# RALEIGH , REGISTER. 

3
ancimitut.

## Vot. XII.

political.

## 

ncoan Doctrimitof Nimoly Pickering. No. IIL .
Of all the weakness of man, the am itioo of legislating seems to be the
nost intoxicating, and unfortunately the nost intoxicating, and unfortunately he
most common $;$ hence those innumerable collections of contradictory, useless and arbitrary laws which encumber the rchives of almost every country. Calic to the councils of a nation, every fitle ephemeral statesman considers himself as as Solon or Lycurgas, and crowds his thoughts, his dreams or his resent-
nena into the code of the people doomments int the cole of the people doom-
ed to submit to his errors ; by such rith a centrifugal rashness the wheels of the federal anministration; ; when ter
ror and extermination had become the ign and counter sign of his measures When his bosom friends,represeniatives
of a people distinguished by ise philan. American citizen, every American Woman, every Americain child, to mur der every renchman, every French merias; when the men of war of the United States were degraded into ten
ders to the British squadrons, and when insuspecting Frenchmen hailing witb ioy the approach of Americans as friends
and brothers, received carnage and Ieath as a reward for their credulity he laws of the United Scates have been liberty of the press and the freedomo ought; sir and light have been propo ed be yond the probable duration of ha man iffe, in a new country whose agro nomical and manufacturing polity ough
constavdy to favor the encouragement constavdy to favor the encouragement
of foreign emigration ; and our national egislature have been arffilly brought to pass municipal and of course repealable aws, unnecessarily bordering on a reecured and warranted by ancient and modern treaties. Unable now, to dic-
tate such irrational taws, that gentle10 indulge his legistating peopen sily, has embraced the law of nations as
his hc bby-horse, and from the presidential chair of the Essex junto, promulgates undet his own authority, the tyran-
ical printiples of the British navy, ical prineiples of the British navy, and
presents chat code of oppression and iniquity, the occasion of so many wars and
under which our commerce has received so many iojuries, as a pattern of human wisdom. Such sre his wor


 neutral armed vesselis, on the contrary, seeing
 ooid every hostile agt arcecpt in her bound th
fence when unjugty atacked. When she
 Character to prevent the shedding of inneocen
blood and the evils of wat sazarded by a reff
 search because she has no right to make The French, during their revolution-
ary fever, had among them a Prussian yy the name of Anacharsis Cloots, who
entilled himseff the orator of the human hibition of his knowlinge, after this equally en-
tiled to the distioction of a legislato of the seas. He does not humble his
genies to stuey the old or the modern law of nations'; he does not theuble him
velf with the elaborate researches orotius or Puffeendorff; he has eve
orgotten the old friends of the depart Mentens of but, diseagaging himself of ail hose fetters, and considering the mio-
dern law of nations as a bubble blown by the pride of Catharine Ild. and pur-
fed up by Napoleon I. he embraces iers of the British ravy on the or seas as the law of nations, whengreve
they are favorable, not to his country,

As an American deepfy interested in the honor and dignity of the North Amaritime duminion oo be out of the quesion in the case now under consideration my mind revolts at a doctrine evidently designed to crimipalise our navy. I natic documents relative to neutral ights, previous to the revolutionary arid ed the old political balance of Europe ; have consulted the memorable decleation which the irregularities and exesses committed against neutral trade uring the war for the independence or
America, dictated to Catharine II. the America, dictated to Catharine 11. The dhe several acts of accession to tha eclaration, passed by the Emperor o
ermany, and the Kingdoms of Denmark, Portugal, Naples, scc. and in the ace of the United States I must con-
radict Mr. Pickering upon the fact he radict Mr. Pickering upon the fact he
oo boldly advances, the very reverse of hat he asserts being the truth. The nost elevated situation of a power in the
cale of morality and reason, is withou: oubt the neutral system; it is the priniple of justice and moderation personiprive those who adopt it from the natural right of self-preservation, which includes the power of repelling or antici-
pating an intended atiack or outrage, pating an intended atiack or outrage, and of resorting for the purposesof peace and preservation to all the defensive or The right of hailing, chasing, and even searching in certain cases suspicious essels, belongs to the neutral man of war as weil as to the belligerent, and in upport of that opinion, I find that by al he armed neutrality, those powers bind hernselves to prevent, with the greatest severity, their vessels or the vessels of cheir neutral confederates, from carrying
ny contraband artieles, subjecting them any contraband articles, subjecting them
for that purpose to the visits \& searches of their men of war respectively; but t the same time they solemnly declare hat if any
were taken of war of the belligerents, immediate complaint should be made, and if justice was not obtained, the most efficacious neasures should be adopted to procure hemselves that if by hatred to those principles either of them was troubled, nolested or attacked, they should make common cause to obtain full satisfaction the insult offered to their subjects they agree that in no case whatever a
neutral man of war having vessels under earched or captured, the word of the commanding officer being sufficient to
prove that they have no contraband on comma
prove
board.

