FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Aug. 19.

The ship Magnet, Capt. Mount, arrived here yesterday in 34 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 14th July, but brought nothing later from London than the 11th, or from Liverpool than the 12th.

Russia and Turkey.—In the London Courier of the 11th, there is a letter from Constantinople received at Lloyds, dated as far back as *June the* 10th, in which it is stated, that dispatches had been received from Odessa, "of a highly satisfactory nature," and that "the evacuation of the provinces is gradually taking place, and it is expected the Princes will be named soon after the Byram." A Vienna article, from the French papers, dated June 22d, adds, "We expect a declaration from the Emperor of Russia, by which he will entirely detach himself from the Greek cause." From the date of these articles it seems pretty evident that the pacific rumors which they contain, are a mere repetition of statements, which were made previous to the recent massacres of the Turks having come to the knowledge of the Russian cabinet. All accounts agree in stating that since these horrible occurrences had transpired, the views of Alexander had undergone an entire change as to the Greeks. In the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th July, (the latest paper received) it is stated that letters from Odessa positively affirm, "that Russia has *retracted* her demand that Wallachia and Moldavia should be entirely evacuated, in consequence of a representation made by the Divan, that if all the Ottoman troops were withdrawn, new insurrections would break out in those principalities. Advices from Bucharest, dated the 8th ult. contained in these journals, are confirmatory of the above intelligence. They state that not only has the retrograde march of the Turkish troops been stayed; but that the Raja Pacha had caused to be proclaimed in all public places that Wallachia should continue to be occupied by an armed force"

The Greeks.—The hostile fleets of Greece and Turkey are stated to have been in *statu quo* when the last advices came away. It was thought that the Captain Pacha was only waiting the arrival of a reinforcement from Egypt, to proceed in attacking the Greek islands, and reducing them to the same condition as Scio. We trust, however, that the presence of the patriot fleet, will be sufficient to prevent the carrying this sanguinary measure into effect. Dispatches had been received at Treiste from Sir Robert Maitland, giving an account of a battle of three days continuance, which had been fought between the Turks and Suliots, in which the followers of Mahomet were defeated with considerable loss. Six hundred Musselmen, among whom were 50 eminent Turks, were taken prisoners; and the ransom of the latter fixed at 500 purses. Such perseverance and bravery deserves a better fate than that which the "legitimates" of Europe seem disposed to assign to the Greek patriots.

France.—A new conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, has been discovered in France. The Moniteur reluctantly admits the fact, and has attempted to shew that the occurrences which had taken place were of a *trifling* nature. Among these we have the acknowledgment that the cry of *Vive l'Empereur* had been raised by a military officer, in which he was joined by a number of other officers, who hesitated not to unite with the division which he commanded. This was certainly no "trifling" matter.

Great-Britain.—In the British house of Lords the corn importation bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Weston's resolutions, relating to Agriculture, &c. were negatived in the House of Commons without a division. The 3d of August was fixed as the day for proroguing Parliament, when the King was to attend in person.

No abatement had taken place in the distresses which afflicted Ireland. Some had died of starvation, and the fever hospitals in certain districts, were bad. In one county, Mayo, 155,000 persons were soliciting public charity.

A new Prussian loan had been contracted in London of three millions and a half. The price of grain had risen considerable in the north of Europe. The vessels employed this season in the whale fishery had proved very successful.

The harvest in all parts of Great Britain promised to be of the most productive nature, and much earlier than usual. The wheat began to be cut on the 14th of July, and grain of all kinds was expected to be housed before the end of August.

The Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland have followed the example of the Bank of England in discounting notes at 4 per cent. One thousand pounds reward has been offered for the apprehension and delivering over to one of the Justices at Haddington, within one year from the 1st of July, the person of William Borthwick, late Cashier of the East Lothian Banking Company.

An article dated Stockholm, June 21st, says that by a royal ordinance all Swedish vessels are permitted to trade with the continent of South America; and to encourage this trade, the reduction of the import duties, which has hitherto been allowed only in certain cases, is extended to all articles of South American origin, imported into Sweden by Swedish ships.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Cuba, at Boston, in 36 days from Gibraltar, advices have been received from that place to the 14th ult

"The intelligence from Madrid is to July 4th. Disturbances of a serious aspect had taken place in Madrid. The populace had been fired upon by the king's guards, and in consequence had evinced a disposition to attack him in his palace; but, by the intervention of the Cortes, any more serious affray was prevented.

