

counts: first, that the *Eugenie* was a vessel of the United States, seized for a violation of the laws of the country; and secondly, that she was captured as a prize, employed in the slave-trade, without alleging to what nation she belonged. Messrs. Blake & Webster managed the prosecution on behalf of the United States and the captors; and Mr. Sullivan was counsel for the claimants. The Report, which is a pamphlet of 100 pages, is not complete, and does not contain the pleas of Messrs. Blake & Webster, which are said to have been very able, and will hereafter be published in full. Mr. Sullivan's plea, and the opinion of Judge Story are given, which evince great legal research, furnish much valuable information on important subjects, and present many specimens of forensic and judicial eloquence. We have neither time nor space to follow them through their elaborate arguments, and point out the discrepancies of opinion on the several cases involved in the case. One or two extracts from Judge Story's opinion are all our limits will permit us to give at present. We do not recollect ever to have seen the horrors of the slave-trade depicted in more forcible and eloquent language than will be found in the following passage.

After conceding that a state of slavery may have a legitimate existence, and that it does not stand condemned by the unequivocal testimony of the law of nations, Judge Story adds:

"But this concession carries us but a very short distance towards the decision of the case. It is not, as the learned counsel for the government have fully stated, on account of the simple fact, that the traffic necessarily involves the enslavement of human beings, that it stands reprehended by the present sense of nations; but that it necessarily carries with it a breach of all the moral duties, of all the maxims of justice, mercy and humanity, and of the admitted rights, which independent Christian nations now hold sacred in their intercourse with each other. What is the fact as to the ordinary, nay necessary course of this trade? It begins in corruption, and plunders, and kidnappings. It creates and stimulates unholy wars for the purpose of making captives. It desolates whole villages and provinces for the purposes of seizing the young, the feeble, the defenceless and the innocent. It breaks down all the ties of parent and children, and family and country. It shuts up all sympathy for human suffering and sorrows. It manacles the inoffensive females and the staving infants. It forces the brave to untimely death in defence of their humble homes & firesides, or drives them to despair and self-immolation. It stirs up the worst passions of the human soul, darkening the spirit of revenge, sharpening the greediness of avarice, brutalizing the selfish, envenoming the cruel, famishing the weak, and crushing to death the broken-hearted. This is but the beginning of the evils. Before the unhappy captives arrive at the destined market, where the traffic ends, one quarter part at least, in the ordinary course of events, perish in cold blood under the inhuman, or thoughtless treatment of their oppressors.

"Strong as these expressions may seem, and dark as is the coloring of this statement, it is short of the real calamities inflicted by this traffic. All the wars, that have desolated Africa for the last three centuries have had their origin in the slave trade. The blood of thousands of her miserable children has stained her shores, or quenched the dying embers of her desolated towns, to glut the appetite of slave dealers. The ocean has received in its deep and silvery bosom thousands more who have perished from disease and want during their passage from their native homes to the foreign colonies. I speak not from vague rumors, or idle tales, but from authentic documents, and the known historical details of the traffic—that carries away at least 50,000 persons annually from their homes and their families, and breaks the hearts, and buries the hopes, and extinguishes the happiness of more than double that number."

"There is," as one of the greatest of modern statesmen has declared, "something of horror in it, that surpasses all the bounds of imagination." "It is of this traffic, thus carried on, and necessarily carried on, beginning in lawless wars, and rapine, and kidnapping, and ending in disease, and death, and slavery,—it is of this traffic, in the aggregate of its accumulated wrongs, that I would ask, if it be consistent with the law of nations? It is not by breaking up the elements of the case into fragments, and detaching them one from another, that we are to be asked of each separately, if the law of nations prohibits it. We are not to be told, that war is lawful, and slavery lawful, and plunder lawful, and the taking away of life is lawful, and the selling of human beings is lawful. Assuming that they are so under circumstances, it establishes nothing. It does not advance one jot to the support of the proposition, that a traffic that involves them all, that is unnecessary, unjust and inhuman, is countenanced by the eternal law of nature, on which rests the law of nations."

