

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Continuation of the late Foreign News by way of New-York.

The health of the King of England had been a source of solicitude. The Courier, however, assures its readers, that his attack was only gout, and that he was again convalescent. The Duke of Clarence is also said to be better.

The price of grain had fallen, and a further fall was anticipated. The London Courier of Friday, the 17th, says on this subject:—"We refer our readers with pleasure to our corn exchange report of this day, where fine English wheat sold full 10s. a quarter lower than on Monday last. Free, as well as foreign bonded wheat, experienced a similar decline."

It is stated that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Cadix and the south of Spain.

Admiral Codrington arrived in London on the 10th ult. and had a long interview with the Board of Admiralty.

The Queen of Württemberg aged 63, (formerly Princess Royal of England) died at Ludwigsburg, on the 6th of October, of dropsy in the chest.

The young Queen of Portugal was ill at her lodgings at Grillon's Hotel, on the 12th ult. but was convalescent the next day.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge d'Affaires, left London for Paris on the 13th ult.

The Courier speaks of the blockade of the Dardanelles as a measure by which Russia has "succeeded" from the treaty of July—and expresses a hope that England and France will soon be able to return again "to their natural and unquestionable state of neutrality."

LONDON SUN OFFICE.

Quarter past Four, P. M.—Second Edition.

The Journal du Commerce received by the mail brings accounts from Frankfurt to the 9th inst. stating that although no official accounts had been published for several days past, private letters have been received from Berlin, saying, the second army under the command of Count Wittgenstein, was dispersed. Whole Regiments of Cavalry were dismounted;—the want of water was so great three roubles were given for a bottle of water. It was reported on the "Change at Frankfurt" that the siege of Varna was raised, and that the Russian Army was in full retreat to the Danube.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.

We have nothing to add to the accounts from the seat of war given in another part of our paper, except that despatches were received on Thursday morning from Lord Heytesbury, dated from Odessa, on the 26th, and conveying intelligence from Varna of the 21st ult., at which period the place had not surrendered, nor had any assault been made upon it.

Despatches have also been received from Lord Stuart de Rothesay, but they don't contain any public news of importance.

LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Ten o'clock—Second Edition.

Arrest of Mr. Lawless.—By the Freeman's Journal of yesterday, which we have just received, we learn that Dublin was thrown into a state of very great excitement, by the arrest of Mr. Lawless. Mr. Lawless was taken into custody on a charge of sedition, by Farrell, under a warrant from Judge Burton. Mr. L. accompanied by Mr. Shiel, Mr. Brady, Mr. Stanton and others, attended the police officer to the Judge's Chambers where he gave bail himself in 500 pound and two sureties in a like sum, for his appearance at the next assizes for the county of Monaghan, and was then released from custody.

Nicholas Robinson, Esq. was elected Mayor of this Borough for the ensuing year, this morning without opposition.

Sir Edward Codrington arrived on Tuesday at Portsmouth in the Warspite, 74 guns; and on Friday the Vice-Admiral had a long interview with the Board of Admiralty.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Her Majesty remained at Grillon's Hotel yesterday, but received a number of presentations in the course of the day.—The Princess Lieven, the lady of the Russian Ambassador, by the Marquis de Barbacena, her Majesty's Chamberlain. Count and Countess Munster, also by the Marquis de Barbacena. M. de Montezuma and his lady, by the same Nobleman. Together with a numerous assemblage of Portuguese Ladies and Gentlemen, who were specially presented to their youthful Sovereign. The Brazilian Minister and the Marchioness de Palmella visited her Majesty yesterday, the former was accompanied by Dr. Paris, who was presented to her Majesty by his Excellency.

Our City Correspondent says that two agents have been despatched from the Queen of Portugal, one to France and the other to Vienna, with proposals to assist her in regaining her Crown. It is said our Government is willing to aid, provided the other Powers agree to it.—(Sun.)

The Prussian Minister, Count d'Offait, the Spanish Minister on a special mission, and the Württemberg Minister, had interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Ellenborough visited the Noble Earl yesterday.

