FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Near Fork. Sugnet 14. The ship Tuscarora, captain West, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Livermond, which place she left on the 3d of July, two days later than the James Monroe. By this ressel is received the Liverpool Advertiser, of the Sd July. This paper contains an article from The Englishman, which says that letters had been received from Zante as late as the 2d of June. which state, that a large armed Greek ship had fired into the British frigate Revolutionaire, Captain Pellew, la which four men were killed, and several others wounded. The Greek vessel, as might have been expected in such circumstances, was captured and carried into Zante. It is stated that the Greeks feel hostile to the English ; and that the British government are taking measures to strengthen both their land and naval forces in the Adriatic and neighbouring regions.

We find little information by this arrival, from the Tunks and Greeks, and that little affords but a small degree of gratification. It is stated, by the editor of the Liverpool Advertiser, that Jassy and Bacharest were both in the lands of the Turks; and that Prince Ynsilanti was at Tergoritz, with 10,000 men, expecting to be attacked by the united forces of several Turkish commanders. The Greeks are said to be divided among themselves, and of course it seems by the complexion of the accounts, that their affairs on land are somewhat appromising; though on the water they do helter.

It appears as if the struggle would be of a very sangeinary characterboth sides brichering without hesitation and without mercy such of their enemies as tall into their hands.

We observe very little from Great-Britain of a political character to interest our readers. On the 30th June, H I. Perguson, in the House of Commone, econired if the Queen was to be covened with the King? The Marquis of Londonderry replied, that an application from her Majesty for that purpose, had been submitted to the law officers, but their answer had not been given. As far, however, as he knew, it was not intended that she should participate in that ceremony.

LONDON JULY 1. In the House of Commons on Wed nesday evening, Mr. Hume brought forward an address to the Crown. calling upon his Majesty to institute a strict scrutiny into the mode and expence of the collection of the revenue; a revision of allowances and salaries, more particularly those granted since 1797, with a view to their adjustment to the increased value of currency, and in order to the making of all possible respections, especially in the army, that a vigilant superintendence be exercised over the expenditure of the country. Mr. Banks moved, as an amendment, an address complimenting the government aron the measures of economy which it had hitherto pursued, and strongly recommending a perseverance in the same line of conduct. This amendment (itself a pretty strong exhertation of frugality) was supported with a tolerable decent grace by ministers, and unanimously agreed to after Mr. H's motion had been rejected by a majority of 174 to 98.

From the Belfast Irishman.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Disaffection among the Russian sol diery.- It appears, by a letter from St. Petersburg, via Paris, in 26 days, that there have been some grounds for the rumor that serious disaffection has shown itself amongst some of the Emperor's troops, although no actual revolt has been manifested. We are unable to give the letter at lengthand select only the most striking pas-

"The grand duke Constantine, since his return to Europe, has given gret offence to the Emperor. He is saypected of having imbibed liberal principles, and his attempts to conciliate the soldiery, to whom he was previously a perfect friant, give grounds ar suspicion.

"The Emperor has endeavored to abalish the practice of wearing beards among the lower classes, and this has caused much bad feeling. I have been in two towns where this regulation has been enforced, and the poor creatures run away from a stranger, ashamed of deing seen. In Nevogorad the innovation is openly reprobated.

"The greatest possible care is taken to keep the troops which have been in France from mixing with the lower orders. These troops are for the most part dissatisfied with their scanty fare, and are not a little infected with the revolutionary mania; but the mass of the people care little about politics, and the Emperor prudent vkeeps them in their state of slavish i gorance,

since my journey to Poland. natwithstanding all that the Emperor has slone to render himself popular, they detest him thoroughly,"

Insurrectionary spirit in Prussia and the Netherlands.

