

Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
New York, Sept. 8.—By the ship United States, Capt. Wilson, which sailed on the 15th ult. from Liverpool, we have received our regular files.

The London papers are filled with details of an event as melancholy as it was unexpected. MR. CANNING IS NO MORE. He died on the 8th of August, at Chiswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Thus, at comparatively an early age, in the full vigour of his intellectual powers—in the perfect triumph of his character and principles, in possession of his monarch's confidence and the nation's love, has perished one of the most highly gifted, (and certainly one of the most amiable) ministers that ever was entrusted with the destinies of a free and mighty nation. Of his personal and political character, we have not space to speak at present. We shall choose an early occasion to pay a becoming and honest tribute to his virtues, his patriotism and his talents. The London Press, with an unanimity creditable to its feelings, has expressed its most earnest and heartfelt regret. It is regret which will be felt in the cottage as well as the palace, by the people as well as the prince. All Europe will lament this untimely death. It will give a new character to the politics of the old world, and its influence will be deeply felt in every quarter of the new. Perhaps there is no person now living in Europe, whose sudden decrease is so certain to excite a general sorrow in the United States as that which is to follow the tidings of Mr. Canning's death.

The ministers, the king, and the people were all equally surprised and grieved by this event. The Duke of Portland, (his brother-in-law,) was the first to be acquainted with the melancholy intelligence. It is singular that he died in the same room in which Charles Fox expired. Mrs. Canning's health had suffered from the daily and nightly attendance on her husband. She was extremely ill, and was immediately seized with hysterical fits. Mr. Canning's last prayers were, that his Majesty would adhere to the line of policy he had adopted. Despatches were immediately sent to the foreign ministers, and to all parts of the kingdom. In the city and on the exchange the news of his illness and death had a considerable effect on the funds.—Cabinet meetings were held every day.

The mortification which has thus prematurely terminated the existence of this distinguished statesman, was, throughout the whole of its progress, more than usually rapid—in scarcely 24 hours from its commencement, the illustrious sufferer ceased to breathe. The hon. gentleman's son in law and Mr. Stapleton, who has for many years been his private secretary, were the only individuals, except the medical attendants, who were present at the distressing moment. The Right Hon. sufferer, shortly after midnight, sunk rapidly, from exhaustion, and as stated in the bulletin, a few minutes before four o'clock, without a sigh, and apparently without a pain, he gently breathed his last.

The physicians whose duty it has often been to witness similar scenes of distress, declare that they never witnessed more resignation and composure, or more apparent freedom from either bodily or mental suffering in their lives.

The funeral of Mr. Canning was to take place on the 16th. He was to be buried in state in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Canning was born in the year 1770, and was consequently at the period of his decease 57 years of age. He married in 1799 the daughter of Gen. Scott. One of his sons is a Captain in the Navy. Another is a student at Eton. His only daughter is married to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Lord Gooderich is to be Mr. Canning's successor. This is a popular appointment, and proves that the King means to persevere in the policy of the late premier. No other appointments have been yet fixed.

It was conjectured that Lord Lansdown would be Foreign Secretary; Mr. Charles Grant Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Reverend Divine was flected to the tune of 25,000, at a celebrated gaming house near St. James.

Greece.—The last letters speak despondingly of the state of Greece. Confidence in Lord Cochrane was considerably abated. But this is the Turkish account. Other statements report that Lord Cochrane was blockading Alexandria. The Turkish and Greek fleets, were about equal, and an engagement was speedily expected. Another report was, that the Pacha of Egypt, had revolted from the Sultan. It is impossible to reconcile all these accounts.

The Alexandria dates of June 6th, speak of 63 sail of Egyptian ships having put to sea on their course to the Morea.

The Greek steamer Enterprise, says the Plymouth Journal, left the Archipelago on the 7th of August. "The alterations which she has undergone have much improved her speed, and she can now make eight knots per hour. When she attempted the voyage some time ago, the utmost she could make was four knots."

The Russian grand fleet had arrived at Spitzhead, on its way to the Mediterranean.

Some Swedish ships had also sailed, for the same destination.

In Spain, the insurrection appears to be spreading over the provinces, and menace the tranquility of the kingdom to a dangerous extent. The French troops are in some places preparing to evacuate.

The Portuguese news is unpleasant. The Regent had dismissed gen. Saldanha. This excited general dissatisfaction. The populace were thrown into great disorder, and the peace of the capital was disturbed. In the provinces, similar discontents had occurred.

The British minister (Mr. Lamb) is constantly, engaged in conferences with the Spanish cabinet.

A letter from Stockholm, dated 20th July, says, that Mr. Cacheval, secretary of legation, set off on the 19th for Washington, with the treaty of commerce entered into between the U. S. of America, and Sweden and Norway, concluded by Mr. Witterstedt and Mr. Appleton, the American minister.—Noah.