Paris, 18th Oct.—The Sacred Embassy at Barcelona has received the following information:—The Government of Morocco have sent out two large Brigades with 15 or 18 guns, & from 100 to 150 men, and a garrison of 8 guns and 60 men; they cruise in the Atlantic, 40 to 50 miles from the Coast of Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of capturing the Vessels of those nations having no Consul in the states of Morocco.

(From the Liverpool Albion, of October 20.)

Intelligence from the Seat of War.—The reverses sustained by the Russians appear to have been fully equal to what has been stated in the Austrian papers. On the 3d ult. letters had been received from Constantinople, containing extracts from several Turkish bulletins, announcing fresh victories over the Russians. Among these are the details of a successful sortie by 25,000 Turks who were in garrison at Silistria. These troops are stated to have attacked it with such fury the Russian corps under General Roth, that notwithstanding the courage and intrepidity of the Russians, they were forced to give way on every point, and after the loss of some of their best officers, to leave in the hands of the enemy 30 pieces of artillery and most of their ammunition. These letters announce that the Sultan, from his continued success, finding that he could, without dishonor, treat for peace with the Russians, had signified his willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries for that purpose; but, as the basis of that proposed treaty was to be a renunciation by Russia of the demands made by her at the commencement of the campaign, it was not supposed that Russia would accede to the proposal; but, on the contrary, that she would consider it as an insulting demonstration of Turkish isolation under the influence of victory.

If we may believe the accounts from Odessa, a disposition has lately manifested itself in the Russian army which, if we mistake not, has never shown itself in the army in any former war. The troops have lately expressed great dissatisfaction at the nature and the character of the contest. They expected to have wintered in the fertile plains of Adrianople, nay, to have reached the shores of the Bosphorus, and the capital itself. It cannot, therefore, but be mortifying to them to retrace their steps to the Danube, and to find themselves at the end of the campaign, in the very position they occupied before its commencement.

The Emperor of Russia has left Odessa to return to St. Petersburg.

The King's health.—Great solicitude has been felt by the public for some time, respecting his majesty's state of health. The following announcement of the Courier is well calculated to dissipate the anxiety on this interesting topic. "It is with the most unfeigned pleasure that we announce his majesty's recovery from his late attack of gout. His majesty is able to leave his apartments, and was to take an airing to-day. This intelligence, upon which perfect reliance may be placed, will be received with the greatest satisfaction, because, it will dispel at once the gloomy reports which had been in circulation last week." In corroboration of the above favorable intelligence, we are enabled to state, that on Monday his majesty took an airing Windsor Park, for the first time since his indisposition.

The following appears in the Gazette de France of Sunday last (Oct. 18).

"We have received letters from Odessa of the 26th September. No doubt was entertained of the taking of Varna; but it was known that the Russian army was in a distressed condition, and that the Emperor desires peace. If we may believe the letters from Bucharest, the Turks have assumed the offensive. The corps of Gen. Roth has been almost entirely destroyed, the siege of Shumla raised, and the Russians abandoning 30 pieces of cannon, have retreated towards Bazardjik, pursued by Hessein Bey at the head of 70,000 men who flattered himself that he should destroy them, fall on the rear of the army, besieging Varna, relieve the town, and terminate the campaign by compelling the whole of the Russian army to a general attack."

Dutch papers, received on Monday last, contain the following:—

Berlin, Oct. 6.—On the 25th of September, a manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of four men of every 500 of the population. The levy is to extend to the whole empire, with the exception of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of the manifesto is in the following language:—"Notwithstanding the success of our arms in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace, and by his obstinacy, we consider it necessary to have our army complete. [Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered, at 30,000,000, the number of recruits will be 240,000 men.]"

