

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 13.—By the Florida, Capt. Tinkham, which arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool advices to the 15th, and London papers to the evening of the 13th of August, both inclusive.

As we feared, the pernicious and ill-judged speculations in Cotton had fair to leave the wrecks of many fortunes in their train. Another extensive house in Liverpool, connected with a house in this city, has failed; and, as other failures are anticipated, great consternation prevails in this city. A letter from Liverpool speaks of these failures as very distressing ones, and says that other houses must follow, unless the market is speedily relieved. A letter from the same place, published in the London Courier, appeals to the capitalists of the metropolis to step forward and stay the evil.

It is added however, that cotton must be higher, and that ere long, in spite of their utmost efforts.

The annual forthcoming report is now pretty accurately ascertained, and, taking the consumption at 12,000 bags per week, the quantity allowed on hand, we are not likely to have a stock at the end of the year, of more than 120,000 bags. Now, supposing the next crops to fail, a thing more than probable from the complexion of the advices both from the United States and Brazil, what would be the situation of the spinners? But this problem I leave them to solve at their leisure. In the mean time, I do not envy their feelings; they have much to answer for; they have inflicted the present distress, it might and ought to have been spared; and what adds to the sin, without any prejudice to their own interests. But so it is, and a day of retribution will come.

The debts of the first house that stopped payment in Liverpool in consequence of the cotton speculation, amount to upwards of 400,000 pounds sterling.

A journeyman baker in London has just gained, by lottery, the barony of Farkleschen, in the principality of Anapach, and is now in possession of 120,000 francs. The first use he made of his riches was to buy 70,000 loaves of rye bread, which he distributed to the poor, with a pot of beer to each.

GREECE.—It is with the most undiminished satisfaction that we are again enabled to announce, with much confidence, intelligence from Greece of the most joyous, nay glorious character. The dark cloud which lowered portentously over the Morea, has, we have reason to hope, been dispelled. The details of this intelligence will be found below. If true, the defeat of the Egyptians has been signal; and the success of the Greek arms elsewhere, must terminate this fourth and most formidable campaign. While indulging, however, in these expressions of exultation, we must still allow room for disappointment, as the Austrian Observer, of the 1st of August, contains an article, said to have been furnished by a person who visited the fleet of the Captain Pacha, which represents the Greeks to be on the verge of ruin, and treats the accounts, unfavorable to the Turks, which have been published, as being, for the most part, mere delusions.

The workmen employed in the extensive Cotton manufactories near Rouen, to the number of 7 or 800, have imitated their English brethren, and turned out for an increase of wages. They attacked the property of the manufacturer with sticks, staves, and muskets, and were not quelled till the military were called in. A battle then ensued, and several were killed, among them one soldier. This is the first "turn-out" that ever occurred in France. Other scenes of devastation have occurred in the Communes of Pavilly, Barentin, and Desville, by the workmen of the Cotton manufactories.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—The news of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, by France, is received with general satisfaction, both in France and England. The Courier says, in a political point of view, it is of great importance. "It has been thought that the French government was decidedly adverse to the principle involved in recognizing the independence of a revolted colony. This can no longer be suspected. That principle has now been sacrificed, and, we need scarcely add, in our opinion, most wisely sacrificed. It was, indeed, merely relinquishing a shadow; but still it is of good omen for the future. It removes one obstacle which has doubtless embarrassed France, in her discussions with Spain, upon the question of South America."

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid are to the 28th July. The necessity of having experienced officers in the corps which are going to America, has induced the Minister of War to employ a great number belonging to the ancient army, who have not yet undergone any sentence of purification.

It is said that a battalion of the 3d regiment of the Spanish Line has revolted at Saint Andre, in consequence of having received orders to embark for the Havana. They were disbanded, however, and compelled to embark.

THE GREEKS.—A correspondence from Gen. Roche is given in the Paris papers, dated from Napoli de Romani, the last letter being of the 28th of Jan. addressed to the society established in Paris in favor of the Greeks. Details

and given of the progress of the Egyptian army, of their having taken possession of Calamata and Tripolizza, and of the burning and barbarous devastations, which would reduce the Peloponnesus to a desert.

On the 25th of June, Ibrahim Pacha appeared before Napoli de Romanis, and began an attack at five in the morning, on an important out work, called the Mill, which was defended by Prince Ypsilanti, and a small body of Greeks, aided by the counsel and presence of General Roche. The Egyptian forces consisted of 5,600 infantry, and from 6 to 700 cavalry. In spite of the great inequality of numbers, the post was bravely maintained by the Greeks, and, after a resolute resistance against all the attacks of the barbarians, they succeeded, at eight in the evening, in driving away Ibrahim Pacha, with the loss of four hundred men. He directed his retreat by the road which led both to Tripolizza and Calamata, and it was expected the want of provisions would force him wholly to withdraw, while the Guerrillas were ordered to follow and harass his march in every possible way.

