

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Advocate.

There are several items of interest in the papers brought by the Canada. Algeria, it seems, holds out; and, we think, will sustain a long blockade, before the British will authorize a bombardment. Bona, a small port, is also blockaded; and, as the Algerines have a great back country, and internal resources, the blockade in itself will be harmless.

The Bey of Tunis is dead. He must have been 76 years old; and if these Barbary sovereigns are not sent out of the world by a cup of coffee strongly drugged, they generally attain a good old age. The climate is fine, and their life generally temperate and abstemious. His son, Hassan Bey, succeeds him. We know him well. He is a shrewd fellow, with a tolerable proportion of Mussulman cunning and cruelty.

The Greeks are making the most imposing preparations for opening the fourth campaign. The Turks have constructed flat-bottomed boats to land on the Morea; but it is obvious that, the war having continued so long, the Greeks having acquired so many victories, and obtained assistance in money and from scientific men, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success; but it is problematical whether they will be able to establish a republican form of government, surrounded, as the Greeks will be, by the Allied Sovereigns, who never will permit a Republic to be established in Europe.

The rage for speculating in loans continues. The Rothschilds have taken up a small Sicilian or Neapolitan loan, in a fictitious name. United States Bank stock must rise in this country, and we think as high as 25 per cent. though speculators in London will endeavor to depress it, in order to buy in.

The celebrated Three Cups Inn, London and some adjoining buildings, were burnt on the 30th April.

The King of England has been confined to his room by indisposition, but was better.

The Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic religion in the United States of America.

The environs of Rome were covered with snow on the 10th April. Numerous diseases had been the consequence of the cold weather.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. MAY 21, 1824.

[Read, and printed in conference, for the use of the Members.]

To the Senate of the United States:

Apprehending, from the delay in the decision, that some difficulty exists with the Senate, respecting the ratification of the convention lately concluded with the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade, by making it piratical, I deem it proper to communicate, for your consideration, such views as appear to me to merit attention. Charged, as the Executive is, and as I have long been, with maintaining the political relations between the United States and other nations, I consider it my duty, in submitting for your advice and consent, as to the ratification, of any treaty or convention which has been agreed on with another power, to explain, when the occasion requires it, all the reasons which induced the measure.

It is by such full and frank explanation, only, that the Senate can be enabled to discharge the high trust reposed in them with advantage to their Country. Having the instrument before them, with the views which guided the Executive in forming it, the Senate will possess all the light necessary to a sound decision.

By an act of Congress, of 15th May, 1820, the slave trade, as described by that act, was made piratical, and all such of our citizens as might be found engaged in that trade, were subjected, on conviction thereof, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, to capital punishment. To communicate more distinctly the import of that act, I refer to its fourth and fifth sections, which are in the following words:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel, engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall land from any such ship or vessel, and on any foreign-shore seize, any negro or mulatto, not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever being of the crew or

ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or any where on tide-water, transfer or deliver over, to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service, as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land, or deliver on shore, from on board any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

And on the 28th of February, 1823, the House of Representatives, by a majority of 131 to 9, passed a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon, and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

By the act of Congress above referred to, whereby the most effectual means that could be devised were adopted, for the extirpation of the slave trade, the wish of the United States was explicitly declared that all nations might concur in a similar policy. It could only be by such concurrence, that the great object could be accomplished; and it was by negotiation and treaty alone, that such concurrence could be obtained, commencing with one power and extending it to others. The course, therefore, which the Executive, who had concurred in the act, had to pursue, was distinctly marked out for it. Had there, however, been any doubt respecting it, the resolution of the House of Representatives, the branch which might with strict propriety express its opinion, could not fail to have removed it.

By the tenth article of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain, concluded at Ghent, it was stipulated that both parties should use their best endeavors to accomplish the abolition of the African slave trade. This object has been, accordingly, pursued by both governments, with great earnestness, by separate acts of legislation, and by negotiation, almost uninterrupted, with the purpose of establishing a concert between them in some measure, which might secure its accomplishment.

