# RALEIGH <br> REGISTER 

## NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.



- THE INSTRUCTION TIONS Trite Soncte ond thoure of Refe 1 Ievitansmint Co Congress copies of the



## y. Yomere, Sccrete yof fate, to the Plen

## 

## d,ms wo letie:s, phe bearing date on the soth Septemper fad the othe


to anke known to you the result. accept the mediation of Russia and he hoe the desiled effect. It is not
hoow that Great Britain has a crded in he proposition, but it

## sdeat thought it imprepe to post poce his decisioa, until he should

 zear. Sucerely desirous of peacmeat. Sins
te has beco of every opportunity which $m$.ghe
tend to promote it, on just and hano. overture he has been particuar:/ gra ate distioguishe d considerati n whie Eaperor Aiexande

## atice, the degociation to which lacds will be held at S. Petersbu Tbe President cent which a commissio be has apoo oned iM ry of the mission. <br> The impsesmenent of our seamen aod illegal blo kur aod illegal blo kueles, as exemplific mare patth ularive mare partu ulatiy in the orders i cuncil, were the pingiple auscs o verec obstinately in the violation these jmportwot tights. the wur w al on h.ve beend lat Eyocn as these tights are respected The proposition made by Mr. Ru-s bo he Britith Ge cely after the war, and the ans worrg veo by this df ertment to Admira Warren's letter sice gruend on which the United State Fret ginit of reiative to impless ment.

 R litions of the Hittece of Forrign is coasequence an act of Congress passaccommodate this imporint differ
to exclude British seamen are disposed
the American seanen altogrther pent can havere, the British gorescraints to Hew shall it be done? By
res ing at the ization of theotiner, Cach nation or sial, the wighe 0 of the cther to be protibitited, \& eame
ca, lude fro of the other; whitever the rul-is,
oughe mon is allowed to naturalize Amer
wen seamen, the Uni.ed St tojegmen, the Unied Stites she old
manne privilege. $1 /$ it is de. om their service all nain hito be reciprocated. The Each shou'd be at libert
e same sestriniots that
the other does. The President willing to agree to either alternativr
and to carry it into effect hy the mns and to carry it into effect by the mns
eligible reguldtions that can be devis


If the first alternative is adopted the extent of the proposed exclusio
will depend on the impediments naturalization, on the efficacy at th and the filelity of ivent imposition The greater the d. ff-ulty in a quridg
the right of citizenship, the easier will more iomplete the desired exclusion The law of the last session of Congress relative to seamen proves ho
sincerely desirous the Legislative ay
well as vern ont, is to adjust this contro-
versy on concitions. which may be
satisfactors to Gre that law it is made it dispensable for every British subject who may bere
after become a citizen, to reside five Vears wihout intermissnn wishin the
Uniced $S_{t i t e s, ~ a n d ~ s o r ~}^{m} \mathrm{mp}$ guards are imposed to prevent frauds, that
it seems to be tmp oss ble that, the should br elu: d. No British -abject can be employed in a public or pri
vate ship of the United States, uness he produces to the commanier in the other, a certified copt of the rivate stio must be taken, certified
and recurded by the collector, and e consuls or commerial agents of men. and atiend the investigstion.The comm_nder of a puiplic ship re-
ceiving pekson not duly. qualified dhe forfett a th usand dollars, and ship, knuwing thereof, five hundred
dolirs, to be recove ted in an action ucie harf to the United $S$ ates. It is
also made penal. punishable as a felo. ny by imprison $n$ nt and labor from
three $t$, five years, or by fine, from 5
huodred to one thousand doflars, f)

## op pass, or uve any torged or $c$ un e.f.ited certificate of citizeaship, or

 It may fispose of on this law should be carried intojeffect$\qquad$ br requiring five vears continued residence in the United Statet, as any British seamen wonld ever takt
advantage of it. Such as had left $G$. bricain, and had resided five years in this country, would be likely to aban-
$\mathrm{d} n \mathrm{n}$ the sea forever. A 2 d by making $t$ the duty of the commanders of our public, and of the collectors, in the
case of private ships. to require an |the court, before which a British sub who offered his service. had been Daturaliz-d, as indispensable to his o take a person not duy qua ified,
and by aflowing also Bricish agents to object to any one offering his service, and to prosecute by suit the comm nder or cotlector, as the case person, it seems to be impossible that
such should be received.
If the second alternative is adopted; are to be hereifter excluded from our ation providing for it should operate been alresdy naturalized. By our law alithe rights of natives are given to naturalized citizens- It is contenddo not extend beyond the limits of he Uoited States ; that in naturaliz him from the obliga ion whi he wes to his former goverm nt, apd fied sense only. This doctrine, i rue in any case, is less applicable to the United Srates than to any other natural right, and by the original cha


