

## FOREIGN.

From the *North British Review* of Sept. 6.  
**FROM LIVERPOOL.**

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Fierce, of the ship *Francis*, arrived in Hampton Roads, in 41 days from Liverpool, for papers of that place of 24th and 25th July, from which we make the following extracts.

**Cotton Market.**—The latest paper states that the result of the business of the preceding week indicated no improvement in the consumptive demand for Cotton; but on the contrary, a diminution, the trade having taken not more than 5300 bags, which, with 1000 bags purchased for export, formed the total transactions of the week, say 6300 bags at a further decline of 1d per lb generally, but on some qualities rather more. The arrivals continued to be very heavy, and were rapidly augmenting an already redundant stock, which must not only keep down the spirit of speculation, but deter even the dealers and spinners from coming freely into the market; under these circumstances we fear no favourable reaction can be shortly anticipated.

The transactions during the two last days were very limited. On Monday, 24th, the sales did not exceed 750 to 800 bags, tho' the importers would willingly have accepted the lowest rates, without finding buyers. Good Boweds were sold on that day at 67-8d, and if buyers had been found, it is probable that even the lower prices would have been accepted.

**Liverpool, July 24.**

**Important Cabinet Councils.**—On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing street, which had been summoned to meet since Thursday, by order of Mr. Secretary Canning. The Cabinet was fully attended. The Council continued in close deliberations upwards of three hours. The subject under discussion was supposed to be relative to foreign politics, in consequence of the Cabinet having been summoned by Mr. Canning, and other circumstances. Some importance was also attached to it, from the numerous attendance of the members, and the distance some of them travelled to be present. The Earl of Harrowby came out of Staffordshire; the Earl of Liverpool from Coombe Wood, Surrey; Mr. Peel from Broad stairs, near Ramsgate; Earl Bathurst, from Stanmore, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Charlton, Kent; Lord Bexley, from Foot's Cray, &c. A second Council was held on Thursday. The *Times* says:—"It will be remarked, that two Cabinet Councils have been held in the course of the present week at the Foreign office, which is rather an unusual circumstance."

**Distress of the times.**—Since our last another very extensive cotton mill has ceased working, in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times; and sorry are we to say that there is too much reason to fear that others will be compelled to do the same. The burden of the poor's rates is increasing heavily, and how can it be otherwise, when, by the above unfortunate event from 6 to 700 hands are thrown out of employment, without the slightest chance of gaining another situation?

**Stockport Adv.**

**State of Trade.**—We have had another dull week, and in some descriptions of goods, we believe, there has been a further trifling reduction in prices. On the other hand, however, we have been informed, in several quarters, that there are some articles in rather more demand. The result, therefore, of the different statements made to us will be, that whatever may be the case in particular instances, there is no material change in business generally. The Liverpool cotton market continues to droop.—*Manchester Guardian*

We rejoice to find that all apprehensions for the safety of the harvest, and the late potato crops, have now vanished. The rains have been general in every part of the United Kingdom.—They did not come in time for the hay, and that is the only short crop.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

**Liverpool, July 25.**—Throughout the different manufacturing districts, and more particularly in those of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the distress by which the lower orders are weighed down, appears to be increasing every day. No improvement has taken place in trade, and there is consequently no additional demand for labour. All the little savings of the poor are expended; the greatest part of their clothes and furniture have been pawned or sold, and their only resource now is in the parish rates, or in the precarious fund supplied by private charity. The latter of these sources, unless speedily and liberally recruited, must shortly fail; and as for the former, the relief which it affords is altogether inadequate to the distress. Unless a speedy change takes place in the state of the country, the consequences are likely to be of the most serious kind. It is perfectly vain to reason with men who are starving. Driven to despair by intolerable sufferings, they feel that they have nothing to lose but a miserable existence, and are ready to engage in projects of the most dangerous and desperate kind.

