

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Herald, from Liverpool, we have received our regular London files and lists, to the 18th August. War had not been declared between Russia and Turkey; and the latest and most authentic advices make it highly probable that no war will ensue. It is true, the interrupted good understanding between these two powers had not been restored;—But in the negotiation the Emperor Alexander had delivered an Ultimatum so moderate and specific, that the Turkish Sultan must be a madman to reject it. The merchants in Odessa, the principal Russian port in the Black Sea, say positively that there will be no war between Russia and Turkey. The columns of the British papers are almost exclusively devoted to three national objects;—namely, the voyage of the King to Ireland, and his reception there.—The funeral obsequies of the British Queen; and the examination of witnesses before a jury of inquest on the bodies of two persons killed by the King's Guards during the Queen's funeral procession. The King's public entry into Dublin was the most brilliant pageant ever witnessed there. A splendid procession having arrived at the Park, the King entered an open carriage drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his grooms, attended by a numerous train of footmen in magnificent livery; he was dressed in a full military uniform decorated with the order and ribbon of St. Patrick. On his left arm he wore a sash. The Dublin Post occupies several columns with a description of the parade through the city. The Duke of Cambridge has notified the people of Hanover, that the King will remain in Dublin till the 29th of August, be in London on the 4th of September, and set out on the 10th of September, for Germany, to visit his Hanoverian subjects. He will proceed by the way of Brussels and Frankfurt. No other part of Europe affords any subject of interest here.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, TURKEY.

Views of Alexander and Francis as to the troubles in Greece.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

As respects the disposition and final views of the Emperors Alexander and Francis, the Greeks have neither to apprehend or to hope any thing from them in their present condition, nor indeed in the next two or three stages of the conflict. The policy of the Emperor Alexander is this:—In conformity with the political relations of Russia, as adopted by the Empress Catharine, he considers the Greek portion of the Turkish Empire as a field of aggrandizement for Russia, and that sooner or later Walachia, Moldavia, Rometia, &c. as far as the coast of the Euxine, will become a part of the Russian empire. He looks to this with as much certainty and jealousy as Henry VIII. and Elizabeth of England ever looked to the kingdom of Scotland, or Edward I. to Wales, at a period when these kingdoms were severed from G. Britain. The Russians are, by religion and contiguity, the natural head of the Greek nation. With these relations, it is not to be expected that the Emperor Alexander would so far favor a Greek insurrection as to assist in founding an independent Greek empire; but it is to be expected, and the event will justify this expectation, that he will permit them to facilitate his own ultimate purposes, by fighting the two or three first battles with their Turkish masters, and thus loosening the hold by which they are bound to that empire.

With some difference in degree, the feelings of the Emperor of Austria are the same with those of the Emperor Alexander. As the Emperor Alexander is looking for the body of the Greek provinces, the Emperor Francis is looking for some of the members, and more particularly for those districts and towns higher up on the Danube, and adjoining his own territories. He, therefore, is equally indisposed to any thing like a fortunate issue in the contest of independence. Add to this his known apprehension of the common spirit of reform, now so generally current through Europe, and the necessary conclusion will be that he (the Emperor Francis) is the most determined enemy to the present contest. He will probably avail himself of the opportunity to negotiate with the Turks, and obtain some portion of Walachia and Moldavia as the price of his neutrality. But here the jealousy of Alexander will stand in the way. Between the evident policy and intentions of both, we anticipate a neutrality between these Emperors for some period of the contest; and then, possibly, a quarrel between them, upon the claim of Russia, under the name of protection to the emancipated

provinces. Under present appearances we are inclined to believe that such will be the result.

The very existence of the barbarous fabric of the Turkish empire, to this day, is a matter of curiosity and wonder. Turkey, says an eloquent writer, is a kingdom subsisting like the bush in Holy Writ, unscorched amidst flames. Its safety is derived, not from its own strength, but from the rival jealousy of its neighbors."

Proclamation of Ypsilanty.... We have been favored, by one of our friends and correspondents, with the following translation of a Proclamation of Demetrius Ypsilanty, the celebrated Greek Chieftain, published in the Paris papers in July last. It is written in true attic style.—N. Y. Journal.