Several letters, dated Trieste, 25th July, give most important intelligence, and are, we hope, from circumstances, entitled to some credit. Two vessels had arrived from the Leyant with nearly similar reports respecting the successes of the Greeks; one of them had been spoken by an Austrian vessel off Cape Matapan, the other by a Greek cruiser. The captains had reported that the Greeks had been completely successful in the vicinity of Napoli de Romanis. Ibrahim Pacha had found his situation so critical, that he commenced a rapid retreat, but the Greek forces, having taken possession of all the passes, he was brought to action, and completely defeated; himself a prisoner, and brought to the capital severely wounded. Both accounts agree in this general outline. We are, however, sorry to state, that the Egyptian fleet had succeeded in throwing in reinforcements into Navarino. Between five and six thousand men are reported to have landed in the neighborhood of Navarino.

A letter from Leghorn of Aug. 1st, states that the same intelligence had been received there by an Austrian vessel from Constantinople.

The Neckar Gazette of the 8th of August, says, that on the 26th of June, they observed from the ramparts of Napoli de Romanis, a retrograde movement of the Egyptian army. Towards midnight the government received the news that Colocotroni had attacked the rear of the Egyptians and killed 300 men. On the 17th the enemy was already out of sight of the fortress; on the 20th it was that Ibrahim Pacha had sustained fresh losses near Tigen. Colocotroni was there at the head of 16,000 men. On the 24th, information was received that the Egyptians had sustained a new defeat at Floros, and that he was surrounded in the defiles, or that it will be difficult for him to get back to the coast of Messina. General Roche, who was sent to Greece by the Committee at Paris, to obtain information respecting the state of affairs, writes from Argos of the 2d July, that the Peloponnesus had risen in a mass, and that the Egyptian army was annihilated. Never was a popular movement more terrible and more just, for the life or death of a population of 400,000 souls was at stake.

Extract of a private letter of the 25th July, from Madrid.—"A great number of the Members of the Junta of Public Safety, as well as the Duke de L'Infantado, its President, have sent in their resignations, not that there is with us a disgust for places, but it has its origin in the irresistible force of the Ultras, who aim, by all imaginable means, to prevent the existence of a body, the creation of which had for its object the surveillance and destruction of their plots. These resignations seem to occupy the public attention very little, but the rumor of the return of the French troops into Spain, is generally spread. The Council of Castile has again solicited of the King to resolve upon some measures to put an end to the extensive emigration that prevails, and to call home those persons that have already emigrated. To effect this object, it proposes to put under sequestration, to the profit of the State, the property of those who do not comply with the wishes of the Government in this respect."

Paris, Aug. 11. Gen. Gregor McGregor, Cacique of Poyois, in Central America, has just granted a large tract of territory to a company about to establish a French colony on it. On the 5th of September next, the first expedition of colonists is to sail from Hayre. The country is to observe the laws & language of France, and an internal independent government.

The celebrated optician, Sfrayel, of Bale, has just finished an improved telescope, 64 feet long. It is said, that with the aid of this enormous instrument, several learned persons have been enabled to discover animated beings, roads, monuments, and temples in the moon.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool Aug. 15th. "Our Cotton market, at the beginning of last week, was thrown into a state of great alarm by the failure of two exten-

sive houses in the Charleston and Savannah trade, and whose stocks of Cotton are large. About 5000 bags, belonging to one of them, and pledged in the hands of Bookers, were immediately declared for sale by auction on the 12th. Out prices became quite nominal; but on the evening of the 10th, a purchase of 5000 bags on speculation made by one or two parties, infused more firmness into the market again. In this instance a decline of 1d per lb. had been submitted to; and there soon appeared to be many purchasers on the same terms—but some advance again was obliged to be given. The public sale of the 12th, was well attended and went off with spirit, the trade being the chief buyers. There was afterwards a pretty good demand, partly on speculation, and at the close of the week the depression in prices which had taken place in the early part of it was fully recovered. The total sales in the course of the week were 19,900 bags, of which 4000 Egyptian, 3500 Brazil, and 2500 American, were taken on speculation, and some further quantity has been taken on speculation not yet reported publicly. Our import amounted to 26,700 bags, of which 16,000 were from the United States, and a good many vessels have since come in, which swell our import list again for this week. These continued heavy arrivals tend much to keep down the market, while the necessities of many of the holders produce, at the same time too much disposition to sell, otherwise the present would have probably had more effect upon our price. We quote Uplands, 8 to 11 1/2d.