By the same covenants they all agree ty are, that a neutral has a right to sail
on the coasts of a belligerent from port o port, that the neutral flag covers the property of a belligerent, except such as
are declared contraband by art. $10 \& 1$ f the treaty of 1766 between Russia an England, and that no port is understood men of war are situated so close to the
said port, that there is an evident danger These pripciples, altogether, are def nations with respect to neutral right Nothing mofe has been stipulated or provided under the form of a public act by those powers with respect to the con-
duct of their men of war on the higb ceas; bot the extreme delicacy with Which they forbid them to suffer a mer
hant vessel under their escort to be in lerrupted of taken, shows with what indignity they would have treated the dis gi, and with what wrath the great and pirited Catherine would have hear last one of the captains of her navy,
a voyage or a cruize to protect her ights or her dominion, had meanly lish officer interrogate him like an old Grany, to know whence he came and
whether he was a neutral or a belligerent nd in addition to all these impertinen unestions to fire
Mifitary custom between men of war n the bigh seas has established as the nly confession of nationality, the disat a of colors, ensured by a gun fired without a shot; and it has been agreed

- between their sovereigns they salut dentliy, they do not salute at all. But how different is the case no consideration ; the Little Belt was cruiing on our coasts, for the purpose of dis urbing and intercepting our comdefiance of our sotre aignty of our treaefiance of our sotrereignty, of our trea-
ies with England herself, and of our eutral system. She rendered hersel highly suspicious in coincealing her co-
lors during a chase which was rendered idispensable by that irregular conduct! She wás liable to be cansidered as a pind finally, her fring tith a shot at the resident, instead of answerigg the proer neutral question of the commodore ho commanded that frigate, if not ewed as a wilful hostile act, must be admitted to be one of those insufferable
exalted ideas of British supremacy on e sea, which a few years more will ender as idiculous as the pretension
the Grand Turk, the Sophy of Peria, and other bigotted and infatuated Asiatics, to be the masters of the world, ad to treat the christians as the
rals are now treated by England If the God of reasoo and peace has ot forever deserted the British shores, ve ought to obtain the most satisfactoy reparation. But how can we expect
, when our own country breeds men apable, in such a crizis, to add domesic outrage to foreign insult, to call the
vengers of our rights murderers, and o metamorphose the first spontancous ct of a dignified jecutrality, on the part
of the $U$. States, into a projected war. the U. States, into a projected war. It does not belong to my subject to that projected war, since the limits which I have prescribed to my comments are those of diplomatic eniquiries on the law of nations, relative to the case of the Little Belt, and to neutral ights. But as a continuation of my cation, examine by what means a pacific and neutral nation may prevent usurpaion, invasion and insult, and strength ened by a long and unsuccessful experience, it will appear, as I have observed
many years ago, that no neutrality has nany years ago, that no neutrality has armed powerfully, by sea and by land ; ocause among mea, as amothing com mands, respect but fear: whoever has seen a dog defend a bone, ought to have
found it out ; and whoever has heard he old adage, if you want peace, preBut unfortunately too often in republica he vain energy of language is substiited to the efficarious vigor of action

