

## Foreign.

**Late News.**—By arrivals at N. York, we have received accounts from Liverpool and Havre to the latter part of September. Among the flying reports is one from St. Petersburg, that the conferences at Ackermann had abruptly terminated, and that the Emperor Nicholas was preparing for war. To meet the Ottomans on the banks of the Pruth, and at the same moment to encounter the Persians on the borders of the Caspian Sea, would afford work enough we should imagine for the successor of Alexander, without his uniting with the *Holy Alliance* in their contemplated crusade against free government in the south of Europe. We should be pleased to see the Russians thus employed, as well on account of the struggling Greeks, as the threatened Portuguese: but there is no reliance to be placed on the statements of the continental newspapers. The accounts from the theatre of war in the Morea, are decidedly favorable to the cause of liberty: and what we consider as sure evidence of the ill success of the Egyptian Chief Ibrahim, is the circumstance that Ali Pacha, his father, has declined sending additional reinforcements of mercenaries, unless the Grand Seigneur, his paramount Lord, shall first advance the necessary funds! This looks much like a wish to *back out*, as the saying is: and if Lord Cochrane were to appear suddenly before Alexandria, it would probably require no great expenditure of powder and ball to *neutralise* the power of the old Viceroy. From the Peninsula, we have no news of interest, except that the Spanish troops, either from principle or want of pay, were deserting to their neighbors the Portuguese in squadrons and regiments—in this manner evincing their determination, if they cannot be permitted to enjoy the constitutional system at home, to seek its blessings in other lands, even though they may be accused of purchasing freedom at the expense of their allegiance to a tyrant, styled their "legitimate king!" With respect to trade, &c. the London papers represent that Great Britain was gradually recovering from the effects of the late general commercial stagnation—that the demand for goods was reviving, and the manufacturers carrying on business more extensively: while the latest letters advise us, that the principal articles of American produce were looking up in the European markets, and especially Cotton had advanced in price a trifle in Liverpool.—*Petersburg Int.*

**London, Sept. 26.**—From the accounts received this morning, it would appear that war was inevitable between Russia and Turkey. The conferences at Ackermann have taken an unfavorable turn. The Russian Commissioners, almost wearied with answers of the Turkish Commissioners, have sent them a note in which all demands made by Russia for some years past are completely embodied, and

if a satisfactory answer to the demands be not received by the 7th October it is believed a Russian army will pass the Pruth, and occupy in arms Moldavia and Wallachia.

**War in Europe.**—A letter of late date from Paris says—"It is generally believed here that a war must be the result of the present state of things in Europe, and that the late revolution in Portugal will be the ostensible reason for it. England has declared that she will protect the new constitutional government of that country, and the constitutional Government of France has insisted, and has been promised that no steps shall be taken to import it into Spain, where it would have a chance of destroying the blessings of the holy inquisition. On the other side the Emperor of Russia goes on with a slow, but steady march towards the old favorite plan of getting possession of a warmer climate. Austria, hardly knowing what to do, is induced to wish strength and prosperity to her old inveterate and natural enemy, the Turks; and, not daring to assist him more openly, she sends a miserable frigate into the Mediterranean, to vex and tease the Greeks, who have already threatened to set fire to her."

**Extract of a letter dated Paris, Sept. 26.**—Europe seems on the eve of another mighty struggle. France appears quiet, but the knowing ones say that the appearance is deceitful. I think myself that war will take place between Russia and Turkey. It is said here, that France and England will unite to keep the power of the former country within salutary limits. Mr. Canning is here, and in good favor. The King is not liked, but his successor, the Dauphin, is rather popular, being considered a thorough honest man.

**Spain.**—Accounts from Spain inform us of great desertions from the Spanish army. According to the official reports received from the Captains-General of the provinces of Estremadura and Galicia, the desertion which followed that of the two squadrons of horse chasseurs, has deprived the Spanish army of 3400 men, of whom 2,000 entered Portugal by Alentejo, and 1400 by the province of Tras-os-Montes. The former column presented itself to the Governor of Yelves, and the second to that of Chaves. A remarkable circumstance is, that the desertion appears to proceed "from a well combined system. Both columns announce that their aim was to induce the Spanish Government through the medium of Portugal to return to a system of moderation compatible with the rights and wants of the nation, and to accomplish it, they preferred coming to Portugal to marching straight upon Madrid, but that if the Portuguese Government should think it expedient not to meddle in this affair, the columns would plead their own cause by marching into Spain with arms in their hands. The Governors of Yelves and Chaves had sent for instructions to Lisbon."

