



On the plains of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THE VICTORY ON LAND.

We confess ourselves quite at a loss for words in which to convey our feelings at Gen. Harrison's victory. The persevering patriotism and valor of this indefatigable commander, and the same qualities in his undaunted troops, after encountering difficulties, of which the country at large seems never to have been fully aware, have at length completely triumphed; triumphed at the most opportune moment, as regards the campaign, and at the very moment also, when a forlorn faction among us was confidently predicting, with a joy as malicious as we do not doubt the wish was sincere, his total discomfiture. The effect of this victory upon the future operations of our arms in Canada cannot fail, we think, to be immediately and signally auspicious towards the great objects of this most just and righteous war. But there is another aspect, alike solemn and interesting, under which we cannot help presenting the subject.

As far as the scale of warfare has been concerned, we are bold to say, that the British have waged hostilities against us along our north western frontier with a barbarity that nothing in history surpasses. Taking the horrid savages as their friends and associates in battle, placing them as the front warriors of their host, they have alternately encouraged and permitted enormities at which they ought forever to blush; and which, hence, it will still freeze the blood of our posterity to read of.— Faction, disaffection, a spirit worse than treason, and as shocking under every moral view as the savage flames and torments themselves are to the shrinking nerves and fibres of the flesh, may affect to sneer at these things, affect to deny them; but their solemn truth has been drawn out by official scrutiny, and will, must, most assuredly, make a part of the history of the times beyond the possibility of contradiction, when the foul tongues and pens of party and of falsehood are heard no more. Have we not, among other deeds of horror, seen the corpses of our countrymen; their mangled arms, legs, hearts, a prey to the very hogs of the highway, while the unfeeling English in that quarter, with a deliberate depravity which the daintiest blood-pampered appetites of the most refined cannibals of revolutionary France never went beyond, have coolly turned aside, or coolly turned away. And how was it likely to be the change? These very tomahawks that, side by side with the equally cruel Briton, have been made to open the scull of our poor fellows, while in unoffending captivity; these very savage arms that always—yes always,—with British permission, have been thrust elbow deep into the gore and bowels of our gallant countrymen—rejoicing, submitting, with no shrieks of fear, no prayers for mercy where indeed mercy never dwelt, no imprecations at the callous authors of all their dreadful sufferings, but with a composed and sublime fortitude meeting and sinking under their terrible doom.—These selfish savage implements are now likely to be lifted in awful retribution against the heads of their heretofore base and more savage employers.— The infamous Proctor has perhaps been flying, an appalled fugitive, before those poor deluded human beings so lately his friends, his chief dependence, his compatriots in arms; and himself and others of those disgraced Britons who first drew out this infernal enemy to the field, may, even now, if American humanity be not still at hand, and still ready to save, be expiating their fell abominable crimes under the agonies of that very scalping knife still warm with American blood, steeped and reeking at their instance— at British instance! The Ottoways, the Chippeways, the Potawatomes, the Kickapows, these allies of Britain, allies as regularly acknowledged, and even as regularly banked in every official dispatch, as

my Lord Wellington acknowledges and thanks the Portuguese as the allies of the British in Spain, may now be raising their exasperated arms, their eyeballs glaring with perfidious fury, against the very hosts that drew them from their cabins, formed them into ranks, instructed them how best to deal out destruction, and whetted their palates for feasts of captive blood, but who, alas, could not (themselves also perfidious) make good their rich promises to them of constant carnage and blood feasts and plunder. The remorseless English in Canada have themselves alone to blame, in any disasters, from this source, that may overtake them.— This must be the judgment of nations; and, we humbly hope of heaven. Well may our commanders, whether upon the waters of the Lakes, or upon the Land, write that it has pleased the Almighty to give victory to our arms. Deo date. With reverence would we breathe it, but as far as short sighted mortals can see, we think the retributions of a just Providence may be traced in this turn of things which seems likely to roll back, upon the guilty heads of its authors, some of the horrors of Indian warfare. Nat. Int.