Rejoice, ye friends of Greece! that noble country of valor and genius is raising up from its ruins. The Phenix, emblem of regeneration, hovers over the mountains of Epirus and Peloponessus.—With the spirit which animated her Themistocles & her Leonidas, her new hands are marching towards Thracia and Thessalia. Like the sacred battalion, they call for the enemy; but the enemy, degraded by superstition and struck with terror, thinks that the last day is come, and flies before them.

Rejoice then, men of learning, friends of literature, of philosophy, justice and humanity; you have wept enough over our sorrows; but do not remain cold-hearted spectators of our struggle for independence and liberty; for we are fighting in the holy war of innocence, against tyranny.—of religion against fanaticism—of law against violence—of light against darkness. Oh, admirers of our ancestors! assist then their children, and do not suffer them to beg what they are entitled to expect from your wisdom. At least enlighten us with your advice.—become the defenders of our rights before Europe—before the world. Vindicate our cause, and shew to the christian powers what they will gain if they have for neighbours a people polished and illumined by the gospel, in the room of ferocious hordes of fanatics and murderers. Oh if the only result of our holy insurrection, was the expulsion from the continent of Europe, of pestilence and Mahometanism, we should have deserved well of mankind. Eloquent orators, able writers, our friends, and Greece in freedom will number you among her beloved children; and engrave your names with those of her defenders on the pillars of the temple of immortality.

Signed, DEMETRIUS YPSILANTY. Odessa, April 1, 1821."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Baltimore, Sept. 25.

By the schr. Orestes, arrived here yesterday in 11 days from Havana, we learn that a Spanish Corvette from La Vera Cruz had arrived the day before the Orestes sailed, bringing accounts of an Armistice having been agreed upon between the Patriots and Royalists, for three months, to extend over all Mexico. The latter had free access to the towns.

FROM MONTE VIDEO.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Norfolk Herald, dated "Monte Video, June 9, 1821.

Buenos Ayres has been in an unsettled state, owing to an expected invasion by Carera with some Indians, and Ramirez with troops which had separated themselves from Artigas's command. The government then gave the English their choice, either to take up arms, pay \$60,000, or leave the city, which last they were on the eve of doing, but came to some adjustment of the matter. Since then Ramirez and the Governor of Santa Fe, Lopez, came to an engagement, in which the former was driven back with about 500 men left. The Buenos Ayreans had sent out some forces to meet him before, and, it is said, had some skirmishing, but, there is no doubt of his being defeated by the Governor.

Ramirez has been considered favorable to the designs of the Portuguese; but just at the time he was expected to have had Buenos Ayres at his mercy, two frigates reached here from Rio Janeiro, where there had been some bloodshed about constitutional matters. The King had sailed for Europe, and accounts have reached us that a Revolution has been effected at Rio Grande.

The present Governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, is very energetic, and severe in punishing malefactors. He has caused many to be shot.—Pueyrredon is said to have gone there from this. The present government is slated to be on a more stable footing than any that has lately existed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SIR,—The address of Gen. Jones to the Legislature of North Carolina, on his resignation, which first appeared in your paper, has been extensively republished throughout the United States, and for the most part with marks of approbation. In two or three of our principal cities, the sentiments contained in it have been the subject of a discussion, the result of which must

be the establishment of truth, and as I believe, of a new truth. The subject, from its importance, merits a full and candid exposition; and as presenting it in a strong, and in some respects new, point of view, I beg leave to offer your readers the editorial remarks which preceded the address in a Charleston paper of May last. I am, &c.

HOWARD.

The annexed observations are remarkable for their truth and good sense. The conclusions of the writer as to the injury to public morals and the loss to the productive labor of the country from our militia system, are verified by the experience of every person, who has directed his reflections to the subject. The Volunteer Companies especially, which are among the fruits of this system, we have long been convinced are nurseries of vice. We have no wish to see the objects of honorable ambition lessened to the youth of our country. But the spirit by which they are animated in wishing to command in the Militia, has its source, in too many instances, in a puerile vanity—in a desire to display their persons in military trappings, and in an ostentation for exhibiting themselves to the public gaze. It is a hundred chances to one but by the time the commission is thrown up, the officer's morals are corrupted, his finances wasted, and his time entirely mispent. He is no better officer, when his military career is run, but an infinitely worse citizen.

