1811
 to condign punishment.
These principles have been confirmed
and applided'to the dovininion of England
in America by the treaty of peace and
neuntrality tetween the erowns of France and Great-Britairs, concluded "at Lon

 minions, riging and Presemimpences in
the Amorican sepis roads, coasts aña o ther waters whitsoevery/thes full an
ample manner as of right belongs to
them them $;$ and they furthel stipulate, that
the compliment of saluting stall be paid to th socereignty of etitber witbin tbein waters.
By another Americap treaty between
England and Spain, concluded at MaEngland and Spain, concluded at Ma
drid, July 8,1670 , the pre enizence,
and
and dominion whatsoever, of both paries in the American seas, straits and warues, whatsoever, are saved by both parties in the most full and ample mannet. By the treaty of Westminster, 1673 ,
the Dutch have acknowledged the pre the Dutch have acknowledged the pre.
eminence of England on the Britih seas, By the treaty of Whitehall, and $b$, he treaty concluded at Stockholm, in 720, the crowns of England and Swe en agree, respectively, $t$ maineain their
rights $\mathrm{c}^{i} /$ preeeminence and domịiaqn rights ci/ pre-e minence and domioion
withintheir seas and waters, whatsoever, and grant one another a salvo to the of the crown of Sweden in the Baltic,
and of the crown of Great Britain in the British sea
Louis the
Louis the XIV. of France was indignant at the pretension of England, to call
Britisli the seas which bathed his shores, and hishe seast not suffer even that the channel whould se called English. All his led the same abhorrence for that doc rine ; but their opposition notwithstanding the British hydrographers continue
to call British alt the seas which they consider as belonging to the maritime an incontestible axiom of. English Taw,
that the sovereignty of England extends that the sovereignty of England extends
much beyond her coasts. The distance much beyond her coasts. The distance
of that line is not precisely known.jean Bodin, a French civilian, in a treaty less than 30 leagues ; an opinion which less than 30 leagues; an opinion which
was strengthened by the treaty of $W$ tst-
minster, wherein the Dutch condescend to salute the British flag, and recognize is pre-eminence from Cape Finisterre Itan, in Norway
I find in no ancient diplomatic instru. nent, the extent of the nával dominion of England io America, which was cer-
tainly very ample according to the treatainly very ample according to the trea-
ty of 1886 . But the treaty of peace between the U. States of America and his 1783, has settled definitively that poin between themand him. By that memorable treaty, the king of Great Britain
acknowledges these states, ffee, soveacknowledges these states, free, sove-
reign and independent ; relinquishes to reign and independen; rem all the claims of England to the
them propriety and territorial right on
and determines " that their eastern boundaries comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores
of the United States, and lying between of the United States, and lying between
tines to be drawn due east from the Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other-shall respectively
touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantouch the bay of Fundy and the Atlan-
tic ocean." It is probable, that in some parts, that line extends much further than twenty leagues. But by the mos unequivacal uoplication, we ceraidy land, covered or uncovered by water, at
the distance of twenty Teagues from any part of our of shores, and to exercise,on those premises (whenever we can) all the
right of pre-eminence dominion and sovereignty which were exprcised there
on by the Kings of G. Britain-for no civilian wilt deny that as a nation is at liberty to give up her rights, another is
also at liberty to acquire, Wem, and that the first are bound to submit totheir concee phe and the second to mas advanitges which they have obtained ap reports several -xamples of that sort a mong which I shall note the renuncia-
tionatide by the house of Austria in behalf the English and Dutch, of the
right.of sendiag vessels to the E. Indies?
N
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Now ifengland, by herdiplomacy, he laws, and morte so by het power, has
matintiained heremminion and jurisdivtion over the seas which surfobnd her em-
pirt and her colonies : If by the acquipire and her colonies : If by the acqui-
ascence of several states, her pretensions are become the law of nations, whene er she could enforce them, and if she has made to the United States an abso
fate ceession of her rights and pre emi nence, within a line which includes th slands situate at the distancts of twen the conduct of a frigate which was proof the Britisk navy, our mâtitime furis dietion, be called unnuarranitabte"? And how can the chastisement given to the
subjects of England, who refused to acknowledge our pre-eminence on our seas,
and who iroubled our commerce, be'called murder? The Little Belt was ho vering and, roving on our coasts with a
number of, other vessels of ber nation, to
snap the vessels of oor friends and snap the vessels of oor friends and our
own. under the most frivolous pi fexts, and to kidnap our men. She wass per-
fect puolic nuisance, and as such, agreebessions, held at the Old Bailey by sir
the at and and ionel Jenkins, sthe was not only liable o be chased, hailed and fired at, but al-
so to be taken and fetch'd in as a mati ious violator of our treaties, and a disp y our damages. This is good English aw, grounded on a right which England has never ceased to use over the weak and which having been transmitted to
us unimpaired, is become American law and American right-and that right will of our coasts and the safety of our commerce, when we awaken from our stupor, but it may also prove to be an imeveral observations that the sea withdraws progressively from the shores
New Foundland, in consequence the fish favor more and more ev course of time-it is more than probable
cond that the Gulph Stream, filling up en tirely the banks of New Foundland, the shores of the United Sates will offer the
most vaiuable fisheries, which it will be hiter interest to secure, vi et armis.
Let every patriot then confess th is really a fortunate circumstance that Commodore Rodgers whether he acted of a noble sentiment of dignity, which no man who has not had to defend the can feel in all its fervor-sbould have enrefed ith the thunder of his cannon, gainsf the violation so often made by England herself, of a right which she
has relinquished to the United States without any restriction or reserve, and which forms ari integral and unalienable part of our national sovereignty. I doub peace, could by a spontaneous act, un solicited by any nation, and animpelle
by necessity, curtail gratuitously such important dominion, which in reality
seems to be a part of the local stat seems to be a part it the local state
sovereignties, over wnich the power a lone of regulating commerce, and pro
tecting the confederacy, has leen dele gated to the federal legislature; and it opinions should have been hastily emitted on a subject of that magnitude.
I have endeavored by these to establish the naval dominion and pre eminence of the U. States, on strong i-
plomatic ground, and to convict of inonsistency and want of information British doctrine, on the whole'extent o this immense continent. And I shall in another communication atempt to de
monstrate by other pubile documents, and by the existing military laws and pose to of the governments, who op modern laws of nations, that indepenc ent of the natural and acquired rights which we hold against that powisy the
conduct of our frigate has been in every other respect, perfectly neutral, eor
rect and honorable ; that it does' no evince the least appearance of any hosany projected war ; Great.Britain, nor rogatory to try by a court martial th proceedings of Commodore Rodgers and that the lucubrations of Mr. Picker
ing are an additional example of facility with which a politician mayeon found himself in absurdities which would disgrace the tongue of an ideot,
intellectual faculties, orypivact instyuc. Mr. Pickering having thought proper
to sanction his writings with the futhority of his name, I have been indided; to be firly at issse with him, tho whith coss fame and talent, to yign also my researtites and studies in the departiment of foretgn affairs of France, and of the duservations which I hive had an opporanity to collect during diplomatic misions at different courts 6 t turope
LDMOND CHAKLES GENET
$\qquad$
North-Garolina :
 adiressaid, for y ears pastr, would seem the Storpere
cele the necessity of resoring to the siunt aurse, of thus reminding those concemed, that
the time fixed by law for paying the taxes and other public dues of the curtenn year isx now at
hand The Treasurer will therefore merely
 cers and of the Pubic. Treasurier. It wonld
oe superfluous to atd, that those faws muzt be
obeyed I and that in' case of Tajlure, the penal-
 HAYWOOD,