Great-Britain, in her negotiations with Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, in which, without constituting the crime as piracy, or classing it with crimes of that denomination, the parties had conceded to the naval officers of each other the right of search and capture of the vessels of either, that might be engaged in the slave trade, and had instituted courts, consisting of judges, subjects of both parties, for the trial of the vessels so captured.

In the negotiations with the United States, Great-Britain had earnestly and repeatedly pressed on them the adoption of similar provisions. They had been resisted by the Executive on two grounds: one, that the constitution of mixed tribunals was incompatible with their constitution; and the other, that the concession of the right of search, in time of peace, for an offence not piratical, would be repugnant to the feelings of the nation and of dangerous tendency. The right of search is the right of war, of the belligerent towards the neutral. To extend it in time of peace, to any object whatever, might establish a precedent which might lead to others with some powers, and which, even if confined to the instance specified, might be subject to great abuse.

Animated by an ardent desire to suppress this trade, the United States took stronger ground, by making it, by the act above referred to, piratical; a measure more adequate to the end, and free from many of the objections applicable to the plan which had been proposed to them. It is this alternative which the Executive, under the sanctions and injunctions above stated, offered to the British government, and which that government has accepted. By making the crime piracy, the right of search attaches to the crime, and which, when adopted by all nations, will be common to all; & that it will be so adopted, may fairly be presumed, if steadily persevered in by the parties to the present convention. In the mean time, and with a view to a fair experiment, the obvious course seems to be, to carry into effect, with every power, such treaty as may be made with each in succession.

In presenting this alternative to the British Government, it was made an indispensable condition that the trade should be made piratical by act of Parliament, as it had been by an act of Congress. This was provided for in the convention, and has since been complied with. In this respect, therefore, the two nations rest on the same ground. Suitable provisions have also been adopt-

ed, to protect each party from the abuse of the power granted to the public ships of the other. Instead of subjecting the persons detected in the slave trade to trial by the courts of the captors, as would be the case if such trade was piracy by the law of nations, it is stipulated that, until that event, they shall be tried by the courts of their own country only. Hence, there could be no motive for an abuse of the right of search, since such abuse could not fail to terminate to the injury of the captor.

Should this convention be adopted, there is every reason to believe, that it will be the commencement of a system destined to accomplish the entire abolition of the slave trade. Great Britain, by making it her own, confessedly adopted at the suggestion of the United States, and being pledged to propose and urge its adoption by other nations, in concert with the United States, will find it for her interest to abandon the less effective system of her previous treaties with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and to urge on those and the other powers, their accession to this. The crime will then be universally proscribed as piracy, and the traffic be suppressed for ever.

Other considerations of high importance urge the adoption of this convention. We have, at this moment, pending with Great-Britain, sundry other negotiations, intimately connected with the welfare, and even with the peace, of our union. In one of them, nearly a third part of the territory of the state of Maine is in contestation. In another, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the admission of consuls into the British islands, and a system of commercial intercourse between the United States and all the British possessions in this hemisphere, are subjects of discussion. In a third, our territorial and other rights upon the Northwest coast, are to be adjusted; while a negotiation on the same interest is opened with Russia. In a fourth, the most important convertible points of maritime law, in time of war, are brought under consideration; and, in the fifth, the whole system of South-American concerns, connected with a general recognition of South-American Independence, may again, from hour to hour, become, as it has already been an object of concerted operations of the highest interest to both nations, and to the peace of the world.

It cannot be disguised, that the rejection of this convention could not fail to have a very injurious influence on the good understanding between the two governments, on all these points. That it would place the Executive administration under embarrassment, and subject it, the Congress and the nation, to the charge of insincerity respecting the great result of the final suppression of the slave trade, and that its first and indispensable consequence will be, to constrain the Executive to suspend all further negotiation with every European and American power, to which overtures have been made, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 28th February, 1823, must be obvious. To invite all nations, with the statute of piracy in our hands, to adopt its principles as the law of nations, and yet to deny to all the common rights of search for the pirate, whom it would be impossible to detect, without entering and searching the vessel, would expose us, not simply to the charge of inconsistency.