THE SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

At this moment when our fellow citizens are most properly rejoicing from one end of the Union to the other for our extraordinary and astonishing naval success—a success which has no parallel in the history of any nation—which has done more injury to haughty Britain, than she would sustain by the capture of Canada itself—let us not in the midst of this great cause of rejoicing forget the situation of our fellow citizens of Georgia, of Louisiana and of the Mississippi Territory. The events in this quarter interest the U. States deeply, and the western people vitally. That the enemy can capture and hold any part of our territory in this quarter we do not believe—but that they may ravage the country, massacre its inhabitants and stir up the negroes, is what is to be expected, for some of those scenes have already been exhibited. The alarming situation of this section of the union calls for the immediate interposition of government. The instant possession of East Florida would give peace and safety to the inhabitants of Georgia, the Mississippi Territory and part of Louisiana. But so long as that country is held by the enemy (for the Spanish and British have jointly set the Indians on us) so long will that extensive and important frontier be subject to his depredations. And for what good reason are we to submit to Spanish depredations? Spain has plundered our property—and for this we have no indemnification—she has stimulated the Indians to the massacre of our exposed frontier settlements—she is in fact at war with us, whilst we are at peace with her. East Florida would be a remuneration to the U. States for what the Spanish government owe her. And as the lives—the peace—the happiness of our citizens—and the safety of our territory are all to be saved by this measure, will Mr. Madison hesitate to possess himself of E. Florida? We are fully aware of the difficulties which surround the President. The Senate, that hot-bed of aristocracy, stands ready to oppose every salutary measure he offers in support of the substantial interests of the nation. Let the President act with that energy which the times demand—he will be supported by the people—and if the Senate dare check his exertions for the country; let the odium fall upon them. The conduct of the Senate is fast destroying itself. It may persevere in its evil doings a while longer, but the eyes of the nation will be opened; and the propriety of curtailing the time of service in that body will be generally assented to. It would be laughable, were it not a matter of the deepest regret, to see men who profess republicanism and the greatest concern for the interests of the country and the rights of the people, no sooner become members of that independent body than their tone is changed. Instances of this kind might be cited from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland,

Carolina, Georgia, Vermont—perhaps from every state in the union. Ken. Gazette.

ON "NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE."

To the Editor of the Democratic Press. I have observed that there has lately been re-published in some of our newspapers a piece from the London Courier which is full of anger at Mr. Madison for attempting to change what it pronounces, with an amazing confidence, the public law of Europe. That a native born citizen or subject of a country cannot shake off his allegiance this piece from the Courier takes to be an indisputable part of that public law; and by way of placing the thing beyond all cavil in the eyes no doubt of readers in all quarters of the globe, it quotes a passage from Blackstone's Commentaries upon the laws of England. Judge Blackstone, it seems, for the quotation from him is true enough, says it is a part of universal law that a subject never can, by any possible act, shake off the natural allegiance which he owes to the country of his birth.

Now, this piece from the Courier is written in a very confident, not to say puerile tone, from beginning to end, bearing the marks of having come from some very ill natured as well as uninformed Englishman. Still it may not be amiss to follow its doctrine with a short American commentary.

So far is it from being a part of universal law that a citizen cannot throw off his natural allegiance, as the English term it, that if this writer would read other books than Blackstone, he would find it universally to be the other way.

Puffendorf holds that such allegiance may be shaken off. Grotius holds that it may. Vattel holds that it may.

Bynkershoek holds that it may, and says that it is a point "agreed by all writers upon public law."

The Justinian code will show that the Romans allow it. Cicero celebrates it as a noble right.

Potter's Antiquities, and the Grecian historians, will shew that it was allowed in Greece.

I quote without the books at hand to give the pages, but rely upon the correctness of the references, to which more might be added of the same stamp.

The wisest and truest of all books sanctions the doctrine, the Bible; as shown in the conduct of the family of the Patriarch Jacob, in the conduct of the prophet Moses, and in that of David, all of whom shook off what Blackstone, or any other English lawyer, would have called the immovable yoke of their natural allegiance, and went to dwell in other countries, where they contracted new allegiance, and whence it was never said or imagined they could be reclaimed or demanded again (much less impressed) by the country of their birth.

Much has been said lately, I observe, of Bonaparte's having hung a Frenchman taken in arms against France, in Spain? What edict the French Emperor may at present have upon this subject I do not correctly know. It is certain that the ancient law of France fell in with the universal law upon this point and never attempted to restrain expatriation. Louis the 14th first broke in upon it at the time he revoked the edict of Nantz, with a view, no doubt, to help to check the emigration from his kingdom which this finished piece of Bourbon cruelty was likely to occasion. But even if Bonaparte has settled the point for France, as Judge Blackstone would have it, it proves nothing more than that it is at present established in France as a municipal regulation, which does not, it is to be hoped, change the universal law. It proves, to be sure, in addition, a striking sameness between the edicts of Bonaparte and the English

laws upon this important point touching personal liberty.