To this copious Extract, we shall merely add the conclusion of the opinion, in the justice of which it is believed the public generally will fully concur:

"After listening to the very able, eloquent, and learned arguments delivered

* See State Papers of Congress for 1821. Report on the Slave Trade, 9th Feb. 1821, p. 59.

Mr. Pitt's Speech on the Slave trade, in 1792.

at the bar on this occasion—after weighing the authorities, which bear on the case, with mature deliberation,—after reflecting anxiously and carefully upon the general principles, which may be drawn from the law of nations to illustrate or confirm them, I have come to the conclusion, that the slave trade is a trade prohibited by universal law and by the law of France, and that, therefore, the claim of the asserted French owners must be rejected. That claim being rejected, I feel myself at perfect liberty, with the express consent of our own government, to decree, that the property be delivered over to the consular agent of the King of France, to be dealt with according to his own sense of duty and right.

"No one can be more sensible than myself of the real magnitude and intricacy of the questions involved in this cause.—It becomes me, therefore, to speak with distrust and diffidence of my own judgment respecting its merits. But I think, I have right to say, that the American courts of judicature are not hungry after jurisdiction in foreign causes, or desirous to plunge into the endless perplexities of foreign jurisprudence. If I could have had my choice of causes, this class is not that, which would have been selected from peculiar favor. But it is to be remembered, that while the court is not rashly to engage in asserting jurisdiction over foreign cases from the odium, which is justly attached to a traffic conceived in atrocious and unfeeling cruelty, and stained and sealed with his blood; it has also a public duty to perform, from which it dare not shrink, to pronounce its own judgment of the law, and leave it to more wise and learned minds to correct any errors, into which it may inadvertently have fallen."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RALEIGH PEACE SOCIETY.

ON SUNDAY, 14th July inst. a Sermon will be preached on this occasion in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Geo. M. Anderson: and on Monday, the day following, an adjourned Meeting of the Society will be held, for the transaction of business. The brethren and friends generally are requested to attend.

JER. BATTLE, Cor. Sec'y.
July 3. 89 2w

10 CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from my service, on the 27th of last month, an apprentice boy named William Nelms, about 17 years of age. I forwarn all persons from harboring or trading with him. The above reward of ten cents will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Raleigh.

WESLEY WHITAKER.
July 2. 89 3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Gates County.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
April Term, 1822.

Timothy Freeman,

vs.

Thomas Freeman,
Job Winslow,
and Harman Hurdle, Ex'rs.

Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Freeman is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion, therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, at unless the said Thomas Freeman shall appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Gates, at the Courthouse in Gates, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN V. SUMNER, C. M. E.
June 15, 1822. 89

Raleigh Register.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1822.

☞ We have anticipated by a day, the publication of this week's paper, in order to afford the hands in our office an opportunity of enjoying the festivities of the 4th.

☞ We have observed with pleasure that the young Gentlemen of this place have associated themselves to perform a Play this evening, (Wednesday) for the benefit of the Female Benevolent Society. This Society has existed for some time past, and has for its object the promotion of industry and the instruction of the children of indigent parents in the first rudiments of learning. Our readers will excuse our dilating a little on a subject so interesting to the lower class of the community, and so reputable to those who are at the head of this Institution, whom Providence has blessed with the means and inspired their hearts to enter earnestly into this labor of love. The object of this Society is to purchase raw materials, which the poor and industrious females are employed to spin and weave into useful cloths for domestic use—and these are made up and sold for the benefit of the Society, & thus their small funds (arising from annual subscriptions and charitable donations) is continually revolving for the benefit of the poor.

