

HOLY ALLIANCE.

Among our foreign selections to-day will be found an article purporting to be a circular letter from Prince Metternich, Prime Minister of Austria, to the several German Courts, declaratory of the views of the Emperor Francis, in relation to the present state of European Affairs.

either by ineffectual wishes, or by dejection of spirit.

This object is easily determined. In our days it is nothing more nor less than to maintain that which exists; to attain it is the only means of preserving present advantages, perhaps even the best calculated to recover that which has been already lost.

Nothing proves better the impossibility of satisfying these parties, than the observation, that their most active operations have taken place in the state where the greatest influence was shown to their pretended views.

The evil had reached such a pitch before the Congress of Carlsbad, that a trifling political complication would have been sufficient to overthrow entirely social order. The wisdom of the system which the great Courts adopted has preserved them from the dangers which might be fatal.

The importance of maintaining them with firmness and constancy may be seen by the attacks which have been made upon them, with fury perhaps greater than against our ancient institutions.

Not to deviate in any manner from the existing order of things, from whatever origin it may have sprung; not to attempt changes, though they should be thought absolutely necessary, except with entire liberty, and after a resolution maturely weighed, such is the first duty of a government which is inclined to resist the evils of the age.

The other means is the union formed in the course of the last time months between the German states; an union which, by the blessing of God, our firmness and fidelity will render indissoluble.

The conferences at Carlsbad, and the decrees which issued from them, have acted in a more powerful and salutary manner than perhaps we dare own to ourselves at a time when we have still the feeling of those embarrassments which

agitate us, and when we can only calculate superficially all the advantages which we have obtained.

Measures so important as these can only be appreciated in their whole extent when we can know the whole of our results. The epoch which immediately follows cannot present them all to us, but we can appreciate the effects produced by the resolutions of the 20th September, by calculating the probable progress which the enemies of order would have made without them.

Nothing could have compensated such a perfect, which must have been in every attempt to put in execution determinations made under such auspices. In general, the moral force of the confederation was as necessary as its legislative force; and the progress which the conviction of the utility and the necessity of this union has made, is, in our opinion, a most important and most happy result.

The rules which the general government will henceforward have to observe may be pointed out in a few words:

- 1. Confidence in the duration of European peace, and in the unanimity of the principles which direct the high allied powers.
2. A scrupulous attention to their own system of administration
3. Perseverance in the maintenance of the legal basis of the existing constitutions, and a firm determination to defend them with force and prudence against every individual attack.
4. The amelioration of the essential faults in these constitutions; this amelioration being made by the governments, and grounded on sufficient reasons.

In case of the insufficiency of means, an appeal to the assistance of the confederation--an assistance which every member has the most sacred right to exact, and which, according to present stipulations can less than ever be refused.

Such is, according to us, the only truly salutary, legal and safe course. On such principles rests the political system of the Emperor; and Austria, tranquil in her interior, possessing an imposing mass of moral force, and physical resources, will not only make use of them for her own preservation, but will always be ready to dispose of them for the advantage of her confederates, when duty and wisdom demand their exercise.

I have the honor to be, METTERNICH, [This letter, we believe, is a circular sent to the whole of the German Princes.] London paper.

GEOGRAPHY OF BOTANY, Or the effect of climate upon Corn and other productions of the earth. FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Bosc. June 2, 1820.

DEAR SIR--I received your present of the Golden Slouss Corn a few days ago, for which I am pleased to accept my thanks: it shall certainly have a fair trial. As this is the first leisure which I have had since, I could not sooner reply to your enquiries--"whether plants do not change character by transplantation, and accommodate themselves to climate? and whether this corn, for example, will not take advantage of the long summers of the south, and give itself more time, accordingly, for coming to perfection?"

according to his own account, spent six entire years in prosecuting, thro' the different departments of France, such investigations as were calculated to determine, with all attainable precision, the general laws by which the Geography of Plants is regulated. The 8th number of the Journal of Science and the Arts, contains a very interesting and instructive article extracted from the works of this writer, which appears to me to detail many facts, observations, and reasonings applicable to the subject of your enquiries.

I know not how the article alluded to might suit the taste of others, but I certainly have seen nothing of the kind, the perusal of which has gratified me more; nor do I believe you could well give any thing of the same nature in the American Farmer, which would generally prove more acceptable to that class of your readers who are anxious to extend the science of Agriculture so far as to embrace every thing connected with it.

I am, dear sir, your sincere well wisher, JAMES M. GARNETT.

\$100 REWARD.