Europe inform us that the spirit of I am employed in serving others, I do in the Pressian territory. At Berlin. a freasonable conspiracy has been detected, in which several families of rank are concerned. Arrests had whom I shall never have an opportutherefore become numerous. It is also asserted that the Prussians would actually have broken out into insurrection, if the Neapolitans had made any stand against the Austrians : Frederic William, in order to check this turbulent spirit in his subjects, determined to augment his army from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

Exaggerated reports prevailed in London, on Friday, relative to reported disturbances in the Netherlands, but the communications from the metropolis do not put any trust in these

NAPLES, MAY 23. Some idea of the political state of the government of Naules may be formed from the language of the "Gimuale della Due Sicilie," the only newspaper permitted to be printed since the entrance of the Austrian army into Naples. The following extract is from that paper of the 12th of

"In extraordinary cases of danger to the state, extraordinary measures are necessary; it is then fit that the laws should, as it were, lie dormant, in order to reassame their primitive vigor in happier times. We might bring forward in support of this argument, several examples from the best the ambition to desire it, but content European governments, did not the lact appear self-evident to the most that God who made me, who has hishallow understanding,

"Rulers, in such a case, should forget all private affections-all natural inclinations of kindness: what is virtue in a private individual, becomes a heinous offence in him who is at the head of public affairs. Men of ordinary capacities, confounding these two characters, form an unfair judgment of men in power. Augustus appeared cruel in the beginning of his reign, yet to him was Rome indebted for her happiness; and, whilst his heart seemed insensible to the appeals of pity. he passed the night in anguish by the side of his consort, from the necessity of punishing the most formidable of conpirators.

"A high personage returns amongst us, an object but too frequently exposed to the vicissitudes of fortune. but one whom Europe always considered justum et tenacem proposito virum non civinm erder prava julenitum, mente quatit solido. His heart shrinks from every kind of rigor, but the statesman lives for society, which exacts at his hands the most painful | ver produced any fruit. sacrifices."

Upon which the following placard was secretly stuck un about town, particularly in the To'rdo, but the police soon pulled it down.

" The Journal of the 12th of May, contains an article in which appears, mixed with the Borgian principles of morality, and with time professed by the most cruel treams of the fifteenth county, the same system of policy pursued by Robespierre, during the bloodiest period of his persocutions. The author, in speaking of himself, is animated by the silly vanity which influenced General Pepe, though the boastings of the latter were more excusable, inasmuch as his defects were publicly censured, and he could say, in contradiction, that they were not pompour praises bestowed upon him by him. self, like the indignant writer of the article in question, who, as he abused the extraordinary powers vested in his hands, acting the legislator, instituting penalties and punishments, at the same time judge and executioner, so as he r. served to himself alone the exclusive privilege of

"But, console yourselves, good citizens; this man has done so much in a few days. that his power cannot last. Having placed himself in the first sphere of Plebian tyrants, he has afready proved to the most short-sighted, that wine and opium are not the only causes of his intexication, but that absolute power has produced in his head the same effect as in that of the fisherman Masaneillo. But, who is this fellow? The theological, sophistical, mpirical state-quack, Can-osa.

From the Freeman's Journal.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, to a minister of a church in the south part of New-Jersey, which has been recent-Ir discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfeerly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

" Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

DEAR SIR-I received your kind favor of the 2d inst. and ain glad to hear that you increase in strength-1 hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and Let me know whether

"I have only been here one week you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you Poles are at the point of revolt, and, mention. I wish it could have been of more serious service to you : but, if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person, that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all Private advices from the north of of a family. For my own part, when freedom has been publicly manifested I not look upon myself as conferring fafors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to nity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God. who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. These kindnesses from men. I can therefore, only return to their fellow-men; and I can, only show my gratitude to God by a a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren, for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less, to our Creater-

" You will see, in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He total for giving a drought of cold water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven, for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit: how much more so the happiness of heaven? For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the fully to expect it, or myself in submitting to the disposal of therto proserve I and blessed me, and in whose fatherly good was I man well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the all ction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my be-

" The faith von mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man. but I wish it were more productive of good works then I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holy-day keeping. sermon-hearing or reading; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the

"The wor-hip of God is a duty-the hearing and reading may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praving, as too many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it ne-

"Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work: the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite, and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted; when those who cry, Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good, that they need not hear him for improvement, but now a-days we have scarcely a little person that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach, to sit under his petty ministration, and that whoever omits this offends Gud-1 wish to such more humility, and to you, health & firmness. Being your friend and servant,

" BENJ. FRANKLIN."