Before this school was opened it could not have been believed that there were so many poor children in the neighborhood, in so great a degree destitute of instruction. It is a pleasing sight now to observe between 40 & 50 children "trained up in the way they should go," and regularly brought to Divine Worship, many of whom probably never before attended on such an occasion. These children are not only instructed on the Sabbath-day but attend school regularly five days dur-

ing the week, under the superintendance of a pious lady competent to the task, who is paid by the Society. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this undertaking and its benevolent founders. We trust they will persevere; and it augurs well that the young Gentlemen have with characteristic liberality, volunteered their services to aid the funds of the Society.

The following young Gentlemen have been licensed to practise Law during the present term of the Supreme Court:

Superior Courts.—John S. Ellis, George Mordecai, William H. Haywood, Jr. Raleigh; George S. Attmore, William B. Shepard, Newbern; William H. Hill, Wilmington; Alfred Gaither, Iredell; Abraham Maer, Windsor; Jno. W. May, Rockingham; Kinny, Elizabeth City.

County Courts.—Jas. W. Bell, Currituck; Nicholas Williams, Surry; Mathias B. Palmer, Windsor; Archibald E. Henderson, Jr. John Taylor, Granville; Samuel Sawyer, Edenton; John Irvine, Phillips, Tarboro'; Barth. Moore, Halifax; Carter, Caswell.

Installation.—The Rev. Leuel D. Hatch was installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church & Congregation at Newbern, on the 15th ultimo.—The Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, of this city, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of the University at Chapel-Hill, addressed the charge to Mr. Hatch, and the Rev. Professor Kollock of the same institution, the charge to the people. The services were solemn and appropriate, and the audience very numerous.

Mr. Moore, the Civil Engineer of the State of Virginia, has returned, after proceeding 77 miles up Dan River, above Miltoa. He states, in general terms, that, if improved, from its junction with the Staunton to the residence of Maj. P. Hairston, in Rockingham, (a distance of 125 miles) there is a sufficiency of water to admit of safe and easy navigation. The principal difficulties will be encountered in clearing from 2 miles below to 7 miles above Danville, but, with this exception, the expenses of the company in opening the river will be comparatively trivial. Thus we are at length in possession of information to be relied on. The River Dan flowing through a rich and fertile section of country is susceptible of navigation for batteaux to within 40 miles of its source. We are happy to add, that Mr. Moore's opinion of our river, upon the whole, is very favorable; and we are induced to believe that his report will equal the expectations of every friend to its improvement. Any further observations on this subject, until the publication of the report, (which by the way we anxiously look for) would be premature.—Milton Gazette.

Internal Improvements.—An article in the last N. Y. Daily Advertiser evinces in the strongest manner the fine spirit in which the Grand Canal of New-York has been pursued. By the first of October next, 260 or 270 miles of the Canal will be completed; and it is already ascertained by an experiment on that portion of it which is now in use, that the cost of transportation is "about one-tenth the former rate of transporting the same distance by wagons." Facts of this description speak for themselves. This cheapness of conveyance substantially moves the fertile region of the western part of New-York, almost ten times nearer to the sea board and market than nature has placed it. Thousands of emigrants will flock thither; and N. York will advance with astonishing rapidity to numbers and wealth. No one can contemplate this grand enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the lakes, the spirit which undertook it, or the consequences which it will produce, without the deepest admiration.

Destructive Hail Storm.—On Tuesday, the 18th ult. the country west of Salisbury, was visited by one of the most tremendous storms of hail and rain that has happened in any part of this country since the recollection of the oldest inhabitants now living. It passed through this country about 12 miles west of Salisbury, and in its course totally destroyed every crop of wheat, rye, oats, corn, and cotton;—in short, every kind of crop standing and growing in the field, was completely demolished under its dreadful fury. Its course was from north-west to south-east, and extended altogether about 3 miles in width, but was not so destructive more than half that distance; but in the distance of at least a mile and a half, its violence was so tremendous that nothing which was subject to injury from it, escaped unhurt. The size of the hail-stones was generally about that of a full grown plum, and some considerably larger; and so violent was the torrent of hail and rain, that it swept every thing before it, leaving the country through which it passed, literally covered with desolation. Its effect on crops of wheat was peculiarly distressing, as it happened at a time when this crop presented to the farmer, full of anxious expectation, the most cheering pros-

