FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. intelligence of a highly important character has been received. We are indebted to our Correspondents of the Boston Courier and Patriot, for slips, from which we make such extracts as time allows. It will be seen that the Russians are victorious both in Europe and Asia, and that Constantinople will soon be threatened, if it be not already in danger.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The harvests in England, upon the whole, promised to terminate favorably. The injury they had suffered was limited in extent.

The Manchester Mercury, of Aug. 19, says: Considerable sensation was produced here yesterday, by a statement that one of the leading companies in London, for effecting marine insurances, had transmitted instructions to their agent in this town not to grant any policies on vessels for Russia, with security against capture by the king's enemies. The general inference, of course, was, that we are about forthwith to go to war with the Emperor Nicholas.

The Morning Herald says that the Emperor Nicholas knows that Great Britain will avoid a war with Russia, if possible, for the very best of reasons.

The London papers contain further accounts of disasters by the late storm in Scotland. Many lives were lost on the coast, and much property destroyed on shore. The Rothesbridge is broken down, and many houses in and near Rothes were prostrated—The bridge was a splendid edifice, and cost upwards of £14,000.

A storm on the night of the 13th August, was the cause of numerous disasters on the coast of Ireland. The whole line from Tuskar to Kingstown was strewed with wrecks. A schooner, laden with salt and rosin, was wrecked off the pier of Kingstown and five persons perished. A brig was wrecked near the same place, and several lives lost.

The progress of the Russian arms and the unsettled condition of the French ministry had produced some agitation upon the London Stock Exchange, aided no doubt by speculators who had their own objects to answer by the depression of price. On the 16th ult. there was a sort of panic on the Stock Exchange, the price of Consols falling once one per cent.—This produced alarm and as a consequence a variety of rumours. Four sail of the line were fitting out at Portsmouth for the Dardanelles—hemp had fallen, in anticipation of a war with Russia, £5 a ton—and an insurrection, was on the point of breaking out at Paris. It is said that a good deal of Stock is on account of Hebrew capitalists. Consuls for the Accounts opened for 88 1-8, then rose to 88¼, when they suddenly fell to 87½. A leading broker bought £50,000 Money Stock, which had the effect of raising them to 87¾. They left off at 87 5-8. On the 17th, the reports which no body believed, were officially contradicted, and the money market recovered from the agitation of the 15th Consols closed at 87⅞ 7 8. On the 18th there was a further improvement, attributed to reports that the Turks had manifested a willingness to treat for peace. Consols closed at 88¼ 1-8.—There was also an improvement in Russian bonds. On the 15th they were 99½. On the 18th they were at 100½.

SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shews a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople on the other hand do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies.—The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 30,000 men, and these only from the districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russia successes, is the intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Deibitsch on the 24th of July had his head quarters near Burgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch on the 27th of June, captured the important city of Erzeroum & the fortress of Hassan Kale. Erzeroum is the capital of Turcomania in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 130,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburgh of the capture, on the 27th June of Erzeroum, and the fortress of Hassan Kale. At Erzeroum, the Seraskier himself and four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians of which 29 were taken at Hassan Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

A letter from Odessa, July 27. says—"We learn by letters from Varna that our army had completed on the 24th, the passage of the Balkan. Count Diebistch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgos. Gen. Roth has established his head quarters at Aidos. The Turks have lost in the different engagements that have taken place, thirty pieces of cannon. In several villages in the environs, symptoms of the pest have shown themselves but the authorites have taken all the necessary measures to prevent its spreading."

The Algemine Zeitang states, under the head of Semlin, July 28, that the most alarming reports are in circulation at Belgrade respecting the situation of the Turkish army, which is said to be near its dissolution; that the troops of Hussein Pacha have mutinied; that there was also signs of mutiny among the garrison of Widden; that the general levy proceeds slowly, the people refusing to take arms unless there are soldiers to compel them; that the fire arms begin to be scarce, and it has been necessary to give pikes to the militia at Sophia.

