

Foreign.

From England.—London papers to the 14th ult. and Liverpool to the 16th, have been received at New-York. They are principally filled with the melancholy details of the death of Mr. Canning, the king's prime minister: a loss which particularly at this time must be severely felt and deplored by the British nation, and it is, we fear, irreparable; but it is also a loss that will be felt by the whole civilized world. Mr. Canning has left three children; two sons and a daughter, the Marchioness of Clanricarde. His eldest son is a Captain in the Navy; his youngest, Charles, is a student at Eton. Mr. Canning died at Chiswick on the 8th of Aug. in his 57th year. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense attention to his official duties.

Lord Goderich having received his Majesty's commands to remodel the ministry, will of course fill the office of First Lord of the Treasury; and it is said that Mr. Herries will be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Greece.—Under the head of Vienna, Aug. 2, it is stated that the surrender of the Acropolis discouraged the Greeks. The confusion is greater than ever. The new Greek government is daily expected at Napoli, where anarchy is at its height. Confidence in Lord Cochrane was much shaken. Differences between Redschid Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha were also said to exist.

Under the head of Constantinople, July 10, it appears from various circumstances that the Divan is already informed that the Courts of Loudon, Paris and St. Petersburg, will shortly take measures to enforce their intervention. The Turks appear to be capable of following up their recent successes with effect.

Portugal.—The Lisbon papers contain an account of the dismissal of Gen. Saldanho, and the appointment of a successor, in consequence of which a tumult had occurred among the people, who marched through the streets uttering cries of "Long live the King, the Charter, and Gen. Saldanho." The desertion of the Portuguese troops into Spain, are described as more considerable than ever.

South America.—Accounts received at New-Orleans from Havana, state that the half-breed Indians with the mulattoes and negroes, in Venezuela, had risen in arms and made a general massacre of the whites. Gen. Morales was busily fitting out an expedition in the Canary Islands, to be composed of 5000 Spanish troops. All the colored uniform battalions in Havana had volunteered their services, and the same description of troops under regular pay would also embark. The half brother of Ferdinand VII., Don Francisco de Pablo, was expected at Havana, to proceed with his expedition,

in all 12,000 strong, against Mexico; where should success attend his arms, Don Francisco would assume the title of Emperor.

Guatemala, June 13.—On the 17th ult. the troops of St. Salvador marched out against our army, encamped near Apapa. On the morning of the 13th, an engagement commenced, and continued eight hours. Our troops were finally compelled to retreat to Santa Anna, with the loss of seventy killed, besides wounded and missing. The battalion of Chiquimila withdrew from our army, a circumstance which greatly augmented the number of deserters. A reinforcement of a thousand men from this city has joined our army, whose head quarters were fixed at Cuajiniquilapa.

Mexico, July 20.—The people at Guayaquil had disclaimed all connexion with Colombia, and proposed to unite themselves with Peru; but the Colombian army from Peru, after a short contest, compelled the authorities at Guayaquil to retrace their steps.



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1827.

[P] We find that we are unexpectedly engaged in giving publicity to a private dispute—we protested against the proceeding, and stated that in our opinion such subjects were totally unfit to be introduced into a newspaper—but our advertising columns have been claimed, and in yielding them we act in conformity to usage in our profession, although it is against our wishes and against our better judgment.

Suicide.—On Monday last, (says the Elizabeth-City Star of the 15th inst.) a most shocking instance of suicide occurred in Hertford, Perquimans county. Dr. Hale E. Walker, a native we believe of Maryland, but for twelve months or more a practising physician in Perquimans county, lately moved to this county with the intention of locating himself. He was however taken very ill, and was advised to return to Perquimans county, which he did a few weeks since, and from that time has shown strong symptoms of insanity. On Monday last he did not appear at breakfast, when a messenger was sent to his room and received for answer that he would come directly—this was repeated two or three times. After dinner, the doctor not having made his appearance, the landlord went to his room and found the door locked, he called, but received no answer. He now became alarmed, and getting on a shed entered the room through a window, when he found the doctor lying on the bed, which with himself was covered with blood, and life entirely extinct. It appears he had deliberately taken a knife from among his surgical instruments, with which he divided the carotid artery and the jugular vein, making a wound in the side of his neck about two inches in length. He left a note on the table, bidding his friends

in Hertford and his mother farewell. Dr. Walker was a young man, and it is said was highly esteemed by the faculty in Baltimore. He also stood high in this and Perquimans counties as a physician who might at some future day have been an ornament to the profession.

Com. Porter.—The New Orleans papers contain a communication from Com. David Porter, setting forth that he has a right to recruit men in the U. States for foreign service. He issued a handbill offering bounties to such as would go on board vessels of war which were under his command at the mouth of the river Mississippi, and enlist to serve in the Mexican navy. A large number had been procured, and were arrested by orders from the District Attorney when on their way to join the ships.

N. Y. Ecc. Post.

Mr. Jefferson's opinions.—Great exertions have recently been made by the advocates of the Administration, to influence public opinion, by stating that the lamented Ex-President Jefferson was in favor of the present incumbent, and also an advocate of the "protecting" policy, on which the people are so unhappily divided. To corroborate the positive assertions of some editors, who appear to set truth and consistency at defiance, some expressions of Mr. Jefferson have been introduced, upon the questionable "say so" of anonymous individuals. The subject has been put to rest, however, by Mr. T. M. Randolph, son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, and Gov. Giles, of Virginia, who have submitted to the public the declared and written opinions of Mr. Jefferson, a short time previous to his death. Mr. Randolph, in a letter published in the Virginia Advocate, says:

"I am very sure I did hear Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was about the last of July or the 1st of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after; for it seemed to him to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution which had been hitherto indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was now suddenly, and unexpectedly, bro't close to our view. Of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong-minded man; of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the U. States, when he was Vice-President himself. He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable, and otherwise irremediable evils, beginning to develop itself in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object. This conversation took place either immediately after the Convention in Staunton of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last

free expression of his sentiments ever heard.

The following is an extract of a letter, in the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Gov. Giles—recently published in the Richmond Enquirer:

Monticello, Dec. 26, 1825.

"Dear Sir: I see as you do and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the federal branch of our government, is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the states, and the consolidation in itself, of all powers foreign and domestic, and that too by construction, which if legitimate, leave no limits to their power. Take together the decisions of the federal court, the doctrines of the President and the misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by the legislature of the federal branch; and it is but too evident that the three ruling branches of that department, are in combination, to strip their colleagues, the state authorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise themselves, all functions foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely, that also over agriculture and manufactures; and call it regulation too, to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that too, the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most depressed of all. Under the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains, for the construction of roads, of digging canals; and aided by a little sophistry on the words "general welfare," a right to do, not only the acts, to effect that, which are specifically enumerated and permitted; but whatsoever they shall think, or pretend, will be for the general welfare. And what is our resource for the preservation of the constitution! Reason and argument. You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them. The representatives chosen by ourselves—they are joined in the combination, some from incorrect views of government, some from corrupt ones, sufficient voting together to outnumber the sound parts, and with majorities of only 1, 2 or 3, bold enough to go forward in defiance. *Are we then to stand at arms!*" "No! that must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer, and greater sufferings. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties, is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance then, with our brethren, while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents—and separate from our companions, only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between these two evils, when we must make choice, there can be no hesitation; but in the meanwhile, the states should be watchful to note every material