

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Draper from Havre, we have received from our correspondent a file of Galvani's Paris Paper to 3d of May; the extracts from which, though not of later date, are still of interest.

Mykonos, an important island in the Levant, has been taken by the Greeks, after several hard fought battles, in which they were assisted by the troops of the Peloponnesus. A large sum of money sent by the Porte to Chourchid Pacha has been intercepted by the inhabitants of Longonic.

The Greeks appear on all sides to be gaining ground. The provisional government is removed from Argos, to Corinth, and has issued a declaration of Independence, and promulgated a new Constitution. Corinth is the centre and key of Greece.

The preparations for war between Russia and Turkey are still vigorously progressing. Europeans at Constantinople were gradually embarking.

At Constantinople an embargo has been laid on all Turkish vessels trading to the mouth of the Danube.

The Russian flotilla stationed in the Danube had sailed from Ismael, and is now at Reni, at the confluence of the Pruth and Danube. Russian Pontoon troops, transported by land, were daily arriving.

The Emperor Alexander was at the head quarters of the Imperial Guard at Minsk.

In Spain the Cortes has adopted the proposition to make commercial regulations with the *American Colonies*, "which had obtained their independence."

His Holiness the Pope was recruiting in health.—*N. F. Nat. Adv.*

FROM CHINA.

The differences existing between the Chinese and English do not appear to have been adjusted, as has been stated on the authority of a letter recently published. The result of the misunderstanding will probably be favorable, in a pecuniary point of view, to the American vessels in that quarter.

Captain Harmon, of the *Dorothea*, arrived at Philadelphia from Canton, states that the British frigate *Topaz*, which caused the suspension of the trade, had sailed for Penang, the station of the Admiral. Capt. H. understood it was the intention of the Company to sail in a short time for Singapore, if the affair was not previously arranged, it growing too late for them to remain longer. The officer from whom this intelligence was obtained was particularly anxious to know if he could not get some of his own property shipped on board American ships at Whampoa, to be transferred to his ships at Chumpee. He stated it, as the general opinion throughout the fleet, that hardly a probability existed of an adjustment of differences this season. Large amounts of property are in the hands of the Chinese merchants, which the English owners were desirous to ship on board of American vessels, to convey to the Company's ships below.

The above intelligence is confirmed by Capt. Hill, of the ship *Packet*, recently arrived at Boston. He sailed from Whampoa on the 8th of February, and states that all measures that had been taken for a reconciliation had failed. Captain Hill is of opinion that the Governor will eventually yield to the only condition proposed by the English, by which the fleet would consent to return to Canton.—*N. York American.*

FROM MEXICO.

Philadelphia, June 19.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner *Highlander*, Captain Gibson, from the port of Alvarado, from which place she sailed on the 28th May; and brings official intelligence from the city of Mexico, to the 25th of the same month—on which day the Mexican Congress assembled in that city, and declared *Don Augustine Yturvide* chief of that government, with the title of Emperor. We have received a copy of the Proclamation issued on the occasion published at Mexico.

It appears by the advices through this channel, that, on the receipt of the intelligence from Spain, by the Governor of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, that the treaty entered into by the Viceroy O'Donohu with General Yturvide, at Cordova, having been declared null and void, that the Congress of Mexico resolved that every prospect of amicable accommodation being at an end determined to proclaim total separation and independence of Spain; and to select a chief of their own country, and *Yturvide* was nominated.

The royal general Davilla, at St. Juan d'Ulloa, had, prior to this act,

declared war against the independents, and had issued orders to all the Europeans, particularly the troops that had capitulated, to take up arms in support of the royal authority. In several of the provinces these orders were obeyed, and some partial insurrections followed, but in every instance the Independents triumphed, and general tranquility was established.

Colonel *Bradburn*, in the service of Mexico, who is the bearer of despatches, brings official information, that a minister will shortly leave Mexico for the United States, and in case of any delay, that Colonel *Cortes*, now in this city, would be invested with full powers.