It must be obvious, that the restriction of search for the pirates to the African coast, is incompatible with the idea of such a crime. It is not doubted, also, if the convention is adopted, that no example of the commission of that crime, by the citizens or subjects of either power, will ever occur again. It is believed, therefore, that this right, as applicable to piracy, would not only extirpate the trade, but prove altogether innocent in its operation.

In further illustration of the views of Congress, on this subject, I transmit to the Senate, extracts from two resolutions of the House of Representatives, one of the 9th February, 1821, the other of 12th April, 1822. I transmit, also, a letter from the Charge d'Affaires of the British government, which shows the deep interest which that government takes in the ratification of the treaty.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, 21st May, 1824. [To be continued.]

FOR THE REGISTER. Messrs. Editors.—The great pleasure received by inspecting Canova's Statue of Washington in your town, has induced a passing stranger to make the following remarks thereon, which he begs you will give a corner in your paper.

REMARKS ON CANOVA'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON, AT RALEIGH.

Under a beautiful dome in the centre of an elegant and classical building (the State-House of North-Carolina) is placed this chief d'œuvre of Canova. A tribute of gratitude to departed goodness and greatness.

The artist has chosen a sitting posture and has placed under the figure a couch or ottoman on which rests the lower part of a tablet, that is supported by the left arm. The frankness of the countenance is a guarantee that the

right hand (which holds a pen, is a little elevated and close to the side) can indicate nothing but what the heart dictates. This action (of the right hand) indicates deliberation—a striking characteristic of General Washington. The right foot is extended, resting on its heel, whilst the left is drawn back and supported by its toes only—by this the artist meant to shew that though in a quiescent state, his hero was always ready to obey the slightest summons to action.

All that is great or good, all that is noble or virtuous, is portrayed in the countenance, every feature is of the higher cast, the open forehead expresses thought and comprehension, and the eye discernment and penetration, and the mouth affability and meekness. The very action of the head shews the purity of the heart, and proves the original to be without guile or dissimulation.

Scorning the prejudices of a day, knowing that the duration of the statue was to be coeval with that of time, Canova has laid aside the garments fashioned by a taylor which the love of novelty in the human species would cause to be despised some fifty years hence, and from the rich resources of his own fertile mind has formed cloathing emblematic of his Hero's occupations on earth. The coat of mail has, alike in all ages and in all nations, been the appendage of the warrior, and the toga, or cloak, that of a statesman. Did not Washington shine in both characters? Could no other argument be adduced in favor of the costume adopted by the artist, the fact that no modern dress could give such relief and dignity to the figure, would be of itself, in the mind of every thinking man, a sufficient justification for the course pursued. The conception or composition of the figure, is certainly one of its greatest beauties, arresting the eye of every common observer, and impressing deeply its purity and dignity, instilling into the bosom of every legislator who approaches it; the love of liberty and virtue; and arousing feelings in the breast of an artist or connoisseur, which no other effort of human skill ever produced.

It is sufficient to say it is by CANOVA, to prove the execution exquisite, but he has gone beyond himself and completed a statue that would have immortalized Washington, if he had never before been heard of. But the hero was alike worthy of such an artist to commemorate him, as the sculptor was worthy of such a subject for his talents to be exercised upon. He has done justice to his sublime original, and forever joined the names of the two greatest wonders of our times.

When all things are taken into consideration, the design and execution—the ease, grace, beauty and grandeur that pervade every part, it will certainly bear comparison with the finest remains of Grecian art. It is superior to most of them, fully equal to the dying Gladiator, and if inferior to any, it is the Apollo Belvidere alone. It has been said, that a sight of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, is ample compensation for a man's crossing the Atlantic. I would willingly walk barefoot from the Natural Bridge to the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains, to see such another majestic semblance of the soul of the departed hero. A view of this statue would generate Republican feelings in the bosom of the veriest tyrant that ever wielded a despotic sceptre. One view of this would instantly petrify the villain, who could meditate against his country's liberty. Around this statue, the people of North-Carolina, men, women and children, would rally, and die, sooner than part with the blessings of freedom, which this immortal demi-god had so great a share in obtaining for them.