From the London Sunday Times, Aug. 5.

Two important events have occurred during the last week. Our commercial readers will be pleased to hear, that the long and botless struggle between the Imperialists and Republicans of Brazil and Buenos Ayres is at an end. The contending parties have been taught wisdom by experience; and finding themselves mutually exhausted, have signed a preliminary treaty of peace. The other event is still more important. The Pacha of Egypt has declared his independence; and has officially signified his intention of no longer participating in the bloody struggle carried on by the Porte in Greece. This step may be considered as neutral support to her cause, and it is not improbable that as events develop themselves, the Pacha may even offer Greece the advantage of his more active co-operation. The result will be important and immense, especially as regards commerce. The commerce of the Levant is confined to very few hands, and is not a hundredth part of what it would be if the Greeks were civilized, and if their beautiful fields were cultivated by the rules of modern improvement. It will be seen, from the last continental papers, that Russia will soon have a fleet of great and unusual force in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Bullinghousin. It will consist of not less than 21 vessels of war, of which 9 are ships of the line. This looks like a serious determination to end the long protracted struggle in the Levant, and compel the reluctant assent of Turkey to the propositions of the allies. But it ought also to inspire caution and foresight in our government: Of course ministers will take care that our commensurate with that employed by our allies. A great crisis is at hand, and more than usual discretion is necessary. With proper precaution, we augur, that the new field about to be opened to our commercial activity in Greece and Egypt, will be of inestimable advantage; and we may congratulate mankind on the prospect now held out to them of the restoration to their wants of the unbounded productions of Egypt. We anticipate a great amelioration of the necessities of mankind, from the civilization which a close connexion with the European family of States must speedily introduce on both shores of the Levant. To convert Egypt and Greece, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, into independent States, unconnected with the Grand Signior, will do more to promote the happiness of the human race, than any combined operation which the civilized governments of Europe could now undertake for the same purpose. A new era is dawning on us. A magnificent drama is about to be performed in the East; the curtain is drawing up, and Greece and Egypt, renovated and united, form the back ground and catastrophe of the brilliant spectacle.

Foreign News.—The death of Mr. Canning is an event of great importance. His triumph over the Aristocracy of Great Britain promised benefits to the great majority of the people of that country. With an aggregate population of about 21,000,000 the comparatively small number of about 280 thousand enjoy the profits derived from the whole capital and labour of the nation. About twenty millions seven hundred thousand of the people are actual paupers and dependants upon a few nabobs, who either maintain them in the poor houses, or allow them wages of just as many shillings per week as, by accurate calculation, will maintain them. This state of things has resulted from restrictions, monopolies and bounties. Ought it not to be a warning to us! It is the inevitable effect of a government's undertaking "to regulate the capital and labour" of a nation. In Great Britain the operation of this officious governmental tampering, has been greatly aided by the laws of primogeniture and estates tail. Taking the whole country together; her improvements of every kind; her manufactures; her marine; her commerce; in a word, her immense wealth; and the mind is too apt to be impressed with false notions of her greatness and happiness. But is it not melancholy to reflect, that all this wealth and power are centered in the hands of one seventy-fifth part of the people, who, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "ride and rule over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry!"

For many years a struggle has been going on between the Whig and Tory parties. The elevation of Mr. Canning was joyfully hailed by the Whigs, or the friends of a more liberal system. The people looked to his Administration for a gradual amelioration of their condition. The Aristocracy, fearing that inroads would be made upon their ill-gotten power and monopolies, opposed him with great violence, and attempted to bring the whole weight of the nobility against him. Lords Wellington and Eldon, counting too much upon their influence with the King and the Nation, retired from office in affected disgust, under the hope, perhaps, that they could coerce the King into their own measures. With the exception of Parliamentary reform, Mr. Canning advocated the liberal policy on which the Whigs had so long insisted. He was the friend of Religious Freedom, and looked to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, after the public mind had been gradually prepared for that event. He was in favor of permitting Portugal to form such a constitution as should be acceptable to the people of that country, without the dictation of Great Britain. He had always been the advocate of recognizing the independence of the S. American States; & was in favor of countenancing the struggling Greeks. Towards the people of his own country, he was disposed to extend relief, in every way practicable; in proof of which may be cited his late attempt to modify the corn laws, so as to give to the indigent, access to the bread of other countries, and relieve them from the ruinous extortion of the land interest—and to modify the poor laws. The confidence reposed in his talents and wisdom, and the operation of his new system, had begun to give life and animation to the mechanic, the merchant and the mariner. His policy towards foreign nations had not been fully developed. But his triumph over English Aristocracy was gratifying to liberal minded men in every country, and hopes were entertained that his policy would be less exceptionable than that previously pursued. His death has, consequently, produced a deep sensation every where. Fears were entertained that the Aristocracy would again get the reins of power into their hands. But the determination of the King to favor the policy of Mr. Canning has been Goderich. His appointment of Lord Goderich to succeed Mr. Canning would seem to establish the down-fall of the Tory party; and it may be expected that, hereafter, the administration will be more decided, and that more of the old whigs will be called to office.