Information of the President's Message to Congress, recommending the acknowledgment of the Independence of Spanish America, had been received in Mexico on the 1st of May, by Col. *Bradburn*, who carried important despatches from Col. *Cortes*. The news was received with extraordinary rejoicings, illuminations, and salvos of artillery were ordered throughout the citadels and cities of Mexico.—*Aurora.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Extract of a letter, from a traveller, dated the 8th of the present month.

"I would give you an account of the sights I have seen on my excursion from home, if I were sufficiently master of the art of description. But I am so poor a hand at it that I shall not attempt it. There are one or two things, however, struck my attention, which I will report briefly to you; for the reflections excited, by the tour of only a few days along the sea-board of our vigorously growing country, would fill a volume.

"I have been at two Agricultural Exhibitions within this week, one in the neighborhood of Baltimore, the other in the vicinity of Philadelphia. These objects were new to me, and made a considerable impression on my mind.

"At the Baltimore Exhibition I found a great shew of Cattle and Horses, which, at Philadelphia as well as at Baltimore, formed the principal part of the Shew. I am no judge of live stock, but I saw enough to convince me that these Exhibitions, properly regulated, are calculated to produce important effects on the character of the agriculture of the country, and of course upon the character of those who pursue that branch of industry. The improvements in the breeds of animals which may be effected by care and attention, are scarcely to be realized by one who has been accustomed only to the common stock of them, and has never had his attention particularly directed to the points of excellence which distinguish the improved from the unimproved breeds. There were what are generally called fine bulls and cows brought in from the neighborhood, some of them from imported stock. But the superiority of a bull and two heifers imported by our enterprising friend Skinner, (the editor of the Farmer,) was so striking as to distance competition. For these three animals, Mr. Lloyd (the Senator from Maryland) who was present, and appears to be an intelligent and spirited gentleman farmer, gave the round sum of fifteen hundred dollars. This seems to be a good deal of money, but I heard it said that Mr. Skinner gains nothing by it when all expenses are paid, so valuable are these animals in England, where, I am informed, a fine bull has been sold as high as a thousand guineas, and a famous cow at half as much. I was glad to find Mr. S. lost nothing by his enterprise, and that there was liberality enough to appreciate the value of it. Indeed, it is easy to see that a spirit of emulation has arisen in regard to this object, in the state of Maryland, as it has elsewhere, and fortunately among those who are able to indulge it, which cannot fail to be attended with valuable consequences. You rarely meet with a collection of more respectable gentlemen than attended this meeting, who seemed to take as deep an interest in the object as I have ever seen men take in any worldly thing. The Implements of Agriculture exhibited were numerous and in great variety, though it appeared to me that few were disposed of by the makers. The sales, indeed, of any description, were of very limited amount. It appears to me that this annual or semi-annual meeting might be converted to the same use as the European fairs. But, whether or not, the benefits of competition are so great and obvious, that there can be no reason to apprehend that these exhibitions will not be annually continued. The next is to be held on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, some time in the next autumn.—

This decision in favor of the Eastern Shore was a victory achieved by Mr. Lloyd, after a debate of some duration between himself as principal on one side, and Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton on the other, assisted by several others, which transported me in imagination to the gallery of the Senate, on the floor of which debates have been held doubtless of more importance, but certainly not more animated.

"The Exhibition at Philadelphia was on a larger scale than that of Maryland. A greater number of cattle were exhibited, and a much larger number of persons attended. The citizens who interested themselves in the Exhibition, were, with a few exceptions, of a very different class from those who took the most active part in the Maryland Shew. A few were present, indeed, among whom I saw with pleasure the venerable Judge Peters, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Powell, and some others, who may well come under the description of gentlemen farmers—that is, of those who live upon their estates without personal labor; but the mass of the visitors were obviously the men who till the land with their own hands, and have a direct personal interest in all that relates to practical farming. Of this class I will particularly mention one, as a type of the whole, whom you have known in a different character. It was Jonathan Roberts, the late Senator from Pennsylvania, who drove himself down in his own wagon, and arrived on the ground, which is 17 miles from his residence, by 7 o'clock in the morning. Many gentlemen from other States, and strangers were present. There were, in the yard, at one time, for instance, five Senators of the United States; among whom was Mr. Gaillard, the acting President of the Senate, whom I was happy to find surprisingly recovered from his late alarming indisposition. I saw, too, the venerable Timothy