In such a state of things, great exertions among all classes are necessary to mitigate the distress; and great firmness, tempered with moderation, in the civil power, to prevent acts of insubordination. Although much has been done by private charity, yet we conceive that much more might and ought to be done. The example of magnificent generosity set by his Majesty has been by no means so generally followed as might have been expected. The names of a few noblemen and members of parliament are indeed to be found on the subscription lists, but the number is comparatively small. It is not however, from the benevolence of the very highest classes that the friends of the workmen should expect much assistance. The middle classes, those who, though themselves raised above the pressure of want, are frequently brought in contact with the sufferers, ought principally to be relied on.—Although none of them may be able to do much, yet if each would give according to his ability, a very large sum might be collected, and much both of misery and crime be prevented. Interest as well as humanity urge all classes to do their utmost, since all are interested in the preservation of tranquillity, and since it will be almost if not altogether impossible to preserve it without some mitigation of the prevailing distress.—Besides these efforts to relieve the prevailing distress, the greatest firmness and promptitude are necessary in the magistrates of the distressed districts to prevent acts of riot and insubordination. Every man must be aware that these acts will only serve to prolong the distress, and therefore must wish to see them vigorously resisted. When we speak of vigour, we do not mean that kind of vigour which consists in the reckless use of the sabre and the bayonet, but in the prompt and firm exercise of the civil power. These, if brought into action in time, will generally be sufficient to prevent mischief, but if used in a dilatory manner, will be utterly ineffective. We are induced to make these observations by the events which occurred in Manchester during the week before last. Meetings of the distressed workmen were held at that place on three or four successive evenings. At these meetings a number of demagogues called on the people, in the plainest terms, to arm and rise in insurrection, and at last they so far succeeded as to induce a number of them to march to Middleton to procure arms. They were there happily dispersed by the military without bloodshed.—But what was the conduct of the magistrates? They allowed a party of demagogues to address the workmen night after night in the most inflammatory manner, and to call upon them openly to rise in rebellion. Why were not these men arrested? If it was not known who they were, it might have been ascertained; and after the meeting they might have been apprehended without any danger. Such men may be despised in ordinary times; but when the lower orders are starving, and consequently in a state of excitation, they possess the power of doing a great deal of mischief. We trust, however, that in future the interference either of the civil or military power will be unnecessary—that the lower orders will understand their own interests too well to allow themselves to be made tools in the hands of designing men—and that they will wait patiently for that revival of trade which we sincerely trust is not far distant, and which violence and disorder will only serve to postpone.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

**New York, Sept. 5.**

By the ship *Robert Wilson*, Capt. Arnold, which arrived last evening, London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th July, have been received.

**Manufacturing Districts.**—The distresses among the manufacturers, instead of abating, seem to increase. The *Liverpool Courier* of the 26th says, "The accounts from different parts of our own country, and from many more of the more distant manufacturing parts of Great Britain, continue to be of a very painful description; and, what has added to the alarm is, that in Manchester, Stockport, and some other places, meetings have been called by some desperate and atrocious wretches, in order to inflame the suffering population, and urge them to deeds of blood. It is however, but justice to the great body of unemployed workmen to state, that little impression appears to have been made by these inflammatory harangues, and the more secret means which, no doubt, have been resorted to, to produce riot in order that a few unprincipled incendiaries may profit by it, and plunder their neighbours.

The *Albion* of the 29th says, "We lament to state that the distress which we so often have had occasion to mention, continues to increase day after day. Some hundreds of our wretched countrymen are added to the thousands already destitute of employment. An accumulation of misery is occasioned, which demands instant relief. The funds so promptly raised by private subscriptions are exhausted, and, in our opinion, it becomes the imperative duty of Government to institute an immediate inquiry into the state of the country."

The statements respecting the harvest throughout the country are favourable. Spain.—The Constitutional contains a letter from Madrid, dated the 13th July, in which it is stated that the Captain General of Badajoz had sent an express to Madrid for a reinforcement of troops, which he considers absolutely necessary, from the public feeling having taken a new direction, as well for the purpose of strengthening the garrison as for placing detachments in several towns in the province, particularly those nearest the Portuguese frontier. The same letter states, that the public mind has undergone a similar change in the capital itself. The arrivals of couriers from Lisbon and Paris succeed each other with great rapidity.

**London, July 27.**

By the Turkey mail, this morning, accounts from Smyrna to the 21st and from Constantinople to the 20th of July, were received. The captures by the pirates had been so extensive and daring, that the English merchants had called on the consuls and other authorities for their protection, and for remonstrances to our admiralty board on the subject. It would appear the goods taken out of our merchantmen were openly exposed to sale at Smyrna, &c. Various modes of protection are suggested to Lloyd's by the English Consul at Smyrna. The Cambrian man-of-war had destroyed above twenty of the pirate vessels. The destruction of the Janissaries continued at Constantinople.

**London, July 25.**

The merchants, and others connected with Greece, are disappointed this morning at the absence of intelligence respecting Lord Cochrane. We cannot find that the Mediterranean Packet brings any account of his squadron. We understand he was expected at Napoli di Romania.

**Liverpool Market, July 29.**

This has been a much better week than the preceding one, for all produce, except Drysalteries.

**Cotton.**—There has been a good demand at an improvement of  $\frac{1}{4}$  on the lower description of American. The import is 11,063, and the sales amount to 13,100 bags, viz.—210 Sea Islands, 12 to 16; 5620 Boweds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6; 1710 Orleans, 6 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3700 Alabamas, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## RALEIGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1825.