Yet the evil is not confined to those who command; it spreads and infects the subalterns and the members of the corps, excepting only the few who possess well balanced and properly disciplined minds. Parents have reason to dread, therefore, the entrance of their sons into these associations. The frequent parades & meetings necessarily induce the wish to gratify social inclinations—the opportunities for the indulgence are too inviting to be last upon unrestrained and vivacious temperaments. When all are youth who meet for social enjoyment so frequently, there can exist no checks to the exuberance of the spirits and the fever of the blood. The habits of dissipation, in drinking, which are acquired in the youth, adhere forever after to the man. Domestic enjoyments are frequently sacrificed, and in fact, society is the loser, in every view, by this mode of forming soldiers. We appeal to the candor of every dispassionate observer, if such are not the fruits of those frequent parades and meetings that constitute a part of our militia system.

We have not spoken of the loss of time—of the deduction from the profitable industry of the country, for which there is no compensation. A certain sacrifice of personal ease and comfort, for time or of labor, is the price we must pay for certain ends of advantage to society in which we are all interested. But the results obtained should bear some proportion to the sacrifice made. Now, is this the case with regard to our militia system? Does it even admit of such improvement as will compensate for the loss of time, sometimes of health, and frequently of morals, by which it is inevitably accompanied? We do not know which can be considered worse, the scenes of riot and coarse debauchery that take place on muster days in the country, or the more refined dissipation that distinguishes the vigils of our city youth, whose professed bond of association is improvement in military skill. The question may, perhaps, be put, will you leave the youth of the country unversed in military science and discipline, and put off the day of preparation until the moment of active hostilities? Now, until it can be proved that monthly parades teach discipline to soldiers and skill to officers in a season of peace (which is one of languor and indifference to the whole matter of military improvement) we must persist in the conclusion that a month or two in a period of war (which is one of patriotic ardor and high military excitement) will accomplish more with regard to militia than years of peace. Why then is the citizen harrassed for no useful end? Why are the opportunities so frequently afforded for debauching the morals of our youth? Why is there so large a deduction from the profitable labor, and of course the wealth, of the country, without any equivalent? These are points that demand the serious attention of those who have the time and capacity to devote to their illustration."

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of JONES & GILLET, was dissolved on the 5th of September, by mutual consent. Each will hereafter do business on his own account. All persons indebted to the concern, are desired to settle their accounts by note or payment, immediately.

CALVIN JONES, BEZALEEL GILLET. Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1821. 50—3t

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published in a few days, A FINAL REPLY

TO the numerous slanders circulated by Nath'l Chapman, M.D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; by GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON.

An hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbor, but through knowledge shall the just be delivered." Proverbs, chap. 11, v. 9. Sept. 27, 1821. 50—3w

STRAYED

FROM a Plantation in the vicinity of Raleigh, a few days ago, a YOKE of STEERS, about 9 or 10 years old; one of them entirely red, the other red with a white back and legs. These Steers were brought from Bertie county, and may be on their way thither. Information will be gladly received of these Steers at J. Gale's Store, in Raleigh. Oct. 2, 1821.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, SECOND CLASS.

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER. TO BE DRAWN IN A FEW WEEKS.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 15,000 Dollars.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. 1 Prize of \$15,000, 1 do. 8,000, 1 do. 5,000, 3 do. 2,000, 5 do. 1,000, 10 do. 500, 14 do. 100, 5000 do. 6.

15,080 Tickets. Prizes all floating and to be drawn in 15 days.

TICKETS Six Dollars, and Shares in proportion; but will shortly advance to Seven, For sale at

G. & R. WAITES' TRULY FORTUNATE OFFICE, South-West corner of Chesnut & Third Streets,

Who have purchased the whole of the above splendid Scheme, and who sold and instantly paid all the Prizes in the First Class of the above Lottery, and who have sold and paid Prizes amounting to SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

All Prizes in the above Lottery paid in Gold, as soon as demanded.

Orders inclosing the Cash, (post paid,) will be promptly attended to.

TICKETS IN THE CYCLOPEDIA LOTTERY, Now drawing, for sale at \$14 as above. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1821. 50-3t

WADESBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS ROBERT L. EDMONDS, assisted by Miss HASKINS, from New-York, proposes to open a Female Boarding School, on the 1st day of January next, in Wadesborough, Anson county, N. C. Eight years devoted to the instruction of young ladies, has, she hopes, qualified her for this arduous task. In regard to the situation there is none, probably, in the State better adapted for an Institution of this kind. It has long proved to be very healthy, and in a School containing more than 100 pupils, for the last two years, not more than three cases of fever have occurred; the sequestered situation of her dwelling will, in a great measure, secure her pupils from the temptations to culpable expense, from too frequent parties of pleasure, and other irregularities of conduct, which large towns and cities, unavoidably present. In the prosecution of this design, her chief object will be to bestow a useful education, by so regulating the hearts, dispositions and characters of her pupils, as to prepare them for the discharge of the arduous duties which necessarily devolve on every Mistress of a family, particularly in the Southern States.