ON the 5th of June last, I delivered to the Postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C. two Letters, to be forwarded to Virginia, which said Letters contained One Hundred Dollars, in twenty dollar bills. The Nos. and dates of said bills are as follows, viz: 1st. State Bank of N. Carolina, payable at Tarborough, No 240, dated the 15th of January, 1814--one payable at Salisbury, No. 601, dated 2d of July, 1813--one payable at Tarborough, No. 25, dated 15th of January, 1814--one payable at Wilmington, 998, dated 5th of November, 1811--and one on the Bank of Newbern, No 273, dated 7th of November, 1815.

The above identified Bills, I have every reason to believe, have been feloniously taken from the Mail. This is therefore to forsworn any person or persons taking or receiving said bills in any wise, as I shall use every exertion possible to detect the said villainous conduct. The Cashier, President and Directors of the several Banks are particularly forewarned against taking or paying off said bills, unless it be to me or my order.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the money and detection of the thief, or fifty dollars for the recovery of the money alone. DRURY MATTHEWS. August 18. 93 3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, my negro boy GODFREY, apparently without cause: a dark mulatto, aged about twenty or twenty-one, badly grown, weight about one hundred and fifteen or twenty, his fore-teeth broad and inclined to project out, large pop eyes, a little bow-legged, and somewhat stocky or well built. He was dressed in a plain black velvet pair of pantaloons, a striped worsted waistcoat, also a white one with black stripes, and a dark shaggy great-coat, a black glazed hat with a small piece of the brim broken off; it is probable he may change his dress.

I have reason to believe, that he has been seduced from my service by a free boy named MIKE COSTA, alias MIKE MITCHELL, a-bout the same size, a little taller, and of a lighter complexion, with straight black hair. The said Costa, alias Mitchell, has recently returned to this place from Philadelphia, by way of Petersburg or Norfolk, if I am not misinformed, and has probably seduced my boy with an expectation of conducting him to the same place. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken out of the limits of this State; or Twenty-Five Dollars in the State. JOHN BRANCH. Raleigh, October 17, 1820. 100-

P. S. Mitchell had obtained Certificates of his freedom a few days before he left this place, for the purpose, as he had stated, of going on to Newbern; which may be used by either, as emergency requires.

Since publishing the above the aforementioned Mike Mitchell has returned to Raleigh, but cannot produce the Certificate of his freedom, which it is supposed he has given to Godfrey, who it is probable may attempt to pass under its sanction--It is to be hoped that he will not be permitted to pass, but be taken up and returned to his master.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Academy will commence on Monday the 13th day of November next, and end on Saturday following. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to attend.

N. M. TAYLOR, Secy. Oxford, Oct. 19. 1 Sw

ACCOMMODATION

For Members of the Assembly. THE Subscriber is prepared to accommodate Fifteen or Twenty MEMBERS of the approaching Legislature. He occupies the well known House formerly owned by JAMES MEANS, near the State House. Those who may think proper to call on him, will find their situation comfortable in every respect. The Rooms are large and convenient. WILLIE JONES. October 10, 1820. 99 trs

DR. WM. D. CRISTMAS

HAVING established himself in Wake County, proffers his professional services to the Citizens thereof, and also to the Citizens of Granville and Orange Counties. Dr. CHRISTMAS's prompt attendance will be had from Westwood A. Jones's. October 19, 1820 100 Sw

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the pupils in this Seminary will commence on Monday the 13th of November, and will be continued on the two succeeding days. It is confidently anticipated that much gratification will be afforded to those who are judges of, and feel an interest in a well founded and systematic course of instruction: such is that afforded in this Institution.

At the close of the examination, a Gold Medal will be publicly presented to one of the young Ladies who has completed her education. JOSEPH ANDREWS, THOMAS P. JONES, Principals.

Warrenton, N. C. Oct. 12, 1820--99 4c

VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation well known by the name of PROSPECT HALL, Bladen county, formerly owned by Eric Lladenstedt, Esq. situated on the west side of the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville and the same distance above Elizabeth town, containing in all about two thousand Acres. This seat in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings is inferior to few in the State; it consists of two dwelling Houses, two Kitchens, two Barns, Stable, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop and a Saw Mill at a short distance from the river, the creek affording two mill seats besides, being about three miles from Big Swamp, which water may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established.

Also, about 28 NEGROES of different sexes and ages, which may be sold with the Plantation, they being acquainted with the soil and its culture. The purchaser may be accommodated with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and all the Utensils used on the said plantation, with Corn, Fodder, Hay, & also with Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

For terms, which will be made accommodating to the purchaser, apply at the place aforesaid P. A. TARBLE. October 28 501r

By the President of the United States.

HEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the third of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 16, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W; townships 12, 13, & 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W; to ships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W; and township 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June, 1820. JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 2471D