The piece in the Courier asks who is Mr. Madison, or what is America, that the public law of Europe is to bend at their fiat. We, in return, ask who is Judge Blackstone, or what is Britain, that either the one or the other is to prescribe the rule of public law for Europe or America? Very learned sir William Blackstone is, no doubt; and in much esteem in England, and here too, among our professors of the common or municipal law. But why should he, upon a point so important, be held up as the arbiter of the public law of Europe, any more than sir Fletcher Norton, sir Vicary Gibbs, Mr. Hargrave or any other English lawyer however eminent. Open Blackstone and see who are his authorities. You will find he refers to sir Edward Coke, to sir Matthew Hale, and some English reporters. Open them again and you will find there the matter stops; they adduce no writers upon general law to support their position; and thus it is the English lawyers have it all among themselves; one quotes another until they grow into a belief that the feudal nations of their Saxon and Norman ancestors, who were but a very few degrees more civilized than our Indians, lay the undoubted foundations of the public law of all Europe and this continent into the bargain. But I did not mean to write a dissertation to show the well established right of expatriation considered as a part of universal law. True, the arbitrary genius of some governments has occasionally innovated upon this noble right, as Cicero calls it, by peculiar local laws of their own. But, taken as part of universal law, it has long been too well settled by all the first writers of ancient and of modern Europe, as well as by the practice of most nations, to be altered by Judge Blackstone. None but English lawyers or those who derive their law through English law books only doubt it. As Bynkershoek says "all" writers upon public law agree that it is so.

It ought to be mentioned, in conclusion, that some expounders of the English doctrine of maritime conscription, or impressment as it is most usually called, in New England, agree in opinion with Judge Blackstone and the English lawyers. JOHN DICKINSON. Philadelphia County Oct 12, 1813.

STRAYED

On the 14th instant, from the plantation of Mr. George Dismukes, in Charham county, a handsome, stout, bright SORREL HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high—flax mane and tail—his forehead and part of his mane cut off—a star in his forehead, and snip on his nose—no other marks recollected. Any person taking up said Horse, and returning him to said Dismukes, or to J. Gates in Raleigh, will be rewarded for their trouble, and paid any expences which may have been incurred.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 2d of November, and end on the 10th. A number of interesting Orations will be delivered during the occasion. Parents, Guardians and others, who take an interest in Literary Exhibitions, are respectfully solicited to attend. No Student (except in a special case) can be dismissed until the whole business be brought to a close. WM. HILL, Sec. Oct. 6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD. At the Court-house, in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 13th of December next, THE following Tracts of Land lying in the County of Rutherford, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to defray the Taxes due thereon for the year 1812, with the cost of advertising, &c. 66 Acres on the waters of Crooked Run, joining Valentine Kratz, belonging to Lemuel Lemons, and not returned. 500 Acres, joining Richard Goodel and others, belonging to Wm. M. Gown, not returned. 135 Acres on Brushy Creek, belonging to Joseph Henderson. JOHN H. ALLEY, Shf Sep. 20.

20 DOLLARS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a BLACK MAN, named Walker, 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, bony face, thick lips, long head, walks very straight, speaks bold. He has a small scar over his left eye, extending into the hair on his head. Has many cloths with him, amongst others, a black smooth fur hat nearly worn out, one black-winded country cloth coat warped with cotton and filled in with yarn.

I will give the above Reward to any person who will deliver said Negro to me, living on Deep River, in Chatham County, N. Carolina, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, so that I get him again. THOS. FARISH. Sep. 23. 5m.

Three Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from my service on the 13th of August last, an Apprentice Boy, named William Page, between 18 and 20 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trading with said Apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above Reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Apprentice to the Subscriber, eight miles from Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C. THOS. KIRKPATRICK. Sep. 25. 3

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the Pasture of Mr. Robert Torrance, at Salisbury, on the 10th of last month, A Large, yellow sorrel MARE, belonging to the subscriber. She may be known by the following description: She is about 15 hands high, seven years old, has a large blaze in her face and one of her hind feet white, has a lump on her back occasioned by the saddle, but is perfectly well. On the point of her right shoulder is a spot about two or three inches in diameter, inclining to be black, and on being minutely inspected when shedding, she has some appearance of being spotted. She travels remarkably well under the saddle, and walks well in harness. Said mare was brought to Richmond County by John Coles, who resides about 20 miles to the N. E. of Salisbury. Any person who will deliver said mare to me, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous Reward and all reasonable expences paid. THOS. G. BLEWETT. Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 4.

The Editors of the Nashville, Milledgeville and Columbia papers, are requested to insert this advertisement for three weeks, and they will be paid by the subscriber.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Hadriapus Va Noorden } Orig. Attach't. De- fault as to Garra- gus & Marshall. } T appearing to this Court, that Garra- gus & Marshall are not inhabitants of this State; Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless they appear and reply, and plead of this suit, that Judgment final by default will be entered up at the next term against them. THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Thomas Bowen } Orig. Attach't. Default. } Henry N. Rogers. } T appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said Henry N. Rogers appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that Judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Sol. M. Joseph } Orig. Attach't. Default. } James Gillespie. } T appearing to the Court, that James Gillespie is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said James Gillespie appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that Judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813. Henry Siskney } Orig. Attach't. Default. } Henry N. Rogers. } T appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said Henry N. Rogers appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that Judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him. THO. SMAW, Clk.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT THE REGISTER OFFICE.