CHARACTER OF WM. PENN.

From Duponccau's oration, delivered before the American Philosophical Society, on the 6th June tast.

"WILLIAM PENN stands the first among the law-givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare him with Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth?-What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedamon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But we see our William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down perceably with his followers in the midst of savage dations whose only occupation was shedding he blood of their fellow men, disurning them by his justice, and teaching the n, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their to nahawks in his presence, so deep that man shall never be able to find them again .-see them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannock extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and mo n shall endure. See him then with his companions establishing his com nonwealth on the sole basis of religion, morality, and universal love, and adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

"Here was a spectacle for the petentates of the earth to look upon, an example for them to imitate. But the potentates of the earth did not see, or if they saw, they turned away their eyes from the sight; they did not hear, or if they heard, they shut their ears against the voice which called out to them fron the wilderness.

Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Di-

"The character of Wm. Penn alone sheds a never fading lustre upon our history. No other state in this union can boast of such an illustrious founder; none began their social career under auspices so honorable to humanity. Every trait of the life of that great man, every fact and anecdote of those golden times, will be sought for by our descendants with avidiry, and will fornish many an interesting subject for the fancy of the novelist, and the enthusiasm of the poet."

THE WORM.

" Out-venoms all the worms of Nile."

Who has not heard of the rutlesnake or connerhead? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the flords of the creation recoil: but there is a species of worm, found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venum of the rattle-snake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this 'foe to human kind' is the object of the present communication. This worm varies much in size; it is frequently an inch through-but as it is rarely seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured—it is of a dull lead color, and generally lives near a spring, or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never mole-ts; they avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Pera to shun the deadly Cova.

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our citizens. I have therefore had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy speciator of the effects produced by the sabtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size, and obstructs his atterance, and delicinm of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his madness, he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury-in a word he exhibits, to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the posom of a savage, and such is the spell in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity occasioned by one bite. than he seeks out this destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

I have seen a good old father, his locks white as snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turued away. for I knew the fond hope that this son would be the staff of his declining years,' had supported him thro' many

Youths of America, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the worm of the still!

mer many me me me many me me me me me 2 1-2 CENTS REWARD.

WILL give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me in Surry County, N. C, a certain bound boy by the name of PETER SPENCE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. The above boy was bound to me by the County Court, and absconded about the 23d of April last. I therefore forwarn all persons from harboring or trading with said boy under penalty of the law-

JOHN SPENCER. June 1st, 1821.

TAKEN UP

ND committed to the Jail of Hertford County, on the 21st July, a negro man named HARDY, about 21 years old, was purchased of Whitmell Stellings, of Gates County, by G. L. Rackstraw. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. B. WYNNS, Shff. Hardy is 5 feet 7 inches high, slim and very black; does not know who is his master, or where he lives. I think Rackstraw lives in Georgia. Aug. 16, 1821.

G. M. SMITH, for

FAMILY MEDICINES.

To be had at J. Gale's Store Tincturen thek do Rhubarb

Cheltennam Chalvheate Salts Epsoin an l Glauber Ague and Fever Drops Elixir of Health Vegetable Veryous Carlial Hamilton's El xir, for Coughs, &c. Antibilione Pills

Charcoal Tooth-Powder Hamilton's Restorative Drops Essence and Extract of Mustar

Worm Lozenges Bateman's Broos Stoughton's Bitters, &c.

