Political.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

COMMENTS.

the Diplomatic Absurdities and Anti-Am rican Doctrines of Timothy Pickering. No. III.

Of all the weakness of man, the ambition of legislating seems to be the most intoxicating, and unfortunately the most common; hence those ianumerable collections of contradictory, useless and arbitrary laws which encumber the archives of almost every country. Called by the favor of a court or of a republic to the councils of a nation, every little ephemeral statesman considers himself as a Solon or Lycurgus, and crowds his thoughts, his dreams or his resentments into the code of the people doomed to submit to his errors; by such men, when Mr. Pickering was driving with a centrifugal rashness the wheels of the federal anministration; when terror and extermination had become the sign and counter sign of his measures; when his bosom friends, representatives of a people distinguished by its philanthropy, were industriously exciting every American citizen, every American woman, every American child, to murder every Frenchman, every French woman, and every French child in A. merica; when the men of war of the United States were degraded into tenders to the British squadrons, and when unsuspecting Frenchmen hailing with joy the approach of Americans as friends and brothers, received carnage and death as a reward for their credulity ; the laws of the United States have been disgraced by statutes destructive of the liberty of the press and the freedom of thought; air and light have been proposed to be taxed, naturalization protracted beyond the probable duration of human life, in a new country whose agronomical and manufacturing policy ought constantly to favor the encouragement of foreign emigration; and our national legislature have been artfully brought to pass municipal and of course repealable laws, unnecessarily bordering on a relinguishment of a maritime dominion secured and warranted by ancient and modern treaties. Unable now, to dictate such irrational laws, that gentleman, to indulge his legislating peopensity, has embraced the law of nations as his hobby-horse, and from the presidential chair of the Essex junto, promulgates under his own authority the tyranical principles of the British navy, and presents that code of oppression and iniquity, the occasion of so many wars and under which our commerce has received so many injuries, as a pattern of human wisdom. Such are his words as

"When a nation is engaged in war and sends out its armed vessels to cruze on the seas, the common highway of nations, then the right to chase, to hail, to require an answer, to board, to search, and eventually to strack, accrues to the vessels of the nation at war, because they have a right to capture those of their enemy, for without these rights a naval war would be useless or rather could not exist. The neutral armed vessels, on the contrary, seeing her nation is at peace with all other nations, possesses none of these rights, because they are not necessary to any of the objects of neutrality and peace. On the contrary she is bound to avoid every hostile act except in her own defence when unjustly attacked. When she meets a belligerent armed vessel it is ber duty. if it be demanded, to make known her neutral character to prevent the shedding of innocent blood and the evils of war bazarded by a refusal to answer. As neutral she has no evil or inconvenience to apprehend by making her neutrality known; she has no right to chase, to hail, and insist upon an answer to board and search because she has no right to make a

recorded in his XVIth. number.

The French, during their revolutionary fever, had among them a Prussian by the name of Anacharsis Cloots, who entitled himself the orator of the human race ; and Mr. Pickering, after this exhibition of his knowledge, is equally entitled to the distinction of a legislator of the seas. He does not humble his gentus to study the old or the modern law of nations; he does not trouble himself with the elaborate researches ci Grotius or Puffendorff; he has even forgotten the old friends of the depart. ment of state, Vattel and Professor Martens; but disengaging himself of all those fetters, and considering the modern law of nations as a bubble blown by the pride of Catharine Ild. and puffed up by Napoleon I. he embraces with veneration the regulations and orders of the British navy on the high seas as the law of nations, whenever they are favorable, not to his country, but to its ancient oppressors.

As an American deeply interested in the honor and dignity of the North American confederacy, even admitting our? maritime dominion to be out of the ques-