The course of education will embrace READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY BY THE USE OF THE GLOBES AND MAPS, BELLES LETTRES, CHEMISTRY, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY, COMPOSITION, MYTHOLOGY, ASTRONOMY, THE LATIN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK, &c. One general charge of 130 Dollars per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and always in advance, will include all the above branches, together with every article of board, medical aid and medicine. Music and Painting will constitute a separate charge. Mrs. E. is at present furnished with Maps and Globes equal to any in the United States. Mr Edmonds will inspect the School daily, and deliver Lectures to the young Ladies on Geography, Astronomy and Philosophy, three times a week. The Pupils will have an opportunity of attending Divine Service regularly on the Sabbath. Young Ladies will be treated with parental tenderness and care. The school will be limited to 30 boarders, and ten day scholars. There will be a public Examination semi-annually, and a vacation during the month of December.

Mrs. E. will thank those, who may be desirous of embracing this proposal, to communicate their intention as soon as practicable, by letter, to Robert L. Edmonds, A. M. Wadesborough, N. C. The School will not be attempted with less than 20 pupils; but as soon as that number of applications are made, public notice will be given in the Charleston papers, Raleigh Register, Georgia Advertiser and Pee Dee Gazette.

Books and Stationary will be furnished at the New-York prices.

REFERENCES.

- Rev. ROBERT S. SYMMES, D. D. } Charleston, (S. C.)
ANDREW FOWLER, A. M. }
MOSES SANDERS, Esq. } Darlington, (S. C.)
PLEASANT H. MAY, Esq. } Statesburg, (S. C.)
AUGUSTUS LONGSTREET, Esq. } Greensborough, (Ga.)
JOSEPH PICKETT, Esq. } Wadesborough, (N. C.)

Table with columns for subjects (Drawing and Painting, Music, Ornamental, Plain, Astronomy, Mythology, Philosophy, Latin, French, Composition, Chemistry, Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, Ancient and Modern History, Geography by the use of Globes and Maps, Grammar and Parsing, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading, Spelling) and days of the week (MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY).

CASTINGS AND SPIKE NAILS.

JOHN DIFENDERFER, No. 65, McELEN'S WHARF—Baltimore. Acquaints his friends and customers that he has now on hand, and regularly keeps a full and general assortment of CASTINGS, consisting of Pots from 1 to 17 Gallons, 20, 35 and 60 Gallons Kettles, Round Ovens, 6 sizes, Fire Dags, 4 do. Oval Ovens, 3 do. (variety) St. Jlets with and without covers—a great Cold Oven Tops, various sizes, Wheel Boxes, every size in use, Tea Kettles, Cider Mill Nuts. Stoves, Cabouses. Kettle, &c. &c. Which, for beauty of casting and quality of Metal, are superior to many, and inferior to none in the United States. Those whom he has not yet had the pleasure of supplying, are informed, that his prices are low, and terms liberal.

ALSO, 5500 lbs. superior wrought IRON SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 2 1/2—4—4 1/2—6—7—8 & 9 inch, which will be sold low, by the invoice, or in parcels to suit purchasers, October 4, 1821 50—3w

UNION HOTEL.

MRS JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragement she has received; and to express from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. Her House is large and convenient—her Table and Bar supplied with the best the market affords.—Her Stable is plentifully supplied with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c. &c.

Transient Customers and others will find their fare good, and their bills as low as at any other regular house in town.

Fifteen or Twenty MEMBERS of the approaching Legislature, can be accommodated with Rooms and Board on reasonable terms. Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1821. 49tf

Each Young Lady will be furnished with a Judgment Book, which will exhibit an account of her assiduity and conduct during the Session.

W. Well—V. W. Very Well—B. Very Badly—N. B. Very Badly—F. Tolerably—F. B. Best. Wadesborough, September 26, 1821. 50—rowll