

La Fayette, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that capital that if Greece is to form a part of the European system as an independent power, the Emperor, in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognizing a Prince given them by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves; but then it is affirmed that the English cabinet is of a different opinion.—*Con. Adv.*

FROM GIBRALTAR. Extract of a letter received, by an arrival at Philadelphia, dated Gibraltar, March 23. "We wrote you the 19th instant, and we have now only time to say that Flour is dull again, owing to the order for its admission into Cadiz having been suspended through some intrigues. We have besides had some rains, and large arrivals of wheat."

INVASION OF CUBA. To the politeness of Mr. Willie, the editor of the Price Current, the editors of the New Orleans Merchantile Advertiser of 20th April, are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated Alvarado, March 28, 1825. Dear Sir—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent you by the Cecil.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by way of checkmating the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa; 1300 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gunboats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Iguala, and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle, and was returning. A report is in circulation here to day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna which may be worth publishing. The independence of this Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION. The commanding General of the State of Yucatan, to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba. Soldiers!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will cooperate with you for its fulfillment. You will maintain at every hazard, the position you are to occupy until I can join you. Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the Island of Cuba. Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt, but that fifteen hundred men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

RALEIGH. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825. We are authorised to announce JOSIAH CRUDUP, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district (composed of the counties of Orange, Wake and Person) in the next Congress.

On Monday last, the following officers were elected by our County Court for the ensuing year: John Dunn, Esq. Sheriff. W. Clements, Esq. County Trustee. Mr. Thomas Myall, Coroner.

New Colonization Society.—At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Elizabeth City and its vicinity, held on the 2d instant, a Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society,

and entitled "The Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society," was formed, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Small Pox.—The Wilmington Recorder of the 11th instant contains the following notice: The Police of the Town of Wilmington have the pleasure to inform the public, that the gentleman who was attacked with the Small Pox, or Varioloid disease, not long since, has entirely recovered, and no other case having occurred, they flatter themselves, from present appearances, that none will.

E. B. DUDLEY, M. P. pro tem.

We learn, from the report published by the Board of Health of Monticello, Ga. on the 1st instant, that five cases of this dangerous disease have occurred in that town.

The Post Master General has advertised in the Washington papers, that proposals will be received at his office, in Washington City, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting in two-horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes, on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Ten.; to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe C. House, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville and Dandridge, Ten.

Another Paper.—Mr. Benjamin H. Talbot has issued proposals for publishing a weekly newspaper, at Wilmington, to be entitled "The North Carolina Reporter, and Wilmington Marine List." It is to be printed on a super royal sheet, at \$5 50 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

The following, received by the Editors of the National Intelligencer from their Liverpool correspondents, furnish the latest advices from the English markets: Liverpool, 1st April, 1825.

Easterly winds continue to prevail, and we are almost without any arrivals from foreign countries. Scarcely any cotton is received, and the market being without any fresh supply, very large purchases have been made on speculation, and prices have been exceedingly advanced. The speculators, however, have not been guided merely by the present state of the import, but have acted upon calculations which they have made as to the supply expected to be received, compared with the consumption of the country. In the early part of the week, the demand was very brisk, and about 40,000 bags were sold, establishing an advance of 1d per lb; yesterday the market was quite dull.

The following are the prices which were last obtained: Upland, ordinary old 13 3-4, new 13 1-4, middling fair 14 1-4, fair 15, good fair 15 3-4, good and fine 16 1-5 a 16 3-4. N. Orleans, ordinary 14 1-2, middling fair 15 1-4, fair 15 3-4, good fair 16 1-2, good and fine 17 1-8 1-2. Tenn. and Alabama 14 1-2 a 16 1-2. Sea Island 2s 3d a 3s 9d. Pernambuco 18 3-4 a 19 1-2. Egyptian 15 a 16 1-2.

Turpentine is at 9s 6d per cwt. Tar, Carolina, 15s a 16s 6d; Virginia, 17s a 17s 6d per bl. Rice, 17s 6d a 22s per cwt. Quercitron bark, New York, 11 a 13s; Philadelphia, 13s a 15s 6d per cwt. Barrel staves, £10 10s a £12 10s; hogshead, £14 a £17 per M.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received New York papers, which contain the following paragraphs, extracted from London and Liverpool papers, received at New York by the ship Acosta: London, April 5.—The sales of cotton last week were extensive; about 31,000 bales changed hands, of which 50% were bowds, at 13 1-2 to 16 1-2d; 12,000 Surats, 8 1-2 to 11d; Egyptian, 7s to 16 for old, and 16d for new. The demand continues animated up to this time.

