# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers,"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1820.

VOL. XXII.

#### HOLY ALLIANCE.

Among our foreign selections to-day will be found an article purporting to be a circular letter from Prince Metternich. Prime Mimster of Austria, to the several German Courts, declaratory of the views of the Emperor Francis, in relation to the present state of European Affairs. This document, from the coincidence of leading principles, as well as some other points of striking similarity, may fairly be denominated the twin-brother of the Russian State Papers lately published; and that mysterious compact, the Holy Alliance, set down as the common mother of the whole, for its one and the same indivisible spirit of haughty despotism and vindictive hate of free institutions, that is the leading character of them all. Take the Russian Memorials and the Austrian Circular as clues to unravel the mysteries of that Alliance, and how visible is the cloven foot? The fundamental object of the League, as the Sovereigns parties to it would make the world believe, is the preservation of the goneral tranquility of Europe. But how? Is peace to be maintained by conciliating the people, and conferring happiness on nations? No, say the Monarchs, it is to be effected by supporting with perseverance the existing constitutions, which are based upon the idea of the divine right of Kings. Then it is in fact a compact more for the protection of thrones, than the preservation of the tranquility of Nations. The sum of the doctrinal points to be found in these State Papers, taken collectively, is this-the people are nothing-the Kings every thing-Kit are to be supported in the worst aboves of despotism, these are only errors : while all revolt against to anny is crime-every species of political reform to be considered the "fatal patrimony of the French Revolution"-and all popular movements towards redress for actual evil, " culpable outrages." This is the genius of the Holy Alliance-it is an alliance to support the divine right of Kings, through ' thick and thin'-let the King be the vilest tyrant that ever disgraced a throne; the people the merest slaves that ever bent the knee of royalty; no change in the form of government can take place, unless it come upon the spontaneous notion of

the sovereign! Could we believe in the sincerit wof the Austrian Minister, we should be pleased at the hint conveyed in this Circular Letter, that, although the Emperor is determined to oppose at every bazard the progress of reform in the German States; he yet contemplates no interference in the political affairs of other countries .- We should look upon the great army ready to be precipitated upon Italy, as intended simply for the projection of the Aus trian possessions in that country; and should at once conclude that the cause of Neapolitan freedom had nothing to apprehend from the operations of Genera! Frimont. But the tone of Courts appears to rest as much upon fortuitous occurrences, as mercury in the glass is influenced by the temperature. of the air-it is made to rise or fall by prosperous or adverse fortune. Possibly the Austrian commander may be instructed to act according to circum stances .- Pet. Intel.

Confidential Letter of Prince Metternich, Prime Minister of Austria, to Baron Berstett, the Chief Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden.

Your Excellency has expressed the desire of his royal highness the Grand Duke, to know in a general but precise manner, the ideas of the Imperial Cabinet on the political state of Germany. This invitation on the part of a prince who gives daily the most laudable proofs of his firm inc ination to protect its welfare, and his tv, has determined not to destroy itself. profound sense of the elements which compose it, honors me as much as it imposes on me the duty of communicating to your excellency, without reserve, the point of view under which we consider the actual state of things. Time advances in the midst of storms : to endeavor to arrest its impetuosity would be a vain attempt. Firmness, moderation, prudence and a union of accurately ascertained forces, are still left in the power of the protectors and friends of order. This at present constitutes the duty of all sovereigns and of all well-intentioned statesmen; and he alone shall merit that title in the day of danger, who, after examining what is possible, and what is equitable, will not allow himself to be turned from the noble

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. To this end the efforts and the measures of all who are united by a common principle and a common interest ought to be directed. The combustible elements which had been long prepared were inflamed between the years 1817 & 1820 The false course which the French ministry pursued during that epoch-the toleration allowed in Germany to the most dangerous doctrines; the indulgence shewn to audacious reformers-weakness in repressing the abuses of the press; finally, the precipitation with which representative constitutions were given to the southern states of Germany -all these

tisfy. 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 inculgence was shown to their

causes have impressed the most fatal di-

rection on parties, whom nothing can sa-

pretended views. The evil had reached such a pitch before the Congress of Carlsbad, that a tribeen 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. What then, in such a case, ought to be the march of an enlighted government? In proposing this question, we presuppose the possibility of sale vation, and we think ourselves perfectly authorized in such a hope. In examining the means by which we can attain so elevated an end, we see ourselves brought back to the point whence we sat out. To repair by little and little an edifice which threatens to fall, we must have a sure foundation. Thus, to secure a happier futurity we must be sure, at least, of the present. The maintenance of that which exists, ought, therefore, to be the first, as well as the most important, of our cares. By this we do not understand only the ancient order of things, which has been re-

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. In the present times, the transition from what is ancient to what is new, is accompanied with as much darger, as the return from what is new to what has been abolished. Both may equally lead to an explosion of the calamities which it is essential to avoid

spected in some countries, but likewise

sall the new institutions legally created.

Not to deviate in any manner from the existing order of things, from whatever origin it may have sprung; not to attempt 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. Doubtless, such a resolution, however just or natural, would excite obstinate opposition; but the advantage of being placed upon a known and acknowledged basis is evident, because, from this strong ground, would be easy to stop or to anticipate in all directions the necessarily uncertain motions of the enemy. We regard the objection which may be made, namely, that, among the Constitutions hitherto given to Germany, there are some which repose on no basis, and have consequently no point d'appui, as unfounded. If such had been the case, the demagogues, always indefatigable, would not have failed to undermine them. Every order, legally established, contains within itself the principle of a better system, provided it is not the work of arbitrary power, or of frantic blindness, (like that generally of the Cortes of 1812.)-It may moreover be said, that a charter is not a constitution, properly so called? the latter is formed by time, and depends always on the knowledge and inclination of government to give to de developement of the constitutional regime such a direction as may separate the good from the evil, consolidate public authority and preserve the repose and the happiness of the mass of the nation from every hostile attempt. Two great means of safety are secuted now to every government, which, with the feeling of its dignity and its du-

One of these means rests on the satisfactory conviction, that between the European powers there exists no misunderstanding, and that according to the invabe forescen. This fact, which is placed beyond all doubt, confirms our position and guarantees our strength.