#### Abstract

ompact, on p-anciples, and particula: by the unqualified investment by the unqualified investment o the adopted citizen with the fu ights of the native, all that the Uoit d States could de, to place him on same footing, has been done. It mportance to either party. The number to be affected by the stipulaen cause of surprise, when the cha racter of that class of men is consi- dered. It rarel happens that a seaman whosettles on a farm, or engages ength of ime, $r$ eturns to sea. His


 irst occu ation. $H_{c}=$ leaves it witb egret. and adopts another, either inonsequence of marriage, of discase To a stipalation whi $h$ shall opeiection doe not appiv. In n turaliz
ing foreigners, the United States $\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{y}$ prescribe the limit to which th ir pri-
vileges shall extend. If it is made a conditionsthat no native British sub izen, shall be employed in our public or private ships, their exclusion
will violate nu right. Those who would arguire the right, afterward that condition, and would be boun by it. To such a stipulation the Pre he would who assent, although of rest-aiats on naturalization; an to preveat frauds and to carry the
same fulv into effect. you are auchorsame fuilv into effect. you are author-
ised to apply all the restraints and checks, wich the necessary modifica tions, to suit the case, that are provid to seamen, for the purposes of that

In requiring that the stipulation to xclude British seamen from our serit into ffect, be made reciprocal; the
provisi n, auhorizing the United Stat s. if they should be so di-posed,
to dispence wi h he obligations im. posed by it on Ame-kan it $z$ ns.-
The liberal sporit of our Government and laws is untriendy to restrantson
our citizens, such at leist as are $i m$. prosed on. Brtish sutjerts fr in b
coming mems of other societies
$\qquad$ which your paticular attection has
becn already drawo. Tin provision may likewise be reciprocated if de The President is not particular! tives ( $m, k i n g$ the prop,ss $d$ reserva preferred. To secure the United ling $t$ adopt either. He expects in sion shatl be made against the prac
ice. The precise form in whith it may be done is not fosisted on, provi-
ded the import is explicit. All that is required is, that in consideration of the act to be performed on the par of the United States, he Brisin Go vernment shall stipulate in some ade
quate manner, to terminate or for
ear the practice of
It bas been suggested as an expe ent mode for the adjustment of thi controversy, that British craiser should have a right to search our ves seis for Brítish seamen, but that the
Cominanders thereof should be suh ected to penaties, in case they made mistakes, and took from them Ame rican cidzens. By this the British f search for seamen, with that of im oressing from our vessels the subjec
fall other Powers. It will not Es cape your attention, that by admitting the right, in any oses, we give up the principle, and leave the door open 1
very kind of abuse. The same of ettion is applicable to any and every the respect due to our lag by pot a!


## $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { lowing } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { If th } \\ & \text { dopter }\end{aligned}\right.$