We copy the following from the *Courier Francais*: "The relations between the Cabinet of Lisbon and those of Spain and Vienna appear every day to take a less amicable turn. The Court of Madrid has refused to receive the Portuguese Minister, the Count de Villa Real. He was informed that as a private individual he might remain at Madrid, but that his admission as Minister would depend upon arrangements to be made with certain Cabinets, and which were not yet agreed on. The Infant Don Miguel has not made oath to the Constitution, notwithstanding all the Portuguese who are at Vienna have fulfilled their duties."

**Greece and Turkey.**—Col. Fabvier has at length driven the Turks from before Athens, and opened a communication with Argos and Napoli. A National Assembly was to be held in the Morea on the 12th of September, at which it was hoped Lord Cochrane would be present. Colocotroni was collecting troops to attack Ibrahim at Tripolitza and Cautina, who is said to have got a reinforcement, but it will be easy to crush him. A letter from the French Agent to the Greek committee at Paris, dated at Napoli de Romani, July 21st, states that vessels from England and France, laden with munitions, had arrived in safety. It appears by an extract from Constantinople, a great fire broke out at that place on the 31st of Aug. which continued on the 3d of Sept. when the last accounts were received. Flakes of fire were then falling upon the Seraglio, the gates of which were opened to all the fugitives who had favored the reformation. Several thousand houses, it was believed had fallen a prey to the flames. It is added that the people opposed the measures taken to extinguish the fire, observing that it was a punishment sent from heaven for the late destruction of the Janissaries. The fire had penetrated from the garden gate to the mosques of the sultans Amurath and Bajazet, thence along the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Marmora, taking in its routes many palaces of the great, containing immense riches. The troops at Alexandria, to embark for the Morea, amounted to 3 or 9,000, but the Viceroy has informed the Porte that he has not the funds to undertake another expedition; and such frightful stories are told by those who have returned from Greece, that 4000 have deserted.

**Russia.**—The Persians are said to have invaded the frontiers of Russia with a powerful army from Georgia, and Russian troops have marched for the Crimea. Forty five thousand men, are ready to cross the Pruth, and one hundred thousand are on their way to reinforce.

**Haiti.**—A correspondent at Cape Haytien, under date of Oct. 6th writes to us in these terms:—"Paltry as the debt due to France is, or would be to any other government, these gentry are reduced to the most miserable straits to meet the annual instalments of the current year, & pay the troops.

The only alternative, as the bank has failed, is to have recourse to the desperate expedient of issuing paper, after having called, I hear, on every merchant in Port au Prince, to whom a vessel was consigned, requesting him to anticipate his duties, in order to alleviate the distresses of government. The President has issued his proclamation, making it a legal tender in all transactions; and singular enough, in a matter of so much importance, he has forgotten not only the usual form enjoined by the constitution, of having it countersigned by the Secretary General, but has made use of the regal appellation WE. I can account for it no other way than by giving credence to a report circulated a short time since, that the Senate, which are now setting, are about not only investing themselves with that dignity for life, but also the President with regal powers. This report is somewhat strengthened by another, that this body (the Senate,) had advanced the pay of the First Magistrate to \$100,000 per annum, in order that he might better support his dignity; or else, like "my uncle Thomas" he chooses to exercise the powers of grand regulator, with privilege to *regulate* and *mis-regulate*, at his pleasure, a pragmatic power he has long exercised.

"There are strong symptoms of a revolutionary spirit in this part of the Island, and should the paper system be attempted to be introduced here, not even the deserved popularity of General Magny will be able to suppress it. I will only add, that were the government to buy all the coffee that may arrive at market between this and the end of the year, the time when the instalment becomes due to France, it would not pay half the amount, and they are without any other resources.

"Yesterday morning we had reports in a creditable shape of an actual insurrection in the north."  
[*Balt. Gaz.*]

**South America.**—By an arrival at New York, from Porto Cavello, a gentleman of that city has received a letter from his friend at La Guayra, dated the 17th of October, communicating the important intelligence, that Paez is retracing his steps, and that the insurrectionary movements in Venezuela are about to subside of their own accord, without even the interference of the General Government.

A woman was recently exposed in the pillory and *branded*, at Paris,—the capital of civilization & chivalry! "During the time of her being exposed," says the Paris paper, "she was agitated by a convulsive trembling; and when the branding iron was applied to her shoulder, she uttered a piercing shriek." However enormous her crime, that shriek should have pierced the heart of every man who could recollect his mother or had a daughter, sister or wife. A truly refined, humane and wise legislation would proscribe all penal exposure, and direct corporal infliction, in the case of females.  
*Gazette.*