The Journal of Odessa, of July 22, says, 'The news of the total defeat of the Grand Vizier's army, as we learn by the arrival of the English brig Hellen, from Constantinople, had spread consternation in the Turkish capital. It was reported that the Ottoman army had lost 35,000 men, with all their camp and artillery—*Augsburgh Gazette.*

The reserve coming from Tultschin, to the number of 48,000 men, is to pass the Pruth, in four columns, on the 13th and 17th July, and 10th and 24th August. 12,000 men will go to Giurgevo, and the remainder by way of Kalarash against Schumla and the Balkan. Immense supplies of provisions are expected from the interior of Russia. Letters from Varna say, that Gen. Roth has received a reinforcement of 20,000 men from Odessa.

Intelligence of another character had also been received, which had damped the public exultations and created general alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of that city. The inhabitants are full of consternation; all business was suspended; and, as it is customary in visitations of this nature, every family was provisioning themselves and making preparations for locking themselves up in their houses till the destroying scourge should have passed. Odessa is the grand depot whence all the magazines of the army were supplied, and if it be reduced to a desert for the space of a few months only, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped for want of provisions in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

Letters from Berlin mention a fresh levy of men in Russia, of four men in every five hundred of the male population. The promulgation of the Ukase has been delayed only till the Emperor should receive certain accounts of the uselessness of all steps to prevail on the Porte to accede to his proposals of peace!

The Hamburg papers received in London state as a tolerably likely rumour, that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing another great naval expedition, for the purpose, as is supposed, of carrying troops to aid the Sultan. Meanwhile, it is added, the Russian squadron, under Admiral Heyden, is assembling at Porus, and "will immediately take such a course as to be able closely to watch the movements of the Egyptian expedition, and in case of need, to attack." The same papers announce the arrival of the Persian Prince Chosrew at Moscow, on the 25th July, where he was received with almost regal honors.

Letters from Warsaw of the 12th July, say that the Polish Diet is to open in the Month of October, and that the Emperor will come from St. Petersburgh to open it in person; that some other Sovereigns will be there at the same time, and that there will be a Congress.

France.—The French papers are filled with the most violent attacks on the new government. The Journal des Debats says the ministry is such as cannot last a year; and that in any place where a thousand people shall be assembled, there a thousand voices will be raised against them.

An express from Paris, received in London, August 18, states that Admiral de Rigney has actually refused the post of Minister of the Marine, and that M. De Conny will probably be appointed to that high station in his stead.

The Ministry was acknowledged to be in a minority in the Chamber of Deputies As an instance of the feeling in Paris, it is stated that on the occasion of the celebration of the solemnities of the Assumption, contrary to usage on former occasions of the kind, the liberal journals by a consentaneous movement made their usual publications. English letter writers, such is the state of feeling in Paris towards the English, even express fears for their personal safety.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The following are the particulars of the generous refusal of M. D. Rigny which are guaranteed as accurate:—Admiral Rigny, had stopped on family business at the seat belonging to one of his brothers, four leagues from Moulins; there he learned his appointment from the *Monituer*, which was sent to him by the Prefect. He immediately set out for Paris where he arrived yesterday evening, and this morning at 9 o'clock had an hours conference with M. de Polignac, where he respectfully expressed to the king his invariable resolution. After stopping a few days with his family, he set out to Toulon to resume his command.

The London Courier notices that Erzeroum was taken, "and all those glorious advantages gained" on the 9th of July, the anniversary, of the battle of Pultowa—a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress.—Erzeroum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish Government to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

"How far," say the Courier, "the Russians choose to proceed seems now to be left to their own will. Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, time will show and the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the Sultan, must decide.—But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed the mighty Colossus of the Ottoman Empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power."

From the Baltimore American.

The packet ship Napoleon brings to the New York editors Liverpool papers to the 26th and London to the 24th Aug. inclusive. The intelligence from the seat of war by this arrival is highly important. It appears that the Russian General Diebitch, having been reinforced at Aidos with the corps of 12000 men which had been landed at Sizeboli, followed the Turks to the town of Kirk Killissa, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. Here a great battle took place, in which the Turks were defeated and dispersed, and the Russian army was left without any obstacle to oppose its march to Constantinople It would seem to be the bold purpose of the Russian Commander to leave Adrianople on the right, and keeping along the sea, with his left sustained and provisioned by the fleet to march directly upon the capital. If the commander at Adrianople shall take as much time to fathom the movements of his enemy, as he at Choumla did Count Diebistch will be in sight of Constantinople before the troops at Adrianople begin to move. Already, according to accounts from Vienna of the 10th August, in anticipation of the approach of the Russian Army to Constantinople many of the wealthy inhabitants of that capital had removed their property, and made preparations for proceeding to Asia.—The friends of the janissaries had began to show themselves at Constantinople, & had set fire to the Greek suburb of Pera. Fifteen hundred houses had been destroyed in the conflagration. All accounts seem to concur in the fact that in consequence of some dextrous manœuvres on the part of the Russians, and some negligence, perhaps on the part of the Grand Vizier, affairs have taken a favorable turn for the invading army, and the expectation of the Turks that they should keep their enemies at bay on the north side of the Balkan for another campaign at least, have been frustrated.