Mr. Canning's talents must be admitted by all candid men. While we give him credit for whatever is liberal in his course, we are far from subscribing to many of his principles or views. But in England where power is so much felt, and right so much disregarded; where the government is every thing and people nothing; where in fact, all power and the whole property of the country, have been accumulated in the hands of a knot of Lordlings, it was gratifying to see the elevation of a man who had the boldness and virtue to stand up in defence of the oppressed multitude. How unfortunate is it that the career of Mr. Canning has been so suddenly cut short! But we indulge the hope that sympathy for his suffering countrymen has not expired with him; that the good work will yet progress under the guidance of heads equally determined, if not so brilliant or able.

But the artificial state of things which exist in Great Britain cannot be remedied in an hundred years, without a complete Revolution that must be attended with appalling horrors. The handful of men who own all the property, and controul all the labour of the nation for their own benefit, and who have so many hired bayonets to sustain them, will not permit it. In the commencement of this system of the few plundering the many by operation of law, it was found necessary to prohibit all but the privileged orders from keeping arms. Hence seventy-four men in that country, are compelled to submit to the dictation of one, and to labour for him, or starve. If they murmur, the glittering bayonet is shown to them, and submission in the result. Whether the death of Mr. Canning will have any material effect on ourselves, it is impossible to predict.—His course seemed marked out determinately on the West India Trade. If his successors imitate in this respect the policy he seemed to have adopted, we cannot readily perceive any ground for hope of amendment. But surely it is as little as we ask of an administration, which has so kindly lost us this branch of commerce, to avail itself of a change of ministry to make the experiment.

Fresh Family Flour, &c.
By the Martha, this day from N. Y. the subscriber received the following articles, which he offers for sale:
Fresh Family Flour, in bls. & half bls.
Mess and Prime Pork,
6 Trunks of Shoes, consisting of ladies 1st, 2nd, & 3rd quality morocco,
Childrens' Morocco and Prunelle Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fine light calfskin Shoes, Morocco pumps.
JOHN G. KINCEY.
Aug. 1, 1827.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the late residence of Elijah Cratch, dec'd, on Bay river, on Tuesday the 18th of September next, all the perishable and personal estate (except the negroes of said deceased,) consisting of Corn, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Ten Timber 1 Canoe, &c. &c.
ALSO,
WILL BE SOLD at the Court-house in Newbern, on Saturday, the 22nd of September next, a number of likely negroes.—Six months credit will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, the purchasers giving Notes with two good securities.
ELIJAH CLARK, Adm'r.
August 30, 1827—'93 96.

Notice.
ON the 3d instant, the subscribers, transacting business in the town of Trenton, Jersey County, under the firm of M. W. Jarvis, & Co., dissolved the partnership. All persons indebted to the late concern, are requested to settle their respective accounts.
MOSES JARVIS,
SAM'L C. FISHER.
July 14, 1827.

N. B. I, the undersigned, having purchased from S. C. Fisher, his interest in the stock in trade, in Trenton, give notice, that I shall continue the business under the firm of M. W. Jarvis, & Co. at that place, and Sam'l. C. Fisher is employed to attend to the business for me, and is authorised to give receipts and make contracts, and enter into obligations for me, as fully as I could myself were I present.
MOSES JARVIS.
Newbern, July 14, 1827—'86.

FOR RENT,
WHAT eligible stand for business, lately occupied by Dr. John Cameron, corner of Craven and South Front Streets.—Apply to
T. WATSON.
September, 8, 1827.—'94.

RIGGING.
IN consequence of the fall in the price of Hemp, the subscriber will, in future sell Rigging at the reduced price of \$14 per 100.
JOHN HARVEY.
Aug. 18—'91—f

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of Benjamin S. Tillman, dec'd. to present them to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN W. GUION, Es'r.
July 20, 1827.—'88—f

NOTICE.
AT the August Term, A. D. 1827, of Craven County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of Mr. Elijah Cratch, dec. Persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.
ELIJAH CLARK, Adm'r.
Aug. 18, 1827—'91 96.

Five Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named AARON—formerly the property of the heirs of the late Wm. Shepard, Esq.—Aaron is of a yellow complexion, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, and about 40 years of age. It is supposed that he is lurking about Newbern.—All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said negro, and Captains of Vessels from carrying him out of the State, under the penalty of the law.
GEORGE REID.
June 9, 1827.—'81.