 If the first alternative should be Bopter, it will fol ow, that none of th British se?thea who may be in th United Sates the the atizens, will be a mitted into ou ervice, until they acquire that righ If the second is aflopted, the num. ave been raturalized, and will be ad issible iato our seibice, will not. all others who may be in the Uuite tates at the time the treaty takes ef ect, or who may arrive afterwards,will be excluded. As a necessary justment on the -principle of eitner a pressed, will be discharged and tha hose who have been naturalized, under the B ininh aive, by compulsive
service, will be permitted to with-
I have to repegat that the great ob gard to impressment, is, that our flag shal protect the crew, and providing Viu are authnrized to sectre Great Britain , ffectualy against the employ the United States. This it is beof either of the abov= alternatives, and the application to that which may be adopted, of the checks contained is seamen, in aid of whicl: it will a wass be in the power of G. B. to ports, with a view to the same effect. To terminate, however, this controversy in a manner satisfactory to both parties, the President is williag, hould e checks be suggested as likely to spirit of our constitution, that yo should adopt them. The simng tes ure of he first alternative whi $h$ au-
horizes tior nadu xlization of seamen requires their coni ued residence in ind spponsabie to he attainment of that right. In case this alternative be a$x$ ample, the President is willing for hat condition, to make it the duty of of eachalien, who may be desirous to
become a citizen, to appear in court viry yeat, for the term of five years all his right shall be completed. Thi xample is given, rot as a limitation, he excusion of British seamen from ro such ex lusion the amicable ad ustment of this controversy with $G$ not the only one. It is a growing sen timent in the United States, that the ought to depend on their own popula
tion, for the supply of their ships of war and merchant service; experienc has shewn the $t$ it is ao abundant re ource. In expressing this sentiment on will do it in a manaer to iuspire more fulv a confucpce, that ine ar will be carried faithinliy into effect without derogation however, from the conciliatory e, eirit of the accommodation. A stroug desire has heretofore ernment to obtain of the $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{S}$ :ates an arraogement to prevent he desertion of British scamen, when in our ports, and it cannot be doubted, that a stipulation to that effect would be bigiG. Britain. It is fairly to be pre the British government a str ng in arrangement of the differences relat iog to impressment. The claitu is U. States bave a reciprocal interest A the restoration of diserters from American vessels in British-port3, lo, such as hath been beretofore au thorized by the U. States, which shall

11 make it the duty of eacts party to deOf the right of the United States
Of O be exempited forn the degradine o be exempted from the degradipg rastice of impressment, so already said, and with such ability, thit it wonld be 4 eless, esso well a quainted with it to dilate on its merits. 1 must $b^{3}$ serve, hows ugninat the practice is attery teis copp ation; that it was never acquiesced n by anv; and that a submission to it bv the United Siates, woalr be the
abaudanment, in favot of G. Britais a a all onment, in favor ofr. Britais, all other rights on the ocesp?

This practice is not foúnded on any belliger:atright. The greatest extent to which the belligerent claim den carrite, over the vessels of cocral nations, is, to bourd, \& take sea service of an en my, contraband of war, an enemy's preperty. All n tions agree respecting the two first
articles, but there has been and still exists diversity of opinton as to the last. On that and other questions of have arisen which are yet unsetied Th Empress Cathariue of Rugsia. a distingutshed advo ate of just prinhead of neuiral nations, in favor of a liberal const uction of their rights, and her su cessors have genetally followed ber example. In all the
discussions on these topics, we find nothing of the British claim to im. pressment; no acknowle igment of sion to it by any power. If instances have occurred in which British cruizers have taken British seamen from the vissels of other nations, they were, as it is presuined, in cases ei her not acquesced in, or of an ex traordinary nature only, aff rding no ounteaasce to beir prattice and pretension in relation to the U.States. Cases of this kind, if su h there be, in the British government to im presament, or of submissinn to it by other powers. This laim has been et up against the $U$ ted Staies only, who have in consequence thereof been compelfed to discuss its merits This cialm is io fact traced to an o her source, the alf gianee dae by British subjects to their suvereiga, and his right by virtue thereot, to y stated in a late dec aration the Prince Kegent. Knowing the nature of the clain, we know aisi the es tent of the right and obligations inci dent to it. All giance is a political relation between a Sovereign and his People, It is the obligation which binds the latter in retarn for the proreciprocal duties have the same limit They are confiaed to the dominions of the sovereign, beyond which he has no rights, can afford no protection A citizen or sabject of one power enteriag the dominions of another, owes allegiance to the latter, in return or the protection he receives. Whe ther a sovereign has a right to ciaim have left his own dominions is question, respecting which also a dif. ference of opinion may exist. It is to pursue his subjects into the terriories of anolher, be the motive for out the consent of the other power, Whuld be a viotation of its territory, and an act of hostility. Offenders, yen conspirators, csnnot be pursued another, nor are they delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties, or by favor. That the
vessels of a oation are considered a vessels of a oation are considered a on of the belligerent right obly, is a rought into discussion. Each otate

CContioned on the trh Pages