The demand for Rice has subsided during the last few days, but our stock is now small, and it is held at 17s a 22s per cwt. as in quality. Turpentine is saleable, but not at more than 11s per cwt. for good quality. Tar has advanced 16s to 17s per barrel. Tobacco rather flat at present, but holders are firm. The weather has been wet and broken for the most of the past week, but it has had no influence worth notice, on our grain market.

Aug. 16th. There was a fair demand for Cotton yesterday, about 3000 bags sold, half of which was taken on speculation by the same parties who bought before, and consisting chiefly of Am. Cotton. There is again a fair inquiry this morning.

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 23, 1825.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Hyle—David Gibbs, & John Pugh and John Bonner, c. Jones—Riden M'Daniel, s. J. N. Smith and Emanuel H. Simmons, c. Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, s. James Cox and Thomas Lassiter, c.

Ashe is the only county which remains to be heard from.

John H. Bryan, Esq. who was, at the late election, elected to represent the Newbern district in Congress, and, also, Craven county in the Senate of our State Legislature, has returned from Boston, (where he was at the time of the election,) and addressed a circular to his constituents, in which he consents to serve them in Congress.

Georgia and Creek Affairs.—Under this head, on our first page, will be found the reply of Major Andrews to the Reports recently made by the Georgia Commissioners to the Executive of their state.

We have no doubt that enough has already been published relative to this subject to surfeit the most of our readers; but, having given publicity to the Reports of the Commissioners, we deem it but an act of justice to give the Major's answer also.

The Narrative of John Yelley, which we copied last week from a Baltimore paper, turns out to be the fabrication of an impostor.

On the 10th inst. John Eccles, Esq. was elected Magistrate of Police of Fayetteville, in the place of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, resigned.

A parcel of Cotton, of the new crop, from Chatham county, was sold at Fayetteville, last week, for 13 cents; and a load, from Anson county, at 14 cents.

By the following extract from the sentence of the naval Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Ramage, it will be seen that that officer has been honorably acquitted:

"The Court is of opinion that no one of the specifications of either of the charges is proved, and the Court does, therefore pronounce and adjudge that the said Lieut. James Ramage is not guilty of any one of the said charges."

The Court is of opinion that these charges are utterly false, groundless, and malicious, and it does most honorably acquit the accused of having afforded even the slightest foundation for the

allegations with which he is charged, and seen so injuriously and maliciously distorted by the prosecutor."

Betsy Rudder, of Princess Anne county, Va. was tried, at the late term of the Superior Court of that county, for the murder of her father, (an account of which was published in this paper of the 5th ultimo,) and acquitted.

On the 17th ultimo, a public dinner was given to Gen. Gaines at Monticello, Georgia, which was attended by more than a hundred of the citizens. Gen. Gaines being called on for a toast, gave the following:

The People of Georgia.—The trust worthy repositories of their state and national sovereignty—their rights and interests will not fail to be respected by the United States, until wisdom and justice, and every other republican virtue shall be annihilated.—When I cease to be faithful to them, may I that moment cease to exist.

On the 4th of July last, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, gave, at his residence in the city of Mexico; a splendid dinner in honor of the day; which was attended by the citizens of the U. States at that place, and all the principal officers of the Mexican government, with the exception of the President, who was prevented by severe indisposition from attending.

Mr. Nelson, our late Minister to Spain, arrived at New-York a few days ago, and immediately proceeded on his way to Virginia, to join his family, from which he has been absent about two years and a half.

Mr. Anderson, Minister from our government to Colombia, left Philadelphia on the 14th instant for New-York, where he will shortly embark for Bogota.

About a thousand dogs have been killed in Philadelphia, during the past summer, by the police officers of that city.

Cool Weather.—There was ice at Quebec, Canada, on the 2d instant, of an eighth of an inch thick; and, on the 10th, frost on all the low grounds in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

On Gen. Lafayette's visit to the state of Mississippi, several of the uniformed companies of the 1st division of militia of that state voluntarily turned out to receive him with suitable honors. Not having been ordered out by the Major General, (Winston,) they conceived themselves at liberty to select their own officers on the occasion, and accordingly invited the Brigadier General (M'Comas) to take the command. His acceptance of the invitation being construed by Gen. Winston into a want of respect for himself, he caused him to be arrested and tried. He was acquitted, and the Major General refusing to announce, publicly, his reinstatement in command, he resigned his commission.

Warning to the Ladies.—A young lady was recently killed by lightning, in Connecticut, and her breast mangled in a frightful manner, supposed to have been caused by the electric fluid being attracted to a steel busk which she wore in her corsets.

North Carolina Land Warrants.—It is no doubt within the recollection of most of our readers, that during the last session of the General Assembly, much excitement was produced as to the propriety of adjudicating about 96,000 acres of warrants issued by the state of North Carolina, and to be satisfied out of the vacant Land of this district.