The following selections are copied from the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

New York, Sept. 29. The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. SMITH, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the morning of the 26th. ult. We have received papers of that date, with London papers to the 24th. inclusive.

The subject which excited most interest in England, was the harvest, the unfavorable state of the weather for some days having produced serious apprehensions of a deficiency in the wheat crop.

Flanders Papers to the 23d. of August were received at London. According to an article from Constantinople, of the date of the 30th. July, it appears that a corps of 12,000 Russians had landed at Sizeboli, and had subsequently joined Diebitsch's army at Aidos. It was stated—and so it has been stated over and over again—that the greatest preparations were making for the defence of Adrinople.—Why these preparations were made long since, and we were told that an army of 200,000 Turks were ready to meet the invaders, should they pass the Balkan; they have passed it, and have so the General says, rapidly passed "over the fertile plains of Adrianople," and lodged themselves at Aidos, whither, as we now find, 12,000 more Russians have joined him. Hussein Pacha, is appointed Commandant of Adrianople; entrenchments for the defence of that place have been thrown up, and in short, there—if a barrier is successfully to be opposed to Russian triumphs--there only will the struggle take place. We are quite satisfied that such is the present state of the war in the East; but if we are to credit the German reporters, something has been done which cannot be undone. A letter from Munich dated the 15th. Aug. says:—We have just received here from an authentic source the important news that General Diebitsch has effected his junction with the corps which landed to the south of Bourgas, and then followed the enemy to Kirk Kilissa, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. A great battle took place there, which has completely decided the fate of the Turkish Army There is nothing to oppose the march of the Russian army to Constantinople. Yet, notwithstanding this defeat the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement. We expect with the greatest impatience the details of this important event; and the denouement of the catastrophe."

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier says, that a letter from Constantinople of the 27th. of August states, that the Sultan, notwithstanding his unaltered resolution never to yield to any of the terms proposed by the Russians, had begun to experience some perplexity with regard to the course of his own motions, in the event of the enemy arriving triumphant at the gates of the capital. Little could be expected from his presence near the scene of active operations, whereas it was of the highest importance that his person should be far from the reach of the Russians. The city of Broussa, on the Asiatic shore about one hundred miles from Constantinople across the Propontis, was, therefore, the place supposed to have been selected by the Sultan as a retreat in the first instance. Tranquility prevailed in the capital up to the departure of the mail, notwithstanding the uneasiness of the inhabitants.—As yet, the Sultan had not removed his head-quarters from the valley of Bouyoukderay.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1829.

It would be difficult to convey to you any sufficient idea of the agitation into which this community has been thrown by the various rumours which are now in circulation. That the whole influence of the federal government will be controled, and brought systematically to bear upon the next election, every day renders more certain.

The removal of Mr. Bradley is, of itself, calculated to alarm the people, but the manner of it must increase that apprehension ten-fold. When Mr Bradley left the office, being desirous that the funds in his prossession should not be handed over to his successor until they had been counted, he requested Mr. Barry to keep the key of the iron chest which was handed to him, in his own possession until an opportunity was given to tell the amount. It seems that Mr Barry promised to do so, but immediately afterwards handed the key over to Mr. Gardiner, the successor of Mr. Bradley, who, cosequently, had access to the money, and, had the reputation of Mr. Bradley from that moment in his power. When this was made known to Mr. Bradley, he is said to have declined taking any further trouble concerning the funds. His brother Dr. Bradley, is reported to have felt so indignant at this treatment, which seems to have originated in a degree to injure Mr. Bradley, that he instantly addressed a letter to Mr. Barry, which, under courteous and gentlemanly phraseology, conveyed a sharp reflection upon the course which had been pursued by Mr. Barry, and concluded with a declaration in substance, that he should resign unless his brother had an instant opportunity to place his character beyond the reach of misrepresentation, and to enable him to do this, it was demanded that the Post Master General should assist him with some clerks to go through his accounts from the beginning of his official concerns with the department. It seems, as yet, no answer has been given to this letter, which has probably placed the post master general in a dilemma, as the resignation of Dr. Bradley would throw the department into a confusion not easily to be removed. In order to establish a perfect system of secrecy, perhaps of nothing worse, in the department, considerable removals are said to be determined on. This being the season for making the contracts, these removals will probably be postponed, until all the new contracts are made, and the bonds of the contractors registered, and then will follow the besom of proscription, and the newly created bureaus will be swept out.