EDMOND CHARLES GENET,
Prospect Hill, Sept. $4^{4}$

## DETOTION TO FRASCE.

Our administration is roundly assert by the federal party to be devoted
France, and ready to sacrifice the inrest and honor of the country to the This the Emperor of the French.nts. Is this true? - $-\mathbf{O r}$ is it the false assertion of a party actually
devoted to England, and ready to sacriice out honor and independence to the bat the citizens of the United States examine this question-and that they udge for themselves. Let them turn back ors at Paris and given to our minis ers at Paris and at London, and to the Let them look at 'the with Mr, Ersk ne-the proclematy mad the President, -which Tollowed opening our ports to England, and closing them France. Let them read over the re usal of ratifying that treaty.
slipped the memory - they give the lie to the assertion of partiality to Erance nd enmity to Engiand, uniess the abolute submission to the will of a Briish ministry is to be considered as eniny to thal country. Can this party wish ps to confine all our foreign iateradeny admisaion into our $p$ ort to all ther nations, in conformity to a British ish mandate? If such istheir desire, and hat it is no doubt exists, can the United States, as an indepeodent cogitry, sub mit to it? Will they resign their in
dependence and submit? Such subdependence asd submit ? Such sub-
mission might prove: First, That there
was no predeliction in favor of France favor of England: And thirdly. Th there wasno love or regard for this country - that all sense of honor had become
extinct, and submission was its grave, Is the and submission was its grave. Is the refusal to submit or conform to o will of the British Ministry, a proo. dmit France to regulate our commerce with other countries? I say po, it is
rot ; and the world is convinced we rot; 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 ountry : and let me repeat, while we fiever the treaty of Mr . Erskine, to be interdicted, and their vessels forbid, uner pain of seizure and confiscation, to insufficient to *atisfy a British ministry -further guarantee was demanded they must betanthorised to enforce our law-suspecting us of want of will 100 obey ot the government of power to encre its laws; not submitung to this, submitting, a party opposes our govern ment and abuses our executive.
Things have changed and France accepts the terms which England rejected; che conditions are the same, and this British party, who exulted at seeing the
French commerce excloded from ports - are now 1 arms to force the go: vernment to violate their engagements with France, and for repealing the law
interdicting British merchandize into ${ }^{\text {out }}$ Altho
Altho' an act of justice on their part,
ceasing to interrupt ceasing to interrupt our commerce o all their manufactures and their ship. ping-yet this course does not mee: the
wishes of the British ministers nor their partizans here-they for that reason cry at against the administration, accuse merce labors under, and call on them o break faith with France, lay aside our neutral character, and enlist under he standard of Great Britain. Such is heir desire; and nothing short of this who satisify the venal appetites of those
and rench and they are the people look mine for themselves-they will find nothing is offered or promised to France, ut what has been and is equally offerd to England. The enjoyment of the same privileges they may possess to-
morrow on the samie terms. The same erins are held out to both. In examining into this, the people cannot be deceived; and it is their duty to examine -ond if, on examination, they find the
government and administration to haye acted rightly, they are bound to support

State Bank of North-Carolina. Y RALeror, August 19, 1811. He State Bank of Nourth. Carolina having
Seen this day put ioto operation, he to quired to pay the second Instatment on the Geldor Shires which the Cashieef of the Principal
Bank, or to the Cashier of such of the Branch Bank, or to the Cashier of such of the Branch
Bankaz as the originall subscribed to, on or
before the 18 th day of October next, W. B. HAYw OOD, Cashr
Cape-Fear Lottery-Class III.


The drawing will commence in Raleigh, on
he 34 M Monday of November nexi, and will be The bither the rise of the Assembly. The improvement of the navigation has come
menced, and I flater miself that 12 monthe
frome this date, it will be te gratest improve. All evir made in North-Carolina. All prizes in the lst \& 2d elasses of this Lot.
cery, will be recelved io payment for Tiekets
H. BRANNSON



NEW FIRM.
ThE Sobseriber havintithen nis Young ed under the Firm of win Glendinning \& Harrison.



 tom An mo own busineminumnoe of their inge. thoold bee masery it it it the getore arnestyly desi-



Raleigh Academy.
$T$ Hit pobli Semini Apmina, Bxamination of

 A Teacher In The germanton academy W pext onned oome tine in November

Thos. T. Armistonng, Sce.
NEW GOODS.
LARKIN NEWBY
 which are Fine and Common Brodcloche,
Spaperfe. Fine
Black, Blue, Bootte and Dre Kereymere, White ind Coloured Flannelis,
 Black, Brown, Purple, \& \& Botle Bombazetes
Caficoes and Ginghams,
 Blue and Yeilow Noronkine
 India Lutegrint bid D Dimitices,



 Gutlery, Hardvare and Ironmongery. Pegsten, shovelse, Draving Mnivet, Pryint



 mended, will meet wiots cibersime weorarg rememe. Stokes County, Sept. 1811 .