Pickering, whose labors in the field of agriculture entitle him to a respect which you have been accustomed to withhold from his political efforts. I got much instruction, as I think, from overhearing the observations of Mr. Jacques, a spirited agriculturist from the vicinity of Boston, and of Mr. Wright, an English farmer and breeder of stock, who is on a visit of observation to this country on those points. I could mention to you many other persons whom I saw, with whose names or character you are familiar; but no idea could be given to you of the extent and composition of the vast crowd of persons whom mere curiosity attracted to the ground. The number present was variously estimated at from five to forty thousand persons; and I really believe there were more than ten thousand persons. For the larger proportion of these, of course, the agricultural part of the Exhibition had faint attractions. They were from the City; and it was amusing enough to see the crowds, even of women and children, lining the dusty road, gasping under the oppressive influence of a vertical sun, or squeezing in among the motley groups about the taverns and booths. The truth is, however beneficial these exhibitions are to the country, I should doubt whether the cities, Philadelphia or Baltimore, benefit much by their vicinity. Like Races, or "trials of speed" as our eastern friends call them, they should be at some distance from either town or village, to ensure to them the unmixed advantages which may be expected from them.

"I had not the satisfaction to see the second day's exhibition, and of course did not hear the address of Judge Peters, who I suppose, may be considered the father of the Agricultural Associations in this country. It must be grateful to him to see the seed which he sowed in his youth now ripening to maturity, spreading over the whole land, and producing fair and goodly fruit. I omitted to mention, in the proper place, that I did hear the address of the President of the Maryland Society, (Mr. R. Smith, formerly Secretary of State,) which was entirely of a practical nature, illustrating the advantages of steaming food for cattle, and of system in the management of a dairy farm, such as is his, on which there are a hundred cows—concluding with a liberal invitation to all who desired to satisfy themselves on these points by personal observation, to visit his establishment in the vicinity of the city.

"I do not know whether the preceding sketches will be at all interesting to your readers; but, as you cannot well make room for the long "official" accounts of these matters, your readers will at least be informed, in this manner, that the Agricultural Exhibitions have lately been held in Maryland and Pennsylvania, conducted with much spirit, and very respectably attended."

The Steward's Hall, at the University of North-Carolina, together with the other Buildings, Garden and Lots of ground appertaining to it, will be rented for the remainder of the present year, and immediate possession given.—Apply to the Committee of appointment, in Raleigh. Raleigh, June 25, 1822.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from my service on the 30th of last month, an apprentice boy by the name of Robert Wilson, about 18 years of age. I forwarn all persons from harboring or trading with him, &c.

CHRISTOPHER HATT. Greensboro, N. C. June 20. 88 It

A COPPER STILL.

A good Still, of about 40 Gallons, with a Pewter Worm complete, which has been used but one Season, may be had on reasonable terms, on application to the Register Office. May 30.

PROPOSALS.

BY JOHN BRANNAN, of Washington City, for publishing by subscription, the Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States, during the war with Great-Britain, in the years 1812, 13, 14, 15: Interspersed with a few Letters of the British Officers, and some valuable Official Documents elucidating the History of that period.

THE Work will commence with the President's Message to Congress, June 1, 1812, the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and the President's Proclamation announcing the Declaration of War. Then will follow, in succession, the Letters of our Officers, from the commencement to the Termination of the War; and conclude with the Treaty of Peace of December 24, 1814.

In gathering and collating those Letters for publication, the Editor's motive is, to preserve them to the rising and to future generations. He has frequently regretted, with his cotemporaries, the impracticability of obtaining access to the Letters of the Officers of our Revolution, and few men now living, it is presumed, have had the pleasure of perusing them all. The proposed publication will preserve, from a similar fate, the Official Letters of our Officers during the late War, and will furnish an opportunity to the young men of America, now advanced and advancing to manhood, of perusing them; they will there see their fathers, their brothers, their relations, and their friends, in their true colours.