Hamburg papers to the 11th inst. have since been received, from which we extract the following:—
Odessa, Sept. 29.—We learn from our camp before Varna, that the Captain Pacha, after the most of the houses, and a great part of the fortifications had been destroyed, has asked to leave the town unoccupied. This proposal was rejected by Count Woronzow; Further accounts were impatiently expected. The news from Asia continues to be favorable, and the victorious progress of Gen. Paskewitch has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. After the departure of the Emperor and of Count Nesselrode, the official bulletins will no longer be published, but at St. Petersburg. The diplomatic body is still here, and will return to St. Petersburg, if the Emperor should leave the headquarters."

Vienna, Oct. 3.—The Courier de Smyrne of the 1st September contains an article from Constantinople, according to which Shumla is provided with provisions and ammunition for six months to come. The same says the Courier, is the case with every other position in the Balkan, and all the disorder that formerly reigned in the Turkish commissariat has entirely disappeared.

Hamburg, Oct. 10.—A letter from Frankfurt says, that estafettes, received from Vienna, represented the present campaign of the Russians as completely at an end, and the Emperor as about to return to St. Petersburg. Count Wittgenstein, it is said, is to be suspended, and Gen. Linau appointed to succeed him.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—Gen. Roth has chosen Kirsowa as the point of rendezvous for his corps. The unfavorable result of the combat of the 13th, near Silistria, was the consequence of a panic, occasioned by the appearance of some Spahis in the rear of the Turkish troops.—The operations against Silistria will probably recommence after the arrival of reinforcements.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A letter from Bayonne says, that a report is spread in that city that the yellow fever has appeared at Seville, and that the troops from Cadiz had suspended their march, to form a cordon round the city.

A letter from Madrid of the 23d September, says, "My last letter informed you that the yellow fever had appeared at Gibraltar; it is now said that this dreadful disorder has appeared in the South of Spain. What is certain is, that the last mail has brought letters from Cadiz, which say, that three tallors had died of it on board the ship in the bay. Here and throughout Spain, there is a drought such as we have never before experienced. Many springs and fountains are dried up. Who knows if the causes of this phenomena are not connected with that of the disease which has manifested itself in the South. The heat has not been extraordinary; on the contrary it has been less violent than in preceding years."

Bucharest, Sept. 20.—The accounts from the theatre of war become more and more serious.

On the 9th, Hussein Bey being informed of the preparations of the Russians to evacuate, made a general attack upon their entrenchments. The imperial troops displayed the most brilliant valor, and repulsed him; but, nevertheless, they fell back to Jemazza where they stopped only one day, and prepared to retreat towards Bazardjik. The privations of all kinds have produced misery in the ranks of the Muscovites. The Shumla to Jemazza is literally covered with the dead, sick, and wounded, and carcasses of Russian horses. Such ravages have been caused by the excessive heat of the climate, which could not be overcome by the most admirable perseverance, and all the efforts of incomparable valor.

Sept. 22.—The Russian Army, which retreated from before Shumla, arrived on the 15th of September, at Bazardjik. It was presumed that it would not delay to continue its march to Isakchik. In consequence of the daily attacks of Hussein Bey, the general retreat of the Russians may be easily accelerated, and Varna delivered, especially if the reports that have been in circulation these four days past should be confirmed. It is said that, in consequence of a sortie by the garrison of Silistria, which was 2,000 men strong, the army of Gen. Roth, observing that place, has been totally beaten and dispersed. It is added, that whatever part of it on the 13th ult. it was the loss of it, it is now in flight, leaving 30 pieces of cannon behind, and it was not till evening that the troops could be rallied. The Turks have destroyed all the works of the Russians; so that there is no chance of even attempting to recommence the siege. On account of this check, General Roth has been dismissed from his command, & it is asserted. However, as the direct communications with Varna, by way of Gioumlia, are interrupted, these statements require confirmation. Prince Shermeteff is to reorganize the corps of Gen. Roth.

Exclusive of the bridges over the Danube, which the Turks possess at Gioumlia and Silistria, they have likewise other passages, near Semetz and elsewhere, where they fortify themselves without any opposition. It is therefore, to be feared, that as the Russian army has not a single point of retreat near Isakchik, the Turks will push into the principalities upon several points, and lay that country waste, in such a manner as to render it impossible, or at least very hazardous to seek winter quarters in the principalities. The boldest minds are struck with similar presentations.