tion in the case now under consideration, my mind revolts at a doctrine evidently designed to criminalise our navy. have diligently examined all the diplomatic documents relative to neutral rights, previous to the revolutionary and convulsive movements which have changed the old political balance of Europe I have consulted the memorable declaration which the irregularities and excesses committed against neutral trade during the war for the independence of America, dictated to Catharine II. the 28th of Feb'ry, 1780; I have examined the several acts of accession to that declaration, passed by the Emperor of Germany, and the Kingdoms of Denmark, Portugal, Naples, &c. and in the face of the United States I must contradict Mr. Pickering upon the fact he so boldly advances, the very reverse of what he asserts being the truth. The most elevated situation of a power in the scale of morality and reason, is without doubt the neutral system; it is the principle of justice and moderation personified in a body politic, and it does not deprive those who adopt it from the natural right of self-preservation, which includes the power of repelling or anticipating an intended attack or outrage, and of resorting for the purposes of peace and preservation to all the defensive or prudential measures which belligerents use for those of ambition or avarice .-The right of hailing, chasing, and even searching in certain cases suspicious vessels, belongs to the neutral man of war as well as to the belligerent, and in support of that opinion. I find that by all the declarations and acts of accession of the armed neutrality, those powers bind themselves to prevent, with the greatest severity, their vessels or the vessels of their neutral confederates, from carrying any contraband articles, subjecting them for that purpose to the visits & searches of their men of war respectively; but at the same time they solemnly declare that if any other of their merchantmen were taken or insulted by any of the men of war of the belligerents, immediate complaint should be made, and if justice was not obtained, the most efficacious measures should be adopted to precure satisfaction by just reprisal. They bind themselves that if by hatred to those principles either of them was troubled, molested or attacked, they should make ac ommon cause to obtain full satisfaction of the insult offered to their subjects; they agree that in no case whatever a neutral man of war having vessels under her convoy shall suffer them to be searched or captured, the word of the commanding officer being sufficient to prove that they have no contraband on

By the same covenants they all agree that the invariable principles of neutrality are, that a neutral has a right to sail on the coasts of a belligerent from port to port, that the neutral flag covers the property of a belligerent, except such as are declared contraband by art. 10 & 11 of the treaty of 1766 between Russia and England, and that no port is understood to be blockaded but when the blockading men of war are situated so close to the | embarrassments. Is this true ?-Or is said port, that there is an evident danger to enter it.

These principles, altogether, are declared by the same powers to be the law of nations with respect to neutral rights.

provided under the form of a public act | judge for themselves. Let them turn back by those powers with respect to the con- | to the instructions given to our minisduct of their men of war on the high | ters at Paris and at London, and to the seas, but the extreme delicacy with which they forbid them to suffer a merchant vessel under their escort to be in- | with Mr, Ersk ne-the proclamation of terrupted or taken, shows with what indignity they would have treated the disgraceful English notions of Mr. Pickering, and with what wrath the great and spirited Catherine would have heard that one of the captains of her navy, in a voyage or a cruize to protect her to the assertion of partiality to France rights or her dominion, had meanly condescended to let a French or an English officer interrogate him like an old Granny, to know whence he came and whether he was a neutral or a belligerent, and in addition to all these impertinent questions to fire a shot at him as a mark

of his superiority. Military custom between men of war on the high seas has established as the only confession of nationality, the display of colors, ensured by a gun fired at a respectful distance to leeward and without a shot; and it has been agreed

so between their sovereigns they salute, I was no predeliction in favor of France : if not, as the French have fixed it prudently, they do not salute at all.

But how different is the case now in consideration ; the Little Belt was cruising on our coasts, for the purpose of disturbing and intercepting our comdefiance of our sovereignty, of our treaties with England herself, and of our neutral system. She rendered herself highly suspicious in concealing her colors during a chase which was rendered indispensable by that irregular conduct! She was liable to be considered as a pirate or a smuggfer, and treated as such, and finally, her firing with a shot at the President, instead of answering the proper neutral question of the commodore who commanded that frigate, if not viewed as a wilful hostile act, must be admitted to be one of those insufferable exalted ideas of British supremacy on the sea, which a few years more will render as sidiculous as the pretension of the Grand Turk, the Sophy of Persia, and other bigotted and infatuated Asiatics, to be the masters of the world, and to treat the christians as the neutrals are now treated by England.

If the God of reason and peace has not forever deserted the British shores, we ought to obtain the most satisfactory reparation. But how can we expect it, when our own country breeds men capable, in such a crisis, to add domestic outrage to foreign insult, to call the avengers of our rights murderers, and to metamorphose the first spontaneous act of a dignified neutrality, on the part of the U. States, into a projected war.