The names of these valuable men who have shed their blood in the general defence, in whatsoever station, ought to be inscribed on the roll of fame, held up to general imitation, and handed down to posterity for their admiration. The highest honours are due to those whose bravery repelled the savage and the civilized foe, both by sea and land; whose undaunted valour and heroism was never excelled in the proudest days of the ancient republics. To the junior officers of the Army and Navy, this book will prove an excellent manual and model for imitation.

It is presumed the head of each family in the country will be gratified in possessing a copy of this work, not merely as a book of reference, but as a source of pleasure for recitation to their children at their fire-sides.

TERMS.

This work will be printed in one volume octavo, on a fine Medium paper, and Long Primer type, containing about 500 pages.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars neatly bound, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in boards, payable on delivery.

Any person becoming responsible for six copies, shall be entitled to the seventh gratis.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher, at the Book and Stationary Store of DAVIS & FORCE, Washington City; and by JOSEPH GALE & SON, Raleigh, N. C. 88

GREENSBORO ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the Second Monday of July next, under the care of the Rev. WILLIAM D. PAIRLEY in the Male, and Miss PAIRLEY in the Female Department.

LOTAN G. WATSON, Secretary to the Board of Trustees. Greensboro, N. C. June 21. 88 3t

Just Published.

At J. Gale's Store, in Raleigh,

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,

VOL. I. of Murphey's Reports of Cases argued & adjudged in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, from the year 1804 to the year 1810, inclusive.

Vol. II. (which will bring the Reports of the Supreme Court up to the commencement of the Law Repository) will be finished in the course of the present year. June 26.

GROCERIES.

5 Bbls. Double Albany Ale
10 Casks Whiskey
2 do. Cogniac Brandy
3 Bbls. Lump Sugar.

Just received and for sale by

WML WILLIAMS

June 13. 86 3t

CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, any person who (by contract) will build a MILL-DAM of Wood, across New-Hope Creek, near Prince's Bridge, in Chatham County.

Enquire of the Printers. June 17. 3187

ON THE 4th JULY

THE Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at the Shady Grove Academy, Warren county. The Declaration of Independence will be read and an appropriate Oration delivered by a Student of said Academy; and an Entertainment provided. To which the citizens are invited. June 17. 87 2w

HILLSBOROUGH

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THE subscriber having been appointed Principal of this Institution, respectfully solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians who wish to have their sons or wards prepared for the Freshman, Sophomore or Junior Classes in the University. The various branches of an English education will also be taught in this Academy. Of the system of studies, rates of tuition, rules of government, &c. printed statements will be furnished, on application to the subscriber. JOHN ROGERS. Hillsboro, N. C. June 25, 1822. 88-6t

The Fall Session will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November. J. R.

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a bright Mulatto Man named JERRY. He is about 24 years of age, near 6 feet high, a stout, bony fellow, thick red lips, dark red cheeks, freckled face, brown coarse hair, rather straight, stoop-shouldered, rocks as he walks, and has a very downcast look when addressed. He will be easily confounded if closely questioned. He had on a pair of homespun dark brown woolen and cotton pantaloons, an old cambric shirt, an old hat, and was bar-footed. It is possible he may have been flattered away, or have procured a pass as a free person, as he left me without any known cause or previous preparation. I have no knowledge of the course he will pursue. He may possibly change his name, and call himself Jerry Thomas, as one Thomas was supposed to be his father.

The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, or securing him in Jail so that I get him again. JOHN MADEN. Caswell, N. C. June 20. 88 5t

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1822.

Internal Improvement.—None of the absent members of the Board for Internal Improvement arriving, those in attendance adjourned on Saturday last, subject to the call of his Excellency the Governor.