Sentin, Sept. 18.—The last mail from Constantinople brings nothing important, but the military preparations are worthy of attention. All the Turkish nations appear animated with a warlike spirit. Numbers of Asiatic troops, mostly cavalry, continue to arrive, and proceed to the Danube, after halting a short time. Several of the exiled Janissaries have been discovered amongst them, who were immediately arrested, and publicly thrown into the sea.

Three frigates have been fitted out, which, accompanied by a steam boat, carrying 24 guns, has lately arrived here, are going to observe the Bosphorus. The Turks seem no way intimidated. All the young men take arms, and the old say aloud, we know that the Russians are going to blockade the Dardanelles, but the English threat Egypt, and the French, the Morea; but we confide in the God of Mahomet, whose omnipotence will aid our arms.

The Sultan, before proceeding to business, goes to the Mosque; after prayers he reviews the troops in Constantinople, and then goes to Eglick Decham, out of the gates where great batteries are erecting. The Castle of the Seven Towers is to be fortified and provided with 150 pieces of cannon. From the suburbs of the Potters, three rows of batteries have been erected, which have at least 350 cannon. Of the six gates between the Seven Towers and the harbour, all are to be suit except two; the new gate, and that leading to Adrianople.—[Agram Gaz.]

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—In the course of the last fortnight, a great movement has been remarked among the foreign diplomatists, and even in the palace of the Porte. It is said that very serious affairs are under consideration. The Ministers of the Porte being informed of the motives

which have compelled the Viceroy of Egypt to agree to the convention relative to the Morea, appear, if they do not give it their approbation, at least not to impute it as crime to Mahomet Ali; but it appears that all possible measures are adopted to remedy the evil caused by their speculations and it is intended to substitute as speedily as possible, other Ottoman troops for the Egyptians, who are to be embarked.

The Porte does not regard without deep regret the close alliance of her most ancient allies (France and England) with her constant enemy. She cannot agree to act in conformity with the views of the Cabinets of London and Paris, while she has to sustain a war of extermination on the Balkan, on which, she well knows, depends, not merely the Greek question, but her Existence in Europe.

The Effendi has declared to the Ministers of neutral Powers, that however well disposed the Porte might be as to the concessions which the European Powers wished her to make, she was compelled to refuse her assent, as every path of conciliation was closed by the recent violation of the very treaty of London, to which those Powers never ceased to appeal.

From the London Sun, Oct. 17.

We have no further intelligence in the French papers from the theatre of war—and till we have some authentic news, it would be as idle as unprofitable to launch out into a field of probabilities. The success of the Russians at Varna will give a new feature to the war. According to accounts from Odessa, Varna had not fallen on the 21st of September, nor had the Russians made any attempt to storm it.

The public will be gratified to learn that the price of corn has fallen considerably since last Monday, and is likely to fall still lower by next Monday.

The increase of our Annual Revenue to the amount of 786,420l., to which we adverted briefly in our paper of Saturday last, is in every view of the matter a source of satisfaction; for first it disproves the idle clamour of those who hold that a liberal system in regard to trade, i. e. the repeal of restrictions, is ruinous to its interests as well as to those of the revenue.

The Revenue for the Quarter just ended exceeds by 117,556l. that of the corresponding quarter of last year—the result more satisfactory as the receipts of this quarter last year were swelled by the sum of 637,133l. produced by the custom duty on foreign corn imported, whereas only 90,000l. has been received under that head in the quarter just terminated. Last year's receipts were still further augmented by the repayment of 176,000l. on account of the Irish coinage, and of course this is to be taken into consideration in comparing the receipts of 1827 and 1828.

Liverpool Advertiser.

POLITICAL.

THE DISUNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH.