"On the following day, a report having prevailed that the guards would be disarmed, a large portion of them, 4000, marched out of Madrid, and bent their course towards a province, where the malcontents were reported to have gained some considerable successes. Most of their officers deserted them when this measure was resolved upon.

"Another account of the mutiny amongst the king's guards, states, that they had proceeded no further than to one of the king's palaces, in the vicinity of Madrid, where they had an interview with the king, who in vain endeavored to persuade them to return to Madrid.

"A private letter of the 5th ultimo mentions that some strange reports were abroad *that a Regency was talked of*, that an extraordinary Cortes would be convoked and that the king might be considered in a state of captivity. The same letter adds, that the accounts from the provinces were unfavorable, the malcontents increasing in strength, and in Catalonia represented as having large forces on foot.

"A plan has been laid before the Cortes for an entire new division of the kingdom of Portugal into circles, districts and parishes.

"Another account represents that 4 battalions of the guards, comprising about 1800 men, marched out of Madrid on the 1st, and on the 4th were at the Prado. Their object was to enforce the royal authority in Navarre, &c. The government had sent Gen. Morillo to prevail upon them to return and submit to the constituted authorities. He had made several offers to them to come back without success.

"The town council of Cadiz made known to the inhabitants on the 6th, that a committee had been appointed to inspect the fortifications of their island, in order to render that 'strong hold of liberty' impregnable under any circumstances.

MEMORIAL.

The Trustees of the University of North-Carolina have presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, a Memorial respecting the Escheated Lands, the right to which has been invested in the University. The memorial insists that North-Carolina retained the right of issuing military warrants, and that Tennessee is bound to perfect their titles without examination; that the Resolution of the last session, directing the Register not to issue Grants on any military warrants which have not been adjudicated by the Board of Commissioners, was improper, and hopes the Legislature will rescind it. The State of Tennessee it is insisted is "the mere agent of North-Carolina to perfect titles, and possess no discretionary powers on the subject," for the comity that exists between independent states forbids the presumption of fraud.

Knoxville Register.

We have received a copy of the above memorial, forwarded to us by a gentleman just from Tennessee. It was drawn up, he informs us, by Judge Murphey, who likewise made an argument, much admired, before the committee to whom the memorial was referred. The result is doubtful.—The state of the case, from a hasty perusal of the memorial, seems to be this: The Legislature of North Carolina, at their session in November, 1789, authorised their Senators in Congress to convey to the United States all the right, title, and claim which this State had to the sovereignty and territory of the lands now forming the state of Tennessee, upon certain conditions. One of these is, that such lands as were laid off, or which should be laid off, by the Legislature of North Carolina for the officers and soldiers of this state, should be secured to them and their heirs and assigns, respectively. On the 26th of February, 1790, the deed was executed conveying to the U. States the said territory. In the act of cession, N. Carolina reserved to herself the right of perfecting all titles to lands in the territory given for military services, or to lands upon which entries had been made agreeably to law. But in 1803 the Legislature of this state passed an act authorising Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to North-Carolina by the act of cession of 1789, expressly reserving, however, to North-Carolina exclusively *the right of issuing military warrants.* This act was ratified by Tennessee, and received the assent of Congress. This right of issuing warrants, the memorial contends, necessarily implies the exclusive right of judging and determining in what cases, and to whom, warrants should be issued; and that Tennessee is bound, by the compact, to perfect these titles. The Legislature of Tennessee, however, refuses to do this, until a Board of Commissioners, which it has appointed, shall have decided whether these warrants were properly issued or not, thus rendering the *right* of issuing warrants, reserved to N. Carolina, of no kind of effect whatever. Whether this conduct be not violating the obligations of contracts, we leave the public to judge. Tennessee, it appears to us, has laid herself under an obligation to perfect the titles of all land warrants issued by North Carolina, without examination; and although she may thus be exposed to fraud, yet she might safely, we should think, confide in the honor and good faith of North-Carolina, that no military warrants would be improperly issued.—"The comity which exists between independent states, forbids the presumption that the warrants," placed in the hands of the Trustees of our University, as the assignees of claims to which there are no heirs living, "were fraudulently or *mala fide* issued by North-Carolina.—*West. Carolinian.*