pect, in its full maturity, and just ripening into a golden harvest. But alas! how changed the scene! and with that how blasted that pleasing hope. Where, in the morning of that fatal day, there stood, waving in the full beauty of maturity, the luxurious and golden crop, ere sunset there remained nothing but the awful signs of the most terrible and afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence. But it best becomes those whose lot it has been to be visited by this calamity, to remember that it was from the hand of him who giveth, and of him who, at his own time, and in his own way, taketh away; and let them still bless his name, remembering that what they still possess, is his gift; and let mortals hence learn, that we are at all times dependent on bountiful heaven, for every thing we are and have.

West. Car.

The French Treaty.—The treaty lately entered into with France appears in to-day's paper. We congratulate our readers that our commercial differences with France have been brought to this favorable termination, after laborious and tedious discussions both in this country and in France.—For some time past, the direct commerce between the countries has, in consequence of the high discriminating duties, been entirely at an end.—All our trade with France has been carried on circuitously, through the ports of other powers, whose navigation, consequently, and not ours, has derived benefit from it. This Treaty restores the direct trade, and thus gives employment to our own navigation, which has suffered from being deprived of it by the high discriminating duties which made it impossible for them to carry it on.

There is another light in which we regard this treaty with great pleasure. It re-establishes relations of perfect amity with France, our old friend and ally, which have been somewhat disturbed by the recent collisions of the commercial regulations of the two countries. It leaves us free of difference with any power on earth, saving the amicable controversy with Great-Britain respecting the trade with her colonies; and, if we are to judge from recent indications, this controversy, too, is about to have a speedy end.

Nat. Int.

On the 25th ult. Baron G. Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France, was presented to the President of the United States by the Secretary of State, and had his audience of leave, previous to his return to France.

Upon that occasion he presented the Count Julius de Menou to the President, as the Charge d'Affaires of France. We understand that the Baron de Neuville leaves Washington in a few days for New-York, to embark for France.—Nat. Int.

The Board of Commissioners on Claims under the Spanish Treaty, have determined to receive the claims founded on Contract. A long and very luminous opinion on this point was lately delivered by Judge White.

It is said that in Spain 70,000 of the Priests supported by the State, are to be dismissed, and 125 Priors suppressed. The saving is estimated at \$28,000 per day.

We have been informed that the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New-York have unanimously rejected the proposition made at Washington to establish a general Grand Lodge throughout the United States. The meeting in New-York is represented to have been highly respectable and numerous. The Vice President of the United States presided, and there were upwards of eight hundred votes present at their deliberations.—D. Press.

At a late meeting of the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres, the following resolution was proposed and adopted: "That a gold medal be presented, in behalf of this Society, to Senior Charles Botta, of Italy, author of the History of the American Revolution." The reason assigned is, that it is just, creditable and politic, to take an honorable notice of the man, who, in a foreign country, and a foreign language, has, by a work of much merit, contributed to make our character more known and respected.

Enchanting Garden.—The N. York Statesman says, that the Linnaean Garden, owned by the Mess. Princes, of Flushing, on Long Island, contains upwards of 4000 different species of plants, collected from every quarter of the globe. There are two large and venerable oaks standing near this delightful garden, under which the celebrated Geo. Fox, a Quaker, preached in 1672—a century and a half ago! Nearly opposite these ancient trees, stands a wooden dwelling house, which was built in 1661. It has regularly descended through five generations of the same family.