We published, a few days ago, a letter from Mr. Mitchell, a member of Congress from South Carolina, relative to a meeting of the delegation of that State at the house of Col. Hayne in Washington, at which it was alleged propositions were made to dissolve the Union. The letter of Mr. Mitchell in effect affirmed that such propositions were made. The last Charleston papers contain the reply of Col. Hayne to Mr. Mitchell's letter, accompanied by statements from Mr. Martin, Col. Drayton, Major Hamilton and John Carter, of the S. C. delegation, all of which deny in the most positive terms, as was naturally to be expected; that any propositions of the kind were made at the meeting alluded to. As Col. Drayton's statement contains the sum and substance of all the rest, we give it below, preceded by the following pepper-corn from Maj. Hamilton's statement.

Nat. Journal.

Extract from Maj. Hamilton's statement.

"I recollect distinctly, that either at the first or second meeting which took place at General Hayne's lodgings, some one present observed, that a perseverance in the tariff policy, or prohibitory system, must lead to a dissolution of the Union—greatly to be deprecated, which I believe met with universal assent. This however led to a long and ardent conversation on the resources of the State to sustain herself, in which I substantially made the remarks which Mr. Mitchell has attributed to Gen. Hayne. I certainly did say that as to the federal government enforcing an unconstitutional law with the bayonet, it was an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained. But if they did recruit an army from the power looms of the manufacturers, to force their infernal tariff down our throats, that I did not believe that our natural allies in Virginia or No. Ca. would permit them to pass through their territories; but if they did I had great reliance on the spirit of a free and gallant people, and in the holy enthusiasm of a just cause, and if our altars and firesides were invaded, we would have to meet our invaders like men, and I had very little doubt we would react, with considerable improvements, the victories of the 10th of June, Gutaw and Cowpens. So far from my considering this as a matter of reproach, I now re-assert it as my solemn belief and conviction; and if there is a miscreant so base as to accuse me of treason, because I will not consent to deprecate either the spirit or resources of my native State, I shall leave him in undisputed possession of his peculiar and exclusive patriotism, with a comfortable portion of my scorn and contempt. But that these remarks were intended either to urge the necessity, or even to countenance the propriety, of a separation of the States, I positively deny."

COL DRAYTON'S STATEMENT.

I make this statement, in consequence of having been requested by Gen. Hayne and Major Hamilton, to put in writing what was said or acquiesced in by them, and myself, at two meetings of the Delegation of South Carolina, held at the lodgings of General Hayne, in the city of Washington, shortly after the passage of the late Tariff Act.

At these meetings, the object of both of which was to consult as to the course which ought to be pursued by the Delegation of South Carolina, in consequence of the passing of the Tariff Law referred to, no propositions were directly or indirectly submitted, excepting the following, which were acquiesced in without the dissent of any one: 1st. That when the Delegates went home, they should, by letter, communicate to each other the feelings and sentiments of the people within their Districts, upon the subject of the Tariff; that the Delegates should make no attempt to increase the excitement, which it was anticipated the provisions of the law would occasion; and that they should endeavour to prevent public meetings, and every expression of public opinion connected with the Tariff, until after the result of the Presidential election should be ascertained, it being declared, and apparently with the concurrence of all who were present, that the election of Mr. Adams or of General Jackson, was a matter of little importance compared with the existence or abolition of the restrictive system. 2d. That the Delegates should assemble at Columbia, at the com-