It does not belong to my subject to investigate the ideas of Mr. Pickering, on that projected war, since the limits which I have prescribed to my comments are those of diplomatic enquiries on the law of nations, relative to the case of the Little Belt, and to neutral rights. But as a continuation of my researches, I will in my next communication, examine by what means a pacific and neutral nation may prevent usurpation, invasion and insult, and strengthened by a long and unsuccessful experience, it will appear, as I have observed many years ago, that no neutrality has ever been respected, but when it was armed powerfully, by sea and by land; Because among men, as among the rest of animalised creation, nothing commands, respect but fear: whoever has seen a dog defend a bone, ought to have found it out; and whoever has heard the old adage, if you want peace, prepare for war, ought to have known it. But unfortunately too often in republics the vain energy of language is substituted to the efficacious vigor of action-

A Citizen of New-York

EDMOND CHARLES GENET,

Prospect Hill, Sept. 4.

From the "AURORA."

DEVOTION TO FRANCE.

Our administration is roundly assert ed by the federal party to be devoted to France, and ready to sacrifice the interest and honor of the country to the will of the Emperor of the French.-This, they assert, is the cause of all our it the false assertion of a party actually devoted to England, and ready to sacrifice our honor and independence to the will of her ministers? It is full time that the citizens of the United States Nothing more has been stipulated or wexamine this question-and that they

offers made to each nation. Let them look at the treaty made the President, which followed opening our ports to England, and closing them to France. Let them read over the refusal of ratifying that treaty. These are all so recent that they cannot have slipped the memory—they give the lie and enmity to England, unless the absolute submission to the will of a British ministry is to be considered as enmity to that country. Can this party wish us to confine all our foreign intercourse to G. Britain and her allies, and to deny admission into our ports to all other nations, in conformity to a British tish mandate? If such is their desire, and that it is no doubt exists, can the United States, as an independent country, submit to it ? Will they resign their independence and submit? Such submission might prove : First, That there

Second, That there was a strong one in favor of England: And thirdly, That there wasno love or regard for this country-that all sense of honor had become

extinct, and submission was its grave. Is the refusal to submit or conform to merce and violating our dominion, in the will of the British Ministry, a proof of our administration being disposed to admit France to regulate our commerce with other countries? I say no, it is not; and the world is convinced we have rejected and remonstrated in the strongest terms against every decree of France that interfered with regard to our commerce with England or any other country: and let me repeat, while we believed the treaty of Mr. Erskine to be in force, all commerce with France was interdicted, and their vessels forbid, under pain of seizure and confiscation, to enter our harbors. Yet strange, this was insufficient to satisfy a British ministry -further guarantee was demandedthey must be authorised to enforce our law-suspecting us of want of will to obey-or the government of power to enforce its laws; not submitting to this. the treaty was rejected; and for not submitting, a party opposes our government and abuses our executive.

> Things have changed and France accepts the terms which England rejected; the conditions are the same, and this British party, who exulted at seeing the French commerce excluded from our ports-are now in arms to force the government to violate their engagements with France, and for repealing the law interdicting British merchandize into our ports.

> Altho' an act of justice on their part, in ceasing to interrupt our commerce with other nations would open our ports to all their manufactures and their shipping-yet this course does not meet the wishes of the British ministers nor their partizans here—they for that reason cry out against the administration, accuse them of the embarrassment our commerce labors under, and call on them to break faith with France, lay aside our neutral character, and enlist under the standard of Great Britain. Such is their desire; and nothing short of this will satisfy the venal appetites of those who are sounding in our ears the cry of French influence. Let the people look at this, and they are requested to examine for themselves-they will find nothing is offered or promised to France, but what has been and is equally offered to England. The enjoyment of the same privileges they may possess tomorrow on the same terms. The same terms are held out to both. In examining into this, the people cannot be deceived; and it is their duty to examine -and if, on examination, they find the government and administration to have acted rightly, they are bound to support them, and silence the babble of faction.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, August 19, 1811. THE State Bank of North-Carolina having been this day put into operation, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby required to pay the second Instalment on the several shares which they may hold therein, in Gold or Silver, to the Cashier of the Principal Bank, or to the Cashier of such of the Branch Banks as they originally subscribed to, on or before the 18th day of October next.

By order of the Board, W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashr Cape-Fear Lottery-Class III.

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5000 Tickets at \$5 \$25000 Only 14 Blanks to a Prize.