## TO BE SOLD,

$\qquad$
State of North Carolina,
Mecklendurg County, August Term, 1811،
James Porter, James Harrigan and wife, John
Vauss \& wife, Ebeaterer Smith and wife. TT of Robert Porter, deceased. T having been made appear to the Court
that James ilarrign and his wife Polly,
John Vauss and his wife Susanna, Ebeneze John Vauss and his wife Susanna, Ebenezer,
Smith and Jane his wife, defendauius in thls
petition, live without the limits of this States It is therefore Ordered, that puplication be
mate in the Raleigh Regiser per mace is the Reigh Register for three weeks
surcessvely, that urilest hee appear at the
next County Court ot be held for the Coumty
of Mecklenburg at the Court. lotte, on the foutrith Monday in November next lotte, on the fourt M Moday in November cause the contrary, the prayer of
and she petition will be granted and a decree made ${ }_{26}$ accordingly. ISAAC ALEXANDER,

State of North Carolina

## Walter Faires, Samuel Willon.

 that notice be given in the Raleigh Regiser
for three wekss siuccessively, that unless he appear at the next Court to be held fory the Charlote, on the fourth M Monday in November
next, to answer, plead or relevy, jofgment pro
 State of Nort arolina,
 Robett R. Johnso
 his wife, Gideon Towns, Hardy
Herbert Towns and Nancy Towns.
Pettition for Divition of Lands.
I appearing saussactorify to the Court, that
Solomon Towns; one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of the Stare of Geor
gia, and that $\mathbf{W}$ m. McMasters and Rebecc his wife, are inhiabitants of South-Carolina bitant of Yirginizy It is therefore OOtidered,' bthe Couit, that publication be made of this, su
six wikks suicessively in the Reale that unless scessively in the Rale soigh Registe
McMasters and Rebecca his wife, and Gide
Min Tow is, appear at the paxt County Court
Pleas Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be be held
the county of Watien, at at he Courthouse
Wartienton, on the fourth M Wersenton, on zhe fourrh Monday in Novem
het next and angwer plead or demur the pe ation will be takep pro confesso, and h hetind $p$