mencement of the session of the Legislature, not to obtrude their advice upon it, but to give any information respecting the Tariff, or any other Congressional proceedings which the members of that body might see fit to ask of them. 3dly. That as whatever measures might be adopted would have more weight, if they were supported by all the States opposed to the Tariff Law, than if South Carolina stood alone, certain individuals of our Delegation should inform the Representatives of those States of our views, and invite them to a conference with us. Major Hamilton, after expressing great indignation at the passage of the Tariff Law, said, that in his opinion, the proper step for him to take, and he had resolved to take it, was to go home, as he could no longer be of any service at Washington, to deliver his commission to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and not to return to Congress, unless he should be directed to do so by his constituents, who, he was sure, would approve of his conduct. I remarked, that I did not agree with Major Hamilton; that a representative had no other power than to represent his constituents in the Federal Congress; that he had no right to abandon his post; and that if the people felt themselves aggrieved, it was for them to decide upon what the emergency required. Gen. Hayne said, that he concurred with me, and made some observations enforcing his opinion, which I do not retain in my memory. There was a conversation at one of the meetings, as to the effects which would be produced by the dissolution of the Union. Upon the topic, I do not recollect that Gen. Hayne uttered a word.—Major Hamilton remarked, that should South Carolina be driven from the Union by the restrictive policy, it would not be in the power of the Government to enforce it; that the regular army was too small to create any apprehensions; that our sister States of Virginia and North Carolina would never suffer the Eastern or Northern militia to march through their territories, for the purpose of reducing South Carolina to subjection; and if they did, we should be able, successfully, to defend ourselves. Some observations were then made upon Major Hamilton's remarks, by one of the Delegation, but not by General Hayne. I stated, that I regarded the Union to be of immense importance; that much as I deprecated the restrictive system; partial, oppressive and unconstitutional as I conceived it to be, I should yet consider the dissolution of the Union as a more serious calamity; and that when two evils were presented to us, as statesmen and as citizens, we ought to choose the least of them. Before the separation of the Delegates, the individuals who had been deputed to communicate with the Representatives of the Anti-Tariff States, reported, that many of their Representatives had acquiesced in the propriety of our course, but that many others thought it to be inexpedient, none of them therefore had been invited to a conference with our Delegation. We then adjourned, finally, it having been previously declared that the agreement which had been entered into to assemble at Columbia at the commencement of the next session of our Legislature, should not be binding upon us, but should be a subject for further consideration, to be decided upon after we had returned to our homes.—The foregoing, to the best of my memory, contains the substance of all that was said by General Hayne, Major Hamilton and myself, at these meetings, which were not conducted according to the forms of a deliberative body, it sometimes occurring, that whilst one was speaking, others were carrying on conversations together. I am positive, that nothing more was either proposed, or agreed to be done by our delegation at these meetings, than what I have mentioned. I do not introduce the remarks of any of the Delegates, not because I suppose that those who made them, would be averse to my doing so; but because I should regard it as a breach of propriety and of implicit confidence, to publish what fell from them, without their authority.

WM. DRAYTON.

From the Marylander.

"We know not what line of policy General Jackson will adopt. We take it for granted, however, that he will reward his friends, and punish his enemies."

The United States Telegraph, of Monday, the 5d instant, contains the above paragraph. From it we understand, that the Editor expects that all now in office under Mr. Adams, who opposed the election of General Jackson, are to be turned out, and their places to be supplied by partisans of the General. Now, it so happens, that there are two sides to every question, and as the friends of Mr. Adams, will have the majority in the Senate of the United States after the fourth of March next, the nation naturally turns with an eye of great anxiety to that enlightened body, with the expectation that it will save the country from those ills which now threaten it. The constitution of the United States has, very wisely, given to the Senate co-ordinate powers with those possessed by the President in the appointment of most of the important officers of Government, and, therefore it is, that the nation looks with so much solicitude for it to exercise a judicious controlling influence over the appointments of the next President. It will be recollected, that notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan, General Jackson's only witness, declared in the most positive terms, that if there were any "bribery or corruption in the election of Mr. Adams, he knew nothing of it," the Jackson papers and orators insisted most lustily, that because Mr. Clay had been appointed Secretary of State, and Mr. Cook had been sent on a secret mission to St. Jago de Cuba, and they had voted for Mr. Adams, these circumstances were to be taken as conclusive proofs of the existence of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams and those who supported him. To this position the advocates of General Jackson would take no denial. It is, therefore, but just and proper that we should meet out to those Simon Pures—these exclusive patriots, the measure of their own prescription. They have no doubt, been contending for the cause of General Jackson, merely because it is the cause of the people, and not because they wished office; and as they have succeeded, it is but just, that their conduct should, like Caesar's wife, be placed beyond suspicion. This is due to such disinterested lovers of the people, God bless them! We are serious; and we join in upon the friends of the present Administration who may be called upon to vote on the nominations of President Jackson, not