We are authorised to announce Gen. Daniel L. Barringer as a candidate to represent this district in Congress, in the place of Willie P. Mangum, Esq. appointed Judge.

The *Charleston Mercury* contradicts the report of the death of Gen. Wade Hampton, which originated in a Louisiana paper, and says that he has recovered, and is now at his residence in Columbia, S. C.

On the 30th ultimo, the anniversary Commencement in Harvard College, Massachusetts, took place; when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following gentlemen: Wm. Gaston, Esq. of this State, Gov. Lincoln, James Lloyd and Wm. Sullivan, Esqrs. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on 3, and that of Bachelor of Arts on 52.

At the annual meeting of the Greenborough Auxiliary Society for the colonization of the free people of colour, held on the 2d instant, it was resolved to refer to the Board of Managers the subject of drafting a memorial or petition to our General Assembly, to request the General Government to employ a part of the Navy of the U. States, in aiding and assisting the American Colonization Society to remove the free people of Colour to its Colony in Africa; and that they report the same to the next meeting, which will be held on the 22d of November next.

**Congress of Panama.**—The Congress at Panama has adjourned, to meet at a village in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico. The cause of changing its location, was the unhealthiness of Panama. Both of the Secretaries of the British Commissioner had died, and the Commissioner himself has returned to England. The Dutch Commissioner had gone to Vera Cruz, to be nearer the place where the Congress is to re-assemble.

The frigate *Brandywine*, Com. Jones, and stoop of war *Vincennes*, Capt. Finch, sailed from New York, on the 22d ultimo, for the Pacific, to relieve the squadron under the command of Com. Hull.

A letter to one of the editors, dated

St. Croix, W. I. August 5th, states, that the inhabitants of St. Thomas are in much dread of an insurrection. The commandant's life (Lambert) has been threatened, and he is guarded, whenever he goes out, by 25 armed men.

The same letter says, "We regret to hear of the loss of your new President, as well as the good old Jefferson."

The number of arrivals at Wilmington, in this State, during the year ending the 31st ultimo, was 428—4 ships, 203 brigs, 180 schooners, 41 sloops, 173 were from foreign, and 255 from American ports.

At public meetings lately held in the counties of Bucks and Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the character and qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

**Marysboro', Sep. 7.**

**Suspicious.**—A bright mulatto man, who called himself *William Duncan*, and said he was from Raleigh, was in this town on Tuesday last, under circumstances that naturally induces us to believe that he was either a runaway slave, or, if free, had stolen the horse which was in his possession. He made his escape however, before his conduct was known to any white person here, or he would undoubtedly have been apprehended. He was at Winton the day before, and made application to the Captain of a Schooner for a passage to New-York, but the Captain suspecting him to be runaway declined taking him. He stated at Winton, when asked if he had free papers, that he understood a horse would be a good and sufficient pass for him—but proposed selling the horse, and did finally sell him to a negro, with the saddle and bridle, all for four dollars! The horse is a dark bay, 4 feet 11 inches high, 4 or 5 years old—the saddle, half worn, with a pad attached to it—the bridle, likewise half worn. As has been before stated, the fellow was a bright mulatto, full face, bushy head, apparently 25 years of age—his dress, blue coat, vest and pantaloons of broadcloth, and a fashionable black hat. He represented the horse as being broke down, which was not so, and said that he intended to foot it to Norfolk, where he had brothers living.—The horse is in this place, and will be delivered up to the lawful owner upon his paying the expense of his keeping, &c.—He is probably worth 50 or 60 dollars.—*Int.*

A letter from Bogota, dated the 19th July, from which we make the following extract, gives the details of a horrible murder in that city:—"With feelings of the deepest regret, I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. Fuuger, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed, on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunk rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective, that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Sr Ravenga, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is particularly active on the occasion.

"An address, signed by several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, has been handed to the Government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

An interesting scene was witnessed at the Navy Yard yesterday, in the launch of the Frigate *Fotoma* from the bed on which she has for more than four years reposed, under a shed, at the Navy Yard in this City, after having been hauled up on the Inclined Plane constructed for the experiment. Comparatively few persons were aware of the intention to launch her, and still fewer of the day and hour, both having been undiscovered, to prevent too great a crowd, as, in case of any difficulty in the launch, such as some had predicted, it might have impeded the necessary operations of the workmen, &c. A good number of persons, however, witnessed the launch, which is supposed to have been one of the most beautiful that ever took place. Not the slightest difficulty occurred. The vessel was started off a little before eleven o'clock, and majestically ploughed her way to the river. The distance she had to run being considerable, and the descent small beyond example, her movement occasioned almost as much solicitude as pleasure. But such precautions had been taken by the skilful officers and men of the Yard, that not the least accident occurred; and in a few minutes, this fine Frigate, after being high and dry since May 1823, in excellent preservation and order, lay snugly at anchor in the Eastern Branch.—*Nat. Int.*

**Commodore Porter.**—From Mexico we learn that Commodore Porter was about to take command of the Naval force at Vera Cruz, apartments having been provided for him, to guard against the diseases of the shore, in the Casco of St. John de Illusa, where it is as healthy as it would be on board ship, until the marine shall be made ready for sea.