W. G. D. Worthington, late Acting Governor of East Florida, in an address to the citizens of St. Augustine on the 28th ult. concludes with the following paragraph:

"Many of my friends here think I have been dealt rather hardly by being displaced from the office I lately filled. This is an event according to the very spirit and genius of our government—ours is not a government of offices. I have filled the place assigned me. The situation assumes a new character. My part is ended. When I took it there was no guarantee on its conclusion to give me another. I only, therefore, undergo the common fate of politicians in our country—I can see no reflection cast on me—I therefore retire, "a statesman without power, yet free from gall"—and a votary alone of freedom and the laws." On the whole, I view the history of my past year, like a great Tragic Comedy.—It had its pleasant scenes, and its disagreeable ones—its acts of gaiety and of sadness, and winds up well, for "all's well that ends well." And whether I remain in Florida, or return to my native state, Maryland, I shall always cherish the recollection of the kindness and the support, I have received here, and let the ill be forever forgotten."

The Legislature of Maine has incorporated a company with the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of that State with steam-boats for fifteen years. The company has already established one boat on Kennebec River, which can ply from the mouth of the river to Waterville, (about 40 miles;) another is contemplated to run as a packet between the Kennebec and Portland, and if suitable encouragement is afforded, the line will be extended to Boston, coming through the Gloucester Canal. Waterville is within one hundred and sixty miles of Quebec, between which places enterprising individuals may, before long, make a good road.

Baltimore, June 24.

Destructive Fire.—The alarm of fire was raised about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proved a true, and in the result a lamentable one. It originated in the lumber yard of Messrs. Kirby & Clark, in the rear of McElderry's wharf, and spread with a rapidity altogether uncontrollable by the utmost exertions of the fire and engine men, until it had destroyed seventeen of the brick warehouses and dwellings fronting on McElderry's wharf. Two or three houses were also destroyed on the south side of Pratt street. The total loss of buildings large and small, is near thirty. The loss of property, independent of the buildings, was very considerable. At the commencement the wind blew a gale from the south-east. It occasionally veered; but still held strong, for several hours. The fire commenced in a lumber yard. Opinions vary as to its origin; but as the fire sprung up in two different places, it is rationally concluded to be the work of an incendiary. There are other strong circumstances, which support this last conjecture. The second building which it reached was a turpentine distillery. Add to this the immense piles of lumber placed near so many warehouses, and of which not less than one hundred thousand dollars worth was burnt; and who can wonder at the uncontrollable fierceness of the fire?

Fifteen of the three story buildings were insured in the Equitable Fire Insurance Company. We have it from one of the unfortunate sufferers, that the loss of Messrs. Kirby & Clarke is at least \$45,000. Mr. West's \$25,000, and Messrs. Bromwell's \$15,000.

Commercial distress.—A list of 43 names of merchants, we understand, was shewn yesterday in public, who have failed or stopt payment within a "little month." Several of these were undoubtedly cases arising out of positive insolvency; yet, not only these, but others, were immediately occasioned by the precipitation of several of the banks, in calling on their debtors for instant payment, without granting them renewal or accommodation. The banks were obliged to coerce their debtors in this way to save themselves; but the radical cause was their own competition and overtrading. The extent of failures thus produced, we believe is without example since the shock upon trade produced by the short peace of Amiens.

Boston Gaz. June 20.

New trade.—One hundred and fifty Barrels of Cucumbers (says the Philadelphia Advertiser) were shipped on the 25th ult. for New-York, via Bordentown, by Wm. Bates, an industrious and enterprising horticulturist, near Camden, New-Jersey.

MARRIED.

By Canon, on the 13th ult. Mr. Enoch Nash, merchant of Indiantown, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sawyer.

In Concord, on the 20th ult. Mr. John L. Beard, of Salisbury, to Miss Milly Cress, daughter of Capt. Philip Cress, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, after a few days illness, Dr. James Becks, of Haywood, Chatham county.

At Rockingham Court-House, on the 1st ult. Mr. Robert Martin. He was a native of New-Jersey, but for the last 45 years a resident of this State.