NORTH-CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that a certain Negro Man, named JIM, believed to be the property of David Stone, Esq. of Wake County, stands charged by the verdict of a Jury of Inquest, with the murder of a young Negro Man, named Burton, the property of Green Ligon, of said county, a minor, and that said negro Jim has made his escape;

Now, therefore, to the end that he may be brought to justice, the above Reward will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend and confine the said negro Jim in any Jail, so that he may be brought to trial for said offence: And I do moreover enjoin and command all Officers, Civil and Military, within this State, to apprehend and bring said negro Jim to justice.

Negro Jim is well known in this County and in Bertie, where he formerly lived; he is about five feet ten inches high, not very stoutly made, but is a negro of desperate character, and will probably resist all attempts to take him. He has a slit in his lower lip, one of his ears has been bitten off, and he wears his hair platted and turned up under his hat.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of July, Anno Domini, 1822.

SEAL

GAB'L HOLMES.

By the Governor,

WM. H. HARDIN, Private Sec'y.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Gates County.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, April Term, 1822.

Timothy Freman,
vs
Thomas Freman,
Job Winslow, and
Harman Hunle, Ex'rs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Freeman is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion, therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that unless the said Thomas Freeman shall appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Gates, at the Courthouse in Gates, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN V. SUMNER, C. M. E.

June 15, 1822. 89

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

AGREEABLY to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved December 29th, 1821, I shall proceed to sell a portion of the lands belonging to said State on the South-West side of the Tennessee River, as prescribed in the following sections of said act, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the Register of the Land Office, to attend on the first Monday in September next at the town of Princeton, in the county of Caldwell, and then and there, from day to day, (until completed,) expose to public sale to the highest bidder, the following sections of land, for ready money, under the restrictions herein prescribed, viz: The odd section of land in township one north, range four east of the meridian line; the odd sections of land in township one north, range one west of the meridian line; the odd sections in township one north, range three west of the meridian line; the odd section in township four north range, one east of the meridian line; the odd sections in township three north, range four east of the meridian line; the odd sections of townships three north, range two east of the meridian line; the odd sections of township three north, range one west of the meridian.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the odd sections in the following townships, shall also be exposed to sale, viz: In township one north, range two east of the meridian line, in the fractional township range seven west of the meridian line; in township two north, range four east of the meridian line; in fractional township two north, range six east of the meridian line; in township three north, range one east of the meridian line: *Provided,* that the Register shall not sell any portion of the sections authorised to be exposed to sale unless the same will bring at least one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; nor shall he sell such portions of any township which may be selected for the seats of justice for the counties which may be established west of the Tennessee river.

§ 3. The Register in making the sales shall not sell at the same time, a greater quantity than a quarter section, and if the same will not bring per acre, at least the sum designated by this act it shall be stricken off to the state, nor shall the Register sell more than the odd sections in two townships in each day.

The sections and townships will be sold in the order in which they are named.

Purchasers will pay the purchase money forthwith to the Cashier of the Branch of the Commonwealth's Bank at Princeton, and take his receipt, on the production of which to the subscriber, they will receive a certificate of sale, which, when offered at the Register's Office, will entitle the owner to a patent for the land purchased. Any purchaser who fails to pay the purchase money immediately, forfeits the sum of one hundred dollars.

Notes of the State and Commonwealth's Banks and their branches; Notes of the United States Bank and Branches, Gold and Silver, or the Notes of any specie paying Banks in the United States, will be received in payment.

If the land sold be recovered from the purchaser by a prior or better claim, the purchase money will be refunded.

The purchaser will be entitled to the immediate possession of the lands purchased, except so much thereof as may be actually improved and occupied by a settler. Actual settlers are entitled to the possession of their improvements, to firewood and timber for repairs for five years free from rent but may be removed by the purchaser paying for his improvements.

JOHN M. FOSTER.

Register of the Land Office.

Frankfort, March 25, 1822. 93—5w