The reception of Commodore Porter at the seat of Government of Mexico has been of the most satisfactory nature. The emoluments of his station are less than reported, but still considerable, say \$5,400 per annum. The Government, moreover, understanding that, in entering the Mexican service, Com. P. relinquished, of course, all claims which he had upon the Consulate of Havana, agreed to apply to the Government of Vera Cruz to place him in possession of a large tract of land on the fine river of Guasacualco. The Government of Vera Cruz has agreed to cede to the Commodore eleven leagues square in the richest and most beautiful part of the State. The tract contains about half a million of acres, and the roof of the Pacific, for the establishment of which a decree has recently been made, will pass through it.

On Commodore P's arrival in Mexico, there was some discussion in the public prints, as to the expediency of preferring him to any Castilian officer for the chief Naval command.

*Nat. Int.*

**New York, Sept. 5.**

**From Brazil.**—The barque *Elizabeth*, Capt. Clark, arrived last evening, and from Rio Janeiro July 19th. The U. S. Ship *Cyane* remained in port, expecting a relief vessel from the United States. The *Boston*, sloop of war, had sailed. The British line of battle ship *Wellesley*, frigates *Theif*, *Admiral*, and *Briton*, and four French frigates, and two corvettes, were in port. The Buenos Ayres squadron, under Admiral Brown, was blockaded in the inner Balize, by two lines, the outer line consisting of six frigates, and it was considered impossible for a vessel to escape or enter. A report had reached Rio, that an action took place between the two squadrons at the time Admiral Brown was driven into the above place. Several vessels had been sent into Montevideo for attempting to force the blockade, among the number brig *Leonidas*, Bartlett, of Boston, from China—ship *Jane*, of London, and other American and British vessels. The prize vessels were expected at Rio from Montevideo. Capt. Bartlett was at the latter place at the last accounts. The Imperial Cortes of Brazil would close their session on the 6th September. The Portuguese 84 gun ship *John Bull*, had arrived from Lisbon, with a great treasure, said to be six millions sterling in gold, and the crown jewels, &c. The Infant of Portugal was a passenger, who came to offer his homage to the Emperor. A frigate of 48 guns was to be launched at Rio on the 6th September.

Among the passengers in the *Elizabeth*, are Commodore Jewett, of the Brazilian Navy, and Mr. De Lima, Consul General from Brazil.

**From Mexico and Colombia.**—We received, this morning, various files of papers from South America—those from Bogota are to the 14th of July, and our Cartagena Gazette came down to the 28th of July. The brig *Lady Moore*, at this port yesterday, from Vera Cruz, brought us regular files of Mexican papers to the 12th August, inclusive. The editors of the *Star* mention the arrival of Commodore Porter, at Vera Cruz, to take command of the Mexican Navy, and says he hopes that the neglect and apathy which have hitherto conspicuous in this branch of the service will now cease. A proposition appears in the Mexican papers, by *F. de Paula Tomariz*, to establish a commercial company, to trade to Asia and the Pacific, under the name of 'The Asiatic Mexican Company' and Monterey, the capital of Upper California, is mentioned as the best situation for the promotion of the objects of the company.

**Revolt of Gen. Paez.**—We suspect that the information given to our Correspondent in Laguayra, as published in our paper of Saturday, stating that the People of Maracaibo and Cartagena had openly declared in favor of the federative system, is not correct. Our information received this day, direct from those places, states, that everything there remained perfectly tranquil, and that the military and civil authorities had renewed their oath of allegiance to the present Government, and of attachment to the Constitution.—*Bull. Gaz.*

A letter from Laguira, of the 11th of August, published in the *Mercantile Advertiser*, says:—"A small boat arrived this morning from Porto Cayallo, which brings the pleasing intelligence of the arrival at Valencia of an Aid of Gen. Bolivar, with despatches to Gen. Paez. It is said, and we are in hopes will prove true, that Bolivar himself will arrive at Porto Cayallo or Laguira all this month."

A Negro Man by the name of Harry, the property of James Collins, Esq.—