Liverpool, April 2.—The demand for cotton has continued animated during the whole of the week. The whole business amounts to 42,700 bags. The sales comprise 17,722 bowds, at 12 1-8 to 16; 2,445 Orleans, 13 7-8 to 18; 2,125 Alabama, 13 1-2 a 16; and 158 sea islands. The imports have been 7,650 bags.

Gen. Lafayette arrived at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 18th ultimo; at which place he was received in a very splendid manner.

Fire.—At Petersburg, on the night of the 12th instant, a house used by Mr. Thomas Moss as a place for curing meat, and containing about 150,000 wt. of bacon, and several stables, smoke-houses, &c. were consumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary. The total loss estimated at 10,000 dollars.

Creek Indians.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Milledgeville, Ga. have made a presentment, in which they call the attention of the Court to the outrages lately committed by the Creek Indians, and advise that the necessary steps may be taken for bringing the perpetrators, and the Whites who are suspected of having instigated them, to punishment.

The following (from the Geo. Journal) contains the only particulars, respecting this tragical affair, which have been received since our last:

In our last publication we could do no more than merely announce the murder of Gen. McIntosh and the chief of the Coweta towns. The circumstances attending their death as they have been related to us, are tragical enough even for Indian taste. The Coweta chief and Chilly McIntosh were both at the house of the General. The hostile Indians surrounded it about two hours before day, set fire to it in several places and waited the result. Those within it were roused from their sleep by the smoke, and Gen. McIntosh came out first. As soon as he made his appearance the enemy fired upon him, and he fell pierced by about 40 bullets. Chilly seized the moment when they were reloading and fled. Etome Tustenugge next came out and fell under the fire of the enemy as Gen. McIntosh had previously fallen. They were both thrown back into the house and burnt up with it. Chilly was pursued closely, but he reached the river, plunged into it, and dived as far as he could. As he rose to get breath the enemy fired at him. He dived again, and finally reached the opposite bank unhurt.

It was the determination of the hostile party to murder every one who signed the late treaty. We have not heard of their success in any other case except that of Col. Hawkins. This chief has also fallen a victim to their cruelty. The others, it is hoped have made their escape.

These events have produced a deep sensation among the people of this state. The belief is pretty general that white men have been the instigators of these outrages, and the exasperation of the public mind against them is high. And so it ought to be: for in McIntosh we have lost a Chief who was the white man's friend. In the most trying times of the late war he stood firm on our side. He bore the commission of Brig. Gen. conferred on him by the government of the U. S. as a reward for his fidelity to our interests and his skill and courage in the field of battle. To this state his services were great, both in the field and in the council of his nation. We believe that had it not been for his exertions, Georgia would not now be in possession of a single foot of land west of the Ocmulgee river.

To his own nation his death is a loss as great as it is to us. Rising superior to what we generally see in the nature and character of the Indian, he saw clearly in what the true interests of his people consisted. He embraced with eagerness the proposal of the President of the United States to concentrate all the tribes now residing in the U. S. on lands west of the Mississippi, where more efficient measures might be adopted for their civilization, and was preparing to set out on a journey to the west to explore the country.—For his devotion to the true interest of his own people, and for his exertions in furthering the benevolent views of the President, a cruel and ignominious death has been his reward. And what makes this deed of higher importance to the U. S. it was done by the remnant of that part of the tribe, who, in the late war joined the standard of our enemy, and occasioned the expenditure of so much blood and treasure in the suppression and punishment of their enmities.

These outrages must and will be punished. Chilly McIntosh has gone to Washington City for the purpose of procuring redress. The president cannot refuse it, without wilfully violating a pledge solemnly given by the U. S. Commissioners and confirmed by the ratification of the treaty.

Earthquake in Barbary.—This country, it appears by a letter received at Philadelphia from our Consul at Algiers, has been visited by a violent and destructive earthquake. On the 2d March last, several severe shocks were felt at Algiers, and, on the same day, the town of Belida, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, was destroyed, together with nearly the whole of its population.

A hoghead of Tobacco, from Ohio, weighing 833 pounds, was recently sold at Baltimore at 40 dollars per hundred; and another hoghead, raised in Maryland, weighing 830 pounds, was sold at 30 dollars per hundred.