STATIONARY PRIZES. First drawn Number - - - - \$50 do after 1000, 100 First do do 2000, 200 do First do 3000, 500 do do First do First do do 4000, 1000 Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent,

The drawing will commence in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of November next, and will be finished before the rise of the Assembly. The improvement of the navigation has com-

ment ever made in North-Caroling. All prizes in the 1st & 2d classes of this Lot. tery, will be received in payment for Tickets

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1811.

in this Class.

menced, and I flatter myself that in 12 months from this date, it will be the greatest improve-

H. BRANSON, Pres't.

NEW FIRM.

HE Subscriber having taken his Young Man, ROBERT HARRISON, into Co parts nership, the Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of

Glendinning & Harrison.

Their Stock of GOODS is large, and they expect to receive in a short time a further supply which will render their Assortment very complete; and which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short Credit to punctual Customers. WR. GLENDINNING. Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1811.

W. G. returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and former Customers, for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their custom. As my own business is now closed, it becomes necessary that a general settlement should be made-it is therefore earnestly desired, that those having open accounts with me would come forward as soon as possible, and make payment either by Cash or note, as many of them have been a considerable time due.

Raleigh Academy.

THE public Semi-Appual Examination of the Students of the Raleigh Academy, will commence at the State House on Monday the 4th of November, and close on the Friday following. October 3.

egro Wanted.

A NY person having a well disposed, likely young Negro Fellow, accustomed to plantation work, for sale, may learn of a Cash Purchaser, on application to the Printers here-

A Blacksmith Wanted.

WANTED a good Blacksmith, who must be a sober, industrious man, and come well recommended. Good wages will be given-SOLOMON SMITH.

Bryant's Cross Roads, Northampton County, Sept. 26.

A Teacher

IN THE GERMANTON ACADEMY WILL be wanted some time in November next. One who can come well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement.

Thos. T. Armstrong, Sec. Stokes County, Sept. 1811.

NEW GOODS.

LARKIN NEWBY

HAS just received from New York, a fresh and general Assortment of Goods, among Superfine, Fine and Common Broadcloths, Black, Blue, Bottle and Drab Kerseymeres, White and Coloured Flannels, Rose and Three Point Blankets, Black, Brown, Purple, & Bottle Bombazetts, Calicoes and Ginghams, Velveteens, Thicksetts, and Tabby Velvets, Grandwells and Cotton Kerseymeres, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Nankeenetts and Washington Stripes, Humhums, Cotton Shirtings, and Brown Hole India Lutestrings, Diapers and Corded Dimities. Plush and Straw Bonnets, Men's and Boys' Coarse and Fine Hats. Women's Black and Slave Worsted Stockings, Black and White Cotton ditto Men's Black and Grey Worsted ditto White and Fancy Cotton Women's Laced Sleeves, Net, Common and Parent Braces, Girth and Straining Web, School Books, Quille and Paper, Chair, Waggon, and Cowakin Whips, Sifters, Hair Brooms and Scrubbing Brushes, Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Trace Rope, ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

Cutlery, Hardware and Iranmongery, CONSTSTANG OF

Scythes, Shovels, Drawing Knives, Prying Pans, Steelyards, Locks, Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, &c. Croscut and Hand Saws, and a few of Rowland's best Philadelphia Mill Saws, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tes Kettles, Griddles, Andirons, Wrought and Cut Mails, Bar Iron and Share Moulds, Blistered and real German Steel, &c. A large supply of Patent and Mould Shot, and a few kegs of Deposit's best FF Rifle Powder. Also a supply of

West India Goods and Salt.

All which will be sold low for Cash, or ex.

N. B. As he in determined to avoid the Crediting business, and it being impleasant to re-fuse, he hopes no person will ask him for cre-

4t 28 Favetteville, October 1

FOR SALE,

Two Lots in the Town of Charlotte,

ON which the Subscriber now lives, where. on are a good two-story Dwelling House. large Store House, with every other necessary and Out House, Garden and Stables, with a good Well of Water in the Yard, &c. all under good repair, and well calculated for a private Family, in the Mercantile Line, or as a House of Entertainment. The situation is handsome. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.-Two or three Negroes will be taken in part payment. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises

F. B. SMARTT. 71.26