Doubts having been expressed by some of the Navigation Companies as to the extent of meaning to be given to the act of last Session, which requires such Navigation Companies as expect assistance from the funds set apart by the Legislature to place the plan and direction of their Works under the Board for Internal Improvements, it may be well to state the understanding of the Commissioners who attended the late meeting on the subject. By the "plan of the Works" it is meant that the Board is to decide on the manner in which the Navigation of any River shall be effected, whether by improving the natural channel of the stream by Sluices, Locks, &c. or by Canals; and the extent to which such improvements shall be severally carried. The State Engineer to furnish Plans, Specifications and Estimates of all projected improvements before any Contract be entered into for carrying any such Work into operation. By "the direction of the several Works," it is understood, that the Board shall have the superintending and controlling power, particularly as respects the time and place at which the operations of the Companies shall be carried on—in respect to the progress of improvements—the application of the funds of the several Companies—and generally, the power to prevent abuses and collisions, arising from local interests, or any other cause injurious to the public good.

The power given by this act to the Board for Internal Improvements, is

extensive; but there is no doubt it will be exercised for the benefit of the several Companies alone; and had the power been earlier placed in the Board, and under the direction of the Engineer of the State, thousands of dollars would have been saved to Companies, which have been squandered in extravagant and useless projects.

Execution.—On the 14th inst. John Sampson, condemned at the last Superior Court of Cumberland, for the murder of Barwell Rouse, was executed on Hay-Mount, pursuant to his sentence.

The Governor of Tennessee has convened an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 22d of July, for the purpose of adjusting some difficulties respecting land claims and for taking into consideration the propriety of altering their Judicial System. The Governor states "that the Commissioners for the adjudication of the land claims, have reported that 1531 claims have been filed for examination; that they cannot decide correctly on them all within the time limited; and the law in their judgment, does not authorize them to decide to whom the priority of location of the warrants shall be given, and that great injustice may ensue if no certain rule be adopted on this point." The Governor mentions also, that he had made applications to two gentlemen to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Emmerson, both of whom had declined serving. He adds, that he believes the labours of the Judges are too great to be borne, and wishes the Legislature to act on the subject.

Samuel Bell is chosen to be a Senator of the United States, from the state of New-Hampshire, vice Mr. Morrill, whose term of service will expire on the 4th day of March next. Mr. B. was, at the time of his election, Governor of the State.

During the late session of the Legislature of Kentucky, a law was passed extending the prison bounds to the limits of the State. This is certainly the next thing to abolishing entirely, the system which authorizes corporal restraint for debt.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, that the members of the Legislature shall be paid from the State Treasury. Hitherto every town has been obliged to pay its own representatives; and in many cases, when there was no great party question to be agitated, many towns have voted not to send any representatives, in order to save the expense. One of the Boston papers states that two-thirds of the towns are unrepresented the present year.

Money Concerns at Boston.—DeGrand's Boston Weekly Report for Saturday last, under date of 1 o'clock on that day, repeats its preceding week's Report—"Cash is in great request at 12 per cent. per annum for the very best paper." Such a report for two weeks in succession, at the very focus of commercial credit, is astonishing. Three or four months ago, money was plentiful in Boston at 5 per cent. per annum; now it is in demand at 12 per centum! In another part of his paper, Mr. DeGrand says—"This has been a very anxious week. Money still very scarce, and no body willing to purchase beyond his immediate wants. Failures continuing. The money market has, however, a tendency to be better. Many people will find out that they have been more scared than hurt."

In consequence of the disagreement between the states of New-York and Connecticut respecting steam-boat intercourse, and the retaliatory law recently passed by the state of Connecticut, excluding the New-York Boats from the waters of Connecticut, the Steamboats now run direct from New-York to Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, leaving New-Haven and New London out of the line. The consequence is, that, as the route is now arranged, a traveller may leave New-York one day, and arrive in Boston the next day! The law givers of Connecticut would seem to have realized, on this occasion, the fable of the boy and the goose. In search of greater benefits, they have lost the advantages they already possessed. The travel thro' Connecticut was a source of some emolument to the State, which will be in a great measure lost, now she is thrown out of the line, as is technically said. We do not mean to be understood as giving any opinion on the merits of this controversy, adverse to Connecticut. On the contrary, we think it an inhospitable proceeding in the state of New-York, to say the least of it, to forbid Steamboats from other States from entering her waters. The time is probably not far distant when the services of that fickle agent, the wind, will be altogether dispensed with, in regard to