Military Academy.—In compliance with the regulations for the government of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. York, the President of the United States has in-

stituted the following gentlemen to attend at the said Academy in the early part of next month, for the purpose of witnessing the annual examination of the Cadets, and to report on the state and condition of the Institution: Hon. M. Dickerson, of N. Jersey. J. F. Barrett, of N. Hampshire. H. Van Dusen, of N. York. J. Forsyth, Georgia. Rev. Prof. F. Everett, Harvard College. Prof. Dewey, Williams College. George Bancroft, Esq. Maine. Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, Delaware. John S. Skinner, Esq. Maryland. Hugh Mercer, Esq. Virginia. Com. Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy. Rev. O. B. Brown, Washington City. Hon. Lewis Williams, N. Carolina. James Hamilton, Jr. S. Carolina.

A professor from the University of Virginia is to be invited also to attend the Examination.

Testimonials of Respect.—On the arrival of Mr. CALHOUN, the Vice President of the United States, in the district of Pendleton, S. C. a dinner was given to him by the citizens. The following were among the toasts drunk on the occasion: Our distinguished guest, the Vice President. The splendor of his political career has excited the applause of his enemies, and shed lustre on his native State, and endures to the nation.

The preceding toast having been drunk, the Vice President arose from his seat, and addressed the company as follows: Gentlemen—I would dissemble, were I not to confess how much I am gratified with your kind reception; for which permit me to make the only return in my power, by tendering you my most grateful acknowledgments.

It is not for me to speak of my public services, to which you have so generously alluded: I have now been fourteen years in the service of the Union; and during that long and may be added, eventful period, whether my conduct has been such as to sustain the principles of our government, and to advance the lasting interest and honor of the country, I freely submit to the decision of my fellow-citizens. I may, however, permit I trust without impropriety, that in every public act of my life, I have at least been governed by a disinterested and ardent attachment to our admirable system of government. Ever since I have been capable of reflecting on political subjects, I have been struck with the excellency of our system above all others, ancient or modern, and time and experience have only strengthened and confirmed my early impression.—I firmly believe, if its principles should be preserved in their original purity, and if the system should be administered with wisdom, it will not only elevate our country to a point of prosperity and greatness, exceeding all that ever existed, but through the force of our example, will diffuse its blessings as wide as are the limits of civilization and letters. To contribute to so great and happy a result, has been at all times my highest ambition, and I am consoled with the belief, from your approbation of my public conduct, that my efforts have not been altogether in vain. Believing, as I do, that our high destiny can be fulfilled only by extending and perfecting the system of education, and maintaining in their greater purity and vigor, the right of suffrage and the liberty of the press, by which the ascendancy of the people, (on which our admirable system of government exclusively rests) can only be preserved, I take the liberty of offering, in conclusion, as a sentiment— Education, Election and the Press.—The hope of freemen, and the dread of tyrants.

A dinner was given to Mr. CRAWFORD, by the citizens of Lexington, Ga. and its vicinity, on the 16th ultimo, at which Mr. Crawford gave the following toast: The present administration—let it be judged by its measures.

Truly unfortunate.—On the Monday night 2d inst. the scarcely completed and superior Mills of John Myers, located in this county, was by the diabolical hand of some midnight incendiary, set fire to and totally consumed.—This is the 2d set of Mills that this gentleman has lost by fire, and no doubt by the same hand, within a few months. A handsome reward of \$1000 is offered for information that will lead to the detection of this infamous wretch. Washington Recorder.

With much pleasure we learn from the Edenton Gazette, that the Rev'd Mr. M'Kinney, Agent of the American Colonization Society, is likely to succeed in his laudable endeavor to send beyond his most sanguine expectations. A number from this place, were induced to believe, and vast numbers from the county of Pasquotank, were very credibly informed, will embrace the very favorable opportunity of sending them of fixing their future residence on the coast of Africa, the land of their forefathers.

Thompson's Island.—The U. States store ship Decoy, arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's Island, Havana and Matanzas, (7 days from the latter), has brought home 16 invalids, all chronic cases and convalescent. The Post-Ship Steward and a Marine died on the passage. Lt. comdr M'Intosh is in command at Thompson's Island. The place still continued sickly.

A naval depot is to be immediately established at Pensacola, and several stores and vessels are to be removed from Thompson's Island and Newbern to that place. Pennington was the rendezvous for all the ships of