The Secretary of state, Mr. GRAHAM, acting as Commissioner, refused to adjudicate them. Thus the question came before the Legislature, who also refused to let them be adjudicated—upon various grounds, stated by different members of both Houses. The Agents, on the part of the state of N. C. proposed to give to this state one half of the warrants in dispute, (48,000 acres,) provided Tennessee would pass them, and let them be located. This was also refused, and in this shape, we presume, the matter will come before the Legislature, at the ensuing session. This is a question about which there is a great diversity of opinion, among the people, as well as some of the first legal characters of the state.—But, of this much there can be no doubt.—That the Legislature ought to pass the Warrants, as has been heretofore their course in similar cases.—Let them be immediately located.—&c. as these embrace all the warrants claimed by N. C. let the Land offices South & West of the Congressional reservation line, be closed; and also, at the same time, close the door against Land War-

rents, (which are now being granted in large quantities.)

We have been informed, that a man of high standing, and of extensive information, we rely upon, says, that there will be nearly three millions of Acres of vacant Land in this District, after satisfying the claims above stated to.—This Land will then be with the consent of Congress, which will be easily obtained, the property of Tennessee—to be disposed of in such way, as the Legislature may think fit.—It is not, therefore, much to be desired that all the claims of North Carolina, against us, should be satisfied, and the long & perplexing business bro't to a close. It is most assuredly so; and it is certainly the policy of our state, that this should be done, without bringing the matter before Congress. We do not mean the justice, but of the expediency of satisfying these claims; and we are persuaded that this is the true policy; and that it is the wish of a majority of the people of this District, who are most directly interested than any other portion of the people of Tennessee, that this should be done, and the matter settled forever.—Jackson (Ten.) Courier.

Cotton.—The new crop in this vicinity, from all we can hear, turns out to be abundant, and the article of excellent quality. Some few Bales have already been brought to the Petersburg Market; for which 15 7/8 was obtained.—Farther South, we understand, owing to the ravages of the caterpillar and other causes, the prospect at the late dates was rather gloomy. —Pet. Int. 16th Inst.

Extraordinary exertions are making in New-York, for celebrating in the most imposing manner, the meeting of the Atlantic and Erie seas, through the Grand State Canal. The 20th October has been assigned for the event, and it is proposed that a splendid celebration shall take place on that day. A meeting has been held in the City of New-York, to concert measures for the purpose, when it was proposed to station cannon at short intervals from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, so that the entrance of the first boat from the Lake into the Canal may be announced throughout the State by one grand feu de joie. When the Boat enters the Hudson at Albany, it is proposed that she be received by a fleet of Steamboats, embracing all that ply upon the New-York waters; and that she be escorted in triumph to Sandy Hook, in full view of the broad ocean. It is supposed that fifty Steamboats will volunteer on the occasion, all of which are to be superbly decorated with flags, emblems and devices. On entering the bay of New-York, opposite Castle Garden, the range of cannon on the Battery, and all the forts and armed ships in the harbor are to welcome and salute her with their united thunders, mingled with the glad voices of sixty thousand freemen. —Nat. Journal.

Some time since, we gave an account of the plunder of a party returning from New-Mexico, and the carrying off of a number of mules by the Osage Indians. We find, by a later account, that the party attacked consisted of 17 Americans and 23 Mexicans. Among the latter was a Member of the Mexican Congress. The number of the Osages was about 700. About 140 mules and horses were taken, and the Mexicans were severely handled.

At 70 miles distance from the Missouri frontier, the party met the Road Commissioners, going on well. On arriving at the first settlements, the Mexicans stopped to refresh themselves and horses; after which, the principal individual among them, the Member of Congress, was to come to the City of Washington, for the laudable desire of becoming personally acquainted with the people and institutions of our country. —Nat. Journal.

A report has been current in the city for two or three days, and believed by many, that the Constellation brought intelligence from Cuba of the landing of a French force on the eastern shore of that island, near St. Jago, and that the return home of the frigate, with Commodore Warrington, is connected with that event. We mention the circumstance to state that we have taken some pains to ascertain whether there is any truth in the rumor, and are satisfied that it is altogether unfounded.—Nat. Int.

We have to-day copied from the National Journal, a communication from Mr. Senator Berrien to the editor of that paper, accompanied by a correspondence between himself and Governor Troup on the subject of the Governor's misrepresentation of Mr. Wirt's argument in the Supreme Court. For those who will take the trouble to read the correspondence, no comment is necessary; but it may perhaps save labor to many by simply stating that Judge Berrien denies having given any such information to the Governor as the latter communicated to the Legislature, and expresses himself much surprised that their private conversation should have been made the subject of an unauthorized message to an Extra-Session of the Governor, in reply, expressing the Senator from the authority of the