FOR SALE,
THE HOUSE and LOT in Newbern, lately occupied by the undersigned, at the corner of Craven and New-Streets. Terms of sale will be made known of application to Wm. S. Blackledge, to the Subscriber, or at this office.
Wm. BLACKLEDGE.

50 LABOURERS WANTED immediately. Apply to
J. L. SMITH, Capt. Corps of Eng
Fort Macon, Aug. 31, 1827—'94 59

Morgan's
ILLUSTRATIONS OF MASONRY,
For Sale by
T. WATSON.
July 28.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT,

To the Marshal of the District, Greeting
WHEREAS, Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Attorney for the U. States, hath exhibited a libel or complaint in the District Court of the United States, for the Pamlico District; stating, alleging and propounding, that Francis Hawks, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the District of Newbern, did, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1827, or some day previous thereto, seize, arrest, and detain two barrels of Sugar, that the cause for seizure was, that the said Sugar was imported into the District of Newbern, from some foreign Port without an entry, the duties upon the same being neither paid or secured. And whereas the Judge of the District Court, for the District aforesaid, hath ordered & directed the Thursday next after the 3d Monday in October next, for all persons concerned to be cited & intimated to appear in the Court House in the town of Newbern and show cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed: You are therefore hereby authorised, empowered, and strictly enjoined, peremptorily to cite, and admonish the owner of said Sugar, and all persons whatsoever having or pretending to have any right, title, interest or claim in or to the said Sugar, libelled against as aforesaid, by publicly affixing this notation on the Court House in Newbern for some time, and by leaving there affixed a true copy thereof: and by all other lawful ways, means and methods whatsoever, whereby this notation may be made most public and notorious, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, before the Judge aforesaid, and also to attend upon every session and sessions, to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence, shall be read and promulgated in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do to hear, abide by and perform all and singular, such judicial acts as are necessary, and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises; and further to do and receive what unto law and justice shall appertain, under the pain of the law and the contempt thereof; the absence and contumacy of them and every of them in any wise notwithstanding. And whatsoever you shall do in the premises, you shall duly certify unto the Judge aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of our said District Court, this Thursday next after the 3d Monday of April, in the year of our Lord, 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JEREMIAH BROWN, Register
Sept. 22, 1827—'96 97.

PRICES CURRENT.
Newbern, September 22, 1827.

Articles.	Per D. C.	D. C.
Bacon, lb.	4	8
Beef,	12	18
Butter,	25	
Bees Wax,	3 25	3 25
Bread—Navy, 100 lbs.	4 50	4 50
Pilot	6 50	6 50
Crackers 100 lbs.	1 50	1 75
Brandy, French, gall.	40	50
Apple,	75	80
Peach,	2 00	25
Corn, bbl.	18	10
Cotton, 100 lb.	14	15
Coffee, lb.	15	
Cordage, 100 lb.	6 50	
Candles, lb.	70	80
Flaxseed, bush	35	40
Feathers, lb	1 00	1 25
Gin, Holland, gall.	46	50
Country,	6 00	
Glass 10 by 12, 50 ft	3 50	4 50
8 by 10	00 00	00 00
Iron, Pig, lb none	6	6
country, Bar,	6	8
Russia,	7	8
Swedes,	6	8
Nail Kods,	7	8
Castings;	5	
Lumber—Flooring M ft	14 00	15 00
Inch Boards,	12	
Square Timber,	18 00	20 00
Pine Scantling,	8 00	10 00
Shingles, 22 inch, 1000,	1 25	1 50
Staves, w. o. hhd.	16 00	18 00
do. red oak do.	8	10
do. white oak, bbl	7 00	
Heading w. o. hhd	17 00	20 00
Lard, lb	9	10
Lead, bar, cwt	10 00	
white, dry,	16 00	00
ground in oil,	16 00	17 00
Leather, soal lb	20	27
upper,	2 00	3 00
Meal, bush	60	
Molasses gall	29	32
Oil, Castor, bottle	1 00	1 25
Linseed, gall	1	
Fish,	30	50
Naval Stores, Tar, bbl	75	80
Pitch,	1 00	
Rosin,	1 00	1 25
Turpentine,	1 40	
Spirits do. gall	40	
Pork, cargo bbl	10 00	
Mess	13	14
Peas, black eyed bush	60	75
Rice, cwt	8	3 25
Rum, Jamaica gall	90	1 00
W. I.	85	90
American,	40	45
Salt, T. I bush	60	
Fine	65	
Sugar, Loaf lb	22	23
Lump	18	20
Brown 100 lb	9	10
Havana, White none	10	13
Steel, Blistered, lb	10	20
German,	18	
Tallow,	10	
Wine, Madeira gall	3	3 75
Teneriffe	1 60	1 25
Sherry	3	2 50
Country bbl.	15	
Whisky gall	80	