> August 23. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Randolph county. PERHIS DAY Alexander Albright personally appeared before me the subscribing Justice of the Peace for and in said country and made outh that he has lost or misland

Note of Hand drawn upon Philip Keine of Guilfird county, payable to himself, dated the 30th of January, A. D. 1821, due thirty. one months after date, to the amount of one hundred and seven or eight dollars, as well as he can recollect, and that he has neither traded nor in any otherwise received any va. lue for the same. Sworn to an I subscribed this 4th day of August, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. ALLBRIGHT. Witness J Long, jr.

All persons are therefore fprewarned from trading for the above Note, no transfer has ing been made of it. August 21.

LOST.

BOUT the 28th of July last, A BLACK POCKET BOOK, containing the follow. ing papers, with \$15 77 1-2 cents

One Note on John Rivers of \$40, due 25th December, 1819. One on Elias Albright for \$30, due let of May, 1821 One on John Ferrel for \$109 75, due Dec. 25, 1820. One on Andrew Sherer for \$46 60, due 8th Sent. 1820. One on George Shother for \$35 3, due 8 h Sept. 1820; and one on Israc Sharp for \$1 50 cents, due 1817-(date not recollect. eil A number of receipts not recollected.

I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers, or from paying the same to any other person but myself. There were other papers in the Pooket

Book not recollected. GEORGE HUFF AN.

Aug. 15, 1921

Transylvania University. MEDICAL LECTURES.

TE Medical Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Mm. day in November next, and expire the first week in March following.

The faculty have the pleasure to inform the public, that their agent Dr. Caldwell, now absent for the purpose of purchasing additions to the Medical Library, Anatomical preparations, and Chemical apparatus, has shipped for the United States most of his purchases which are expected to reach here in the mouth of August. and the remainder will be brought out by piniself in October. Large and commiflious apartments separate from the College Edifice are engaged and fitted up for

The following courses of lectures will

B. W. DUDLEY, M. D. on Anatom

and Surgery. CHAS. CALDWELL, M. D. on the Institutes of Medicine & Materia Medica. SAML. BROWN, M. D. on the Theyry and Practice of Medicine

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D. on Obstetric, and diseases of women and chil-

JAS. BLYTHE, D. D. on Chemistry. By order of the Faculty.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Dean. Lexington, July 30th 1821.

A NEGRO MAN COMMITTED. ON Saturday night last, a negro man was taken up here by the City Watch and lodged in Jail. He appears to be about 22 years of age, of a middle size.-Says his name is DICK, and that he belongs to John Peacock, but gives no intelligible account of the residence of his master, who, he says, lately purchased him from Mr. M'Eacharn, of Robeson county.

he appears to give a confused account of himself and his owner. The owner of this Negro, on proving him to be his property, and paying the

in this State. All which may be false, as

expences incurred by his confinencent, may nave him restored. JOHN DUNN, Jailor.

Raleigh, Aug. 20. 44ti

\$60 REWARD.

LOPED from the substribers, in Wilker decounty, Georgia, near Mallory'sville, on the 28th May last, three negro fellows -Namely, SAM, sometimes called Sam Winters, about 27 years of age, dark complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high: inclined to be brown shouldered, has a look down when spoken to. and appears to be upon the grinning order he wore away, a black cloth when speaking, he wor coat, black fur hat, &c.

SAM, sometimes called Johns, about 21 years of age, dark complexion, 6 feet and a half inch high; he is a stout big boned fellow, with a scar on the left side of his head, wore away a blue cloth coat, a black fur hat,

AMBROSE, about 20 years age, complexion pretty black, 5 feet 3 inches high, heavy made, has a down look a fine scar under one eye It is possible they may or have undertaken to go northwardly, as the two Sams was brought from Virginia, last fall, one from Jelferson county, the other from Stafford county.

The above reward will be paid to any per son who may secure said negmes, so that we get them again, or twenty dollars for each one so secured and reclaimed. Information forwarded to either of the subscribers, near Mallory'sville, will be thankfully received and attended to.

PHILLIP ORR, PETER STOVALL 444-41

July 22. STATE BANK SITARES. OR sale, Ten Shares of the State Bank of North-Carolina.

Apply at J. Goles's Office. June 21,