Bank Notes Lost.

THE Subscribers mailed a letter at the Post-office in this place on the 2d April last, directed to Messrs. Tredwell, Kissam & Co. Merchants, New-York, containing the last halves of Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars, viz. the last half of a 100 dollar bill on the STATE BANK OF S. CAROLINA, No. 179, dated at Charleston, August 13, 1818, signed by C. Lee, President—a 100 dollar bill on the NEWBERRY BANK, N. C. No. 87, dated Oct. 7, 1815, signed by J. S. McKinley, President; and a 50 dollar bill on the BANK OF GEORGIA, Georgia, No. 256, dated December 4, 1821, signed by Thos. Cumming, President. We forwarn all persons from receiving or trading for the above described Half Notes. The first halves have been received by our correspondents, and the Banks have been apprised of the loss of the letter and payment of the same stopped.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG. Salisbury, N. C. June 7. 61 3t

Stray.

N EILL M'Arthur, living on lower Little River, near M'Arthur's Bridge, enters a Bay Mare, both hind feet white, 144 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, and valued at 26 dollars.

MALCOM RAY, Ranger. Cumberland June 8. 61 2w

Notice.

THE Copartnership of William H. Guy & James S. Merchie is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to call on William H. Guy on or before the 1st day of July next, for settlement: all those who fail to do so, will have to settle with an officer.

WM. H. GUY, JAS. S. MERCHIE. Smithfield, June 10. 61 3t

Notice. WAS taken up and committed to the County of Orange county, on the 14th day of May last, a Negro Man who calls his name Dean, and says that he belongs to Nathaniel Whitfield of Lenoir county; he is of light complexion, about 23 years old and is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and take him away.

JAMES CLANCY, Jailor. Hillsborough, June 9. 61 3t

State of North-Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1824.

William Peck, Original attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Baugh and Kinbrough Jones.

Nimrod Ragsdale, vs. Having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has removed from this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for sixty days, that unless the Defendant comes forward on or before the 3d Monday of August next, and reply and plead, that judgment final will be entered pro confesso and the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. By order, B. S. KING, C. C.

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State of North-Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1824.

Wesley Whitaker, Isaac Perry and Sally his wife, John Fowler and Lucy his wife, David Whitaker, George Crowder and Eliza his wife and Hardy Crowder and his wife Ann Maria, vs. Hugh Hardy Whitaker, Robt. Whitaker, Samuel Whitaker, John Whitaker, Willis Whitaker, Theophilus Sanders & his wife Angelina, and Thos Whitaker.

Having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Hugh H. Whitaker, Theophilus Sanders and wife Angelina, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for 6 weeks, for the Defendants Hugh H. Whitaker and Theophilus Sanders and wife Angelina, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for County of Wake, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, in this case, otherwise judgment will be entered pro confesso, and a decree made according to the prayer of the petitioner. By order, B. S. KING, C. C.

State of North-Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Robert S. Creed, and others, vs. Susanna Hill, and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Sims, Nimrod Leas, and his wife Frances Leas, Manson Rodgers and his wife Sophia Rodgers, John Hill and his wife Susanna Hill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks, in the Raleigh Register, printed in Raleigh, that the Defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered accordingly.

JO. WILLIAMS, C. C. Pr. of adv. \$2. 61-

State of North-Carolina.

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1824.

John Sweet, vs. Niomi Sweet. Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A Copy, 61-3m. J. WOOD, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Cumberland County—Spring Term, 1824. John Armstrong & others, vs. In Equity.

George T. Hearsey & others. Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsey, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvary, Alexander M'Gilvary, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsey, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvary, Alexander M'Gilvary, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill: otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them respectively and heard ex parte. Test. JOHN HOGG, C. M. P. 57w