

Foreign.

From Europe.—The Editors of the New-York papers have received English papers to the 8th ult. from which the following items of intelligence are extracted:

London, Oct. 8.—We have reason to understand, although the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's the intention of Russia to blockade the Dardanelles, that our Government do not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the promises made by Russia, but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interests. With this view a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be medium; the alternative is peace, or war. The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it; but they will find that they have overreached themselves in this particular, if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcom's fleet. We understand that upon the receipt of the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act. But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay; and such is the urgency in fitting out the men-of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others. In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line of battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is not known, but it may be guessed at. Despatch—is the word.

The Paris journals of Friday, contain intelligence from Odessa to the 18th Sept. We had previously received accounts to the same date through the Brussels papers, and also by the Berlin State Gazette, two Russian bulletins, which bring the history of the siege of Shumla down to the 10th, and of Varna to the 13th of September. According to these bulletins, the Russians had been generally successful, not only in repulsing the sortie of the Turks, but in the result of some attacks on the works of Varna, and of operations undertaken for cutting off the communications of that fortress; but it appears that nothing of a decisive character had occurred. The grand assault, which was to have taken place on the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas, remains to be made. The bulletins do not mention the presence of his imperial majesty before Varna, but we learn by letters from Odessa, that he was there. The Paris papers appear to know nothing of the blockade of the Dardanelles, except what

they learn from London, though we believe that Russia had actually proceeded to carry that measure into effect before any notification of the intention so to do was given to our government. The Journal des Debats, in noticing the Cabinet Councils held relative to this subject and Ireland, give our ministers credit for having refused to consent to the Russian blockade.

Accounts had been received at London of the military operation before Shumla to the 13th, and before Varna to the 17th Sept. —No attack has been made upon Shumla, Russian bulletin merely announces that the Russian troops maintained their positions in front of that place; but there appears to have been very warm work at Varna. The Russians have evidently directed their principal efforts against that fortress, and, according to their own account, they had succeeded on the 14th in making a breach, and obtaining possession of an entrance to it. A flag of truce being sent into the fortress, a conference took place between Admiral Greig and the Turkish governor; but the negotiations were broken off, the object of the Pacha being, it is alleged, only to give time, and the cannonade recommenced on the 15th. It is probable, that the Emperor Nicholas will spare no sacrifice to obtain possession of this fortress, before that period of the season arrives, at which the campaign must close. If it does not capitulate, and an attempt be made to carry it by storm, the carnage will be dreadful; for it is stated in private letters, written by Russian officers, serving with the besieging army, that the garrison, 25,000 strong, was resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—Hussein Pacha's reports to Halusi Effendi, the camalcan of the Grand Vizier, are still favorable to the Porte. In one of the latest it is said, that the brave Spahis continually hover about the Russian army, as far as the Danube, had succeeded in capturing after a brave resistance, a convoy destined for the army before Shumla, with the military chest. The Intendants and several civil officers, with the Hulens who escorted them, are said to have fallen into the hands of the Turks. The Turkish bulletin says that the chest contained about 500,000 silver roubles.

The report, says the London Courier, of Turkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with the Paris papers, which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea, to act against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

If we may believe the Gazette of Lyons, Greece is divided as to the use that she will make of her independence. The Morea wishes to put herself under the protection of Russia; the isles of the Archipelago prefer that of France. It is announced that the Hydriots have sent an address, requesting

to pass under the dominion of France. At Prevesa, there had been a mutiny among General Church's troops, respecting their pay; it was suppressed on promising the mutineers 3 months pay.

IRELAND.

London, Oct. 7.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Dublin, describes the state of that city as fearful.

We learn from a quarter on which we can place great reliance, that the Cabinet Councils held on Friday and Saturday were occupied in deliberations on the state of Ireland; that these deliberations were caused by despatches from the Lord Lieutenant, in which he mentioned that considerable alarm was excited by the public meetings of the peasantry in large bodies and in military array in the southern counties, and requested instructions from government for the regulation of his conduct; that a proclamation was in consequence drawn up prohibiting those meetings, and was immediately sent off to Ireland; and that Sir Anthony Hart, who was in the country at some distance from London, was summoned to town on Friday night, arrived on Saturday, and departed for his post in Ireland on Sunday.

The state of Ireland becomes daily more alarming. The Catholics and Protestants are respectively making the utmost efforts to intimidate each other and to influence Parliament. The two parties may almost be said to be drawn up in military array, and only an occasion is wanting, which a mere accident might furnish, to plunge the country into civil war. We have not been accustomed to use this tone concerning Ireland, but the accounts of the last week from that country detail facts which excite much more serious apprehensions than we have ever before felt, or than the British public generally entertain concerning the tranquillity of the sister island.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, prohibiting unlawful meetings, acting in concert, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, to the well founded terror of his majesty's liege subjects and endangering the public safety, charging all sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the laws, and preventing such meetings.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazils.—The peace concluded between Brazils and Buenos Ayres we do not think will be of long duration. The origin of the war was the occupancy of the Banda Oriental, which, by mutual consent, is to be erected into an independent government, but with means too feeble and a population too limited to protect itself from the encroachments of either power, should either be hereafter disposed to molest it. The difficulties in Portugal, and a change in the administration of this country, in all probability induced Don Pedro to close with the propositions for peace, leaving time and ample means to adjust the American claims for spoiliations on our

commerce, which we hope will be enforced to the last dollar, for worse and unmerited treatment we have not suffered from any power.—*Noah.*

Conspiracy in Colombia.—By an arrival from Carthagena, we learn that on the 25th Sept. a conspiracy broke out at Bogota, in which an attempt was made on the life of Bolivar. It appears that Gen. Santander, the Vice-President, was at the head of the conspiracy, and had brought over to his views a corps of artillery, and, with a gang of followers, they first made an attack on the prison, killed Col. Bolivar, and released Admiral Padilla. The rebels then proceeded late at night to the palace, where they rushed and encountered first a young ensign, who defended himself, when Col. Ferguson, an Englishman, rushing to his aid, was shot on the spot. Bolivar hearing the noise, being then in his cabinet, rushed forward, but finding himself surrounded by enemies, retreated hastily to his cabinet, jumped out of a window and made his way to the bridge, plunged in the water and concealed himself for two hours, when the rebels supposing him drowned, returned shouting through the streets, "Death to the tyrant and long live Gen. Santander." Bolivar released himself from his unpleasant situation, threw himself into the barracks, headed the troops and attacked the rebel force, and completely routed them. Armed peasants entered the town and order was soon restored.

Col. Guerra has been already hanged. Santander and Padilla are in prison, preparing for the same fate, the judicial tribunals are active, and several of the ring-leaders have been tried and shot.

Bolivar has issued a proclamation taking into his own hands the entire reins of government, and the country generally seem satisfied, and attribute much of their troubles to Santander.—*ib.*

Guatemala.—The New-York Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of Honduras papers to the 27th Sept. The war in Guatemala still continues without any abatement of its violence. The government of Guatemala had refused to grant passports to such of its citizens as were desirous of visiting the British colony on the Balize. The reason offered is that such persons would disclose the transactions of the Republic with regard to the Guatemalan loans. These loans, we believe, were made to the government for mining purposes; but the mines hitherto have not yielded one cent, and it is expected they never will, unless the bondholders go in person and labor at them. These mines are said to be really more abundant than those in Mexico, because the Kings of Spain invariably ordered that the mines of Mexico should be worked, whilst those of Guatemala should be reserved for future ages.

Canada.—The Montreal Herald, says that great complaints are made of the shortness of the crops in Canada.