The other means is the union formed in the course of the last nine munths 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 bject to which his efforts should tend, feeling of those embarrassments which

agitate us, and when we can only calcufate 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 reselts. 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. The results of the conferences of Vienna, though of a more elevated order, will have an effect less brilliant, but more profound and durable. The consolidation of the Germanic union offers to each of the states which compose it an efficacious gu rantee—an invaluable advantage in present circumstances, and one of which we could not have been certainly assured, except by the course that has been followed. The good faith and moderation with which this important work has been conducted, may on the one hand, have fixed us in certain points, and prevented us from taking measures more hold and energetic; but, on the other, supposing such course possible. there would have been wanting to the work one of the first conditions, namely, the free conviction and the sincere confidence of all the contracting parties.

Nothing could have compensated such fling political complication would have 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 benceforward have to observe | perusal of which has gratified me more 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

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 amelloration 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 changes, though they should be thought | 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 haper.

## GEOGRAPHY OF BOTANY.

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

Essex, June 2, 1820. DEAR SIR-I received your present of the Golden Sloux Corn a few days ago, for which be 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 accordgly, for coming to perfection?" Investigations of this kind belong to what is called "Botanical Geography" a branch of science, comparatively speaking, of very recent origin; and one to which, I believe no person, in our country, has yet devoted sufficient attention to have collected facts enough for forming any thing like a rational theory. At least I can answer positively in regard to myself by sayfrom my own experience, which would enable me to give you any satisfactory information. The little, however, which I know of the opinions and researches of others in this interesting study, I will communicate with pleasure, as it may be the means of eliciting from those who are much better informed, some details which may lead to useful practical results, M. de Humboldt, and Monsieur de Caudelle, appear to be the individuals who have most distinguished themselves in this science; and indeed they seem to have done all that diligent research, accuracy of ob-

devoted to these enquiries. The latter,

according to his own account, spent six entire rears in prosecuting, thro' the different departments of France, such inves tigations 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. The whole, taken together, seem to prove. very conclusively, that altho' temperature arising either from climate or 'elevation, light, moisture, and aspect, exercise each a considerable influence over the growth of vegetables the distribution of heat in the different seasons of the year has more power than any other cause whatever; and, consequently, that where plants have most heat in a given time-supposing nearly equal moisture, they will mature soonest. The northern summers being much shorter than southern ones; and a certain quantity of heat being essential to the ripening of all vegetable productions, this quantity must be given, either by each day in the north being actually hotter than each corresponding day in the south; or by the heat of the northern summer day being exerted, as is the fact. for the longer portion of the 24 hours, than the heat of the southern summerday. In either of these cases the quantum of heat required for the maturity of plants within the limited time, would be received, and they would, of course, ripen sooner after their growing commenced, in high latitudes than in low.

I know not how the article alluded to might suit the taste of others, but I certainly have seen nothing of the kind, the 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 wish-

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, 1814one payable at Salisbury, No. 601, dated 20 of July, 1813-one payable at Tarbor ugh 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 ta ken from the Mail. This is therefore to forwarn any person or persons taking or re-ceiving 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 forwarned 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.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY 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 handred and fifteen or twenty. his foreteeth 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

I have reason to believe, that he has been seduced from my service by a free boy named MIKE COSTA, alias MIKE MITCHELL, about 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 deluded 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

JOHN BRANCH. Raleigh, October 17, 1820.

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 aforenamed and range. Mike Mitchell has returned to Baleigh, but cannot produce the Certificate of his servation, and great sagacity of intellect, aided by much learning, could accomplish within the period which they have devoted to these enquiries. The latter,

OXFORD ACADEMY.

VHE 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 at-

N. M. TAYLOR, See'y. Oxford, Oct, 19.

# ACCOMMODATION

## For Members of the Assemble.

HE Subscriber is prepared to accommedate Fifteen or Twenty MEMBERS of the approaching Legislature. He occupies the well known House formerly owned by JAMES MEARS, 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 conveni-WILLIE JONES.

October 10, 1820.

# TR. WM. D. CRISTMAS

LAVING established houself in Wake County, proffers his professional pervis ces to the Citizens thereof, and also to the Citizens of Granville and Orange Counties. Dr Christmas's prompt attendence will be

had from Westwood A. Jones's. October 19, 1820 100 Sw

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Public Examination of the pupils in It this Seminary will commence on Mona day the 13th of November, and will be continued on the two succeeding days. It is confidently anticipated that much grafification 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 Institu-

At the close of the examination, a Gold Medal wiff 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 4 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 Pros-PECT HALL, Bladen county, formerly owned by Eric Lallerstedt, Erg. 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 cituation 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

Por terms, which will be made accommodating to the purchaser, apply at the place P. A. TARBE. aforesaid October 28

## 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 Ferritory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorised to cause certain lands

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 follow-

ing lands, viz. On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 3. E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, L. 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, &c 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W; to enships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W; townships 13 of the limits of this State; or Twenty-Five and 14, in range 10, W; and township Dollars in the State. 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands ad-joining 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 regu-lar numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township,

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

JAMES MONROE.

JoSTAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General 8414D Land Office.