Mr. Ingham, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Branch, do not seem to enjoy so large a portion of the confidence of General Jackson, as Mr. Eaton and Mr. Barry; and I believe Mr. Berrien is not on terms of very intimate intercourse with the President, but that their association is prompted and limited by official necessity. But Mr. Ingham and Mr. Van Buren are doubtless intent and anxious in the pursuit of their separate objects, having their eyes fixed upon the contingencies of the year 1832. As to Mr. Branch his mind seems to grasp nothing beyond the taste of abridging the allowances of the officers of the profession which is entrusted to his charge: and when he has succeeded, in passing an account, in striking off a few dollars from a poor Lieutenant, or in gaining the best of a bargain with one of his pursers, I believe he enjoys all that perfection of happiness of which his nature is capable.

(From the New York Morning Herald.)

RELIEF FOR SUCKLING MOTHERS.

There are two remedial articles or inventions promising great advantages to mothers and infants, that deserve to be more generally known. One of them is intended to draw milk from a distended or obstructed breast; and is a beautiful substitute for the human mouth, Persons skilful in sucking cannot always be procured, and when their service is obtained, they are not unfrequently disagreeable from their looks or behaviour to the patient, more especially if she be of a delicate constitution. The apparatus now under consideration, consists of a bag or bottle of elastic gum; that may contain a gill, nicely connected with a piece of prepared boxwood. By its natural elasticity the gum bag distends itself and attracts air through a small opening in the box-wood—when it is intended to be applied to the nipple it is pressed by the hand of the operator until it is exhausted, or in other words, the air expelled. In its upper part there is a cavity large enough to receive the nipple. The lower part which comes in contact with the contiguous part of the breast is slightly concave and about one inch and a half in diameter. The nipple and breast being wetted and the air of the instrument discharged, the concave parts are duly applied and the hand removed from the bag. The elasticity of the bag is active in restoring the vacuum by some fluid, but as no air can now be admitted the milk is drawn by the suction, from the breast into the bag, by a most gentle operation to the great relief of the sufferer.

The other contrivance is intended for mothers who though able and willing to suckle their infants are often distressed and sometimes even prevented from the performance of this maternal office by sore nipples; to the inconvenience of both the parties. This consists of a circular and concave piece of well turned box wood, prepared like the preceding instrument for adaptation to the breast and reception of the nipple. The outer surface of this cavity is nicely covered with the skin and nipple from a cow's teat.—This is applied and held in its place by the mother's fingers. The apparatus being close, the babe sucks through the cow's nipple without irritating in the least that of its mother. It is so skilfully prepared that the utmost neatness and purity are preserved, while the infant is nourished without distressing its parent. They may be had of Mr. Patrick Dickie Apothecary, No. 413, Broadway, corner of Lispenard street.

A WORD IN SEASON!---We understand that the following prescription is considered, by those who have tried it, as one of the best Remedies for Ague and Fever. If it answers the purpose, we could scarcely employ in a better manner at this season the small space which it requires:

"When a chill occurs, take a dose of Calomel as soon as the fever rises:—When the fever declines and perspiration takes place, use two grains Quinine mixed with a tea-spoon full of Salts. Repeat it every two hours till five doses are taken omitting the Salts so soon as the bowels are freely moved. In this way, the return of the chill will nearly be prevented, and little or no debility left.—*Should* the chill return, repeat as above.

"N. B. Should the fever not decline enough in nine hours to give Quinine, take a dose of oil, to carry off the calomel: Then proceed with the Quinine as above directed, when the fever does decline.

"The above prescription may command entire confidence in checking the disease, in all cases of recent occurrence: In cases of long standing; more time will doubtless be required to effect a cure."—

Richmond Enquirer,

NATCHEZ, Aug. 1.

A pretty young widow of nineteen years of age and a comely young man of twenty-two, strangers to each other had been committed to prison for separate offences. They were brought to the bar for trial, when for the first time they saw each other. Both were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one week.

As soon as sentence was pronounced our swain stated that during their trials they had agreed that solitary confinement might be ameliorated if the court would grant their request, which was, that before they were conducted to prison, they might be permitted to go to a justice of the peace to be married. This was readily granted by the court, the parties after having committed matrimony were committed to prison, and by order of this enjoy the same apartment. This is a vast improvement upon the Lynch code.

A circumstance occurred in this city few days since, the particulars of which it may be well to publish. Soon after the brig Ventrosa arrived from Gottenburg, a genteel looking young man went on board and presented to the mate a letter, which he stated was from Capt. Abbott. The letter directed the mate to deliver to the bearer of it the Captain's chronometer a first rate instrument valued at four hundred dollars. The hand writing especially the signature, was an excellent imitation of that of Capt. Abbott; and the mate did not suspect for a moment that the letter was a forgery, nor that the individual who presented it was an impudent rogue. Indeed, he is of opinion that he should have delivered the chronometer if it had been on board the brig; but it so happened that Capt. Abbott, a few hours after his arrival, took it ashore with him and left it at the shop of Mr Bond in Congress street. The mate found it extremely difficult to make the bearer of the letter believe that the instrument was not on board, the latter insisting that there was "some mistake about it," as he had but a few minutes before left the Captain in State-street.

Nat. Gaz.

The New York Inquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the large lumps and reduces them to a similar size.

This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel: and as the wheel revolves the clay is forcibly compressed into parallellograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled and being placed in the kiln for burning.

It is said that a building erected last fall with this brick, stood all the severity of the frost equal to any brick whatever.

A SMALL FAMILY.—One of the northern villages of Vermont has increased remarkably in population within the last few years; and little wonder, if it contains "any more such" mothers as one described to us by a gentleman from the place, who called here a few days since. The woman alluded to, being lately questioned by a clergyman if her offspring had been baptized 'Yes,' said she, 'I believe they have—all but *eleven.*' She has twenty-two living children.—*Little Falls Friend.*

Joseph Neal Sewell, called the Lincolnshire giant, died lately in England, in the 24th. year of his age. He was seven feet four inches high and weighed 37 stone or 518 lbs. Sewell's dress required five yards of broad cloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and lining for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers his shoes were 14½ inches long and 6½ inches wide—A Somersetshire dwarf, named Farnham, only 37 inches high, and weighing only 68 lbs., followed the caravan as chief mourner at the funeral. The contrasted stature of this individual, with that of Sewell, when alive, presented a curious spectacle, and rendered the conjoint exhibition exceedingly attractive to spectators.

Southern Crops.—It is stated in the Cape Fear Recorder, published at Wilmington, N. C. that the crops of cotton, corn and rice have been much injured by late storms. The season has also been very unfavorable to the manufacturers of salt in that state.

In some parts of South Carolina as we learn from a letter published in the Charleston Gazette, the heavy rains have had most disastrous effects upon the cotton crops. The corn, for the same reason, will not turn out well, but the rice will not be seriously injured.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—In relation to this canal the National Gazette of Monday says:—

We are informed that the schooner William Tell Captain Ortley of the Despatch Line for Baltimore with a cargo of assorted goods, left this city yesterday morning and arrived at Delaware city about 11 o'clock, whence she immediately proceeded on her voyage through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. She arrived, no doubt, without impediment at her place of destination. We have been informed by a naval gentleman that he yesterday passed through the canal in a barge of the Citizens' Line in two hours; that sloops and schooners were met going through; that there is no likelihood of any obstruction for boats; and that the regular depth of ten feet water was uninterrupted the whole way except in one spot about twenty feet square, where it was reduced by the last slide, to four and a half, but would soon be restored to the proper measure.

TOBACCO.---The Richmond Compiler says---"We understand that in the county of Buckingham, the crop of tobacco promises to be a very heavy one as well as that of corn. Some of the tobacco may probably be coarse, on account of the abundance of rains and the rankness of the vegetation. There had been a slight frost; but it had done very little injury to the crop.

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