FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Oct. 24.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

We had barely time in our last, to announce the arrival of the ship Mary Lord from London, with dates of the 27th of September. This morning the Packet Ship Silas Richards, arrived from Liverpool, furnished us with complete files of English papers to the 24th, with Shipping Lists to the 22d.

PEACE IN THE EAST.

The rumour communicated to our readers in a postscript last evening is amply confirmed. Hostilities have ceased in the East. This intelligence was received in London on the evening of September 20th, by the arrival of Mr. Whitshed, attached to the English Legation at Berlin, with despatches from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, Aug. 24th, and from Mr. Seymour at Berlin of September 13th. The Courier of Sept. 21st, gives the following as the substance, so far as it has transpired, of the intelligence from the Turkish capital, which had reached Berlin at the date of Mr. Whitshed's departure:—

"In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d August, the British and French Ambassadors, and General Muffling, concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities which might be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople. They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi early on the 24th, at which were present also the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadeh Effendi, the Minister of Finance, and Cadie Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians.

The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expences of the war; and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the Confidential Secretary of General Muffling to accompany the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the head quarters of Gen. Diebitsch, with, a joint representation of the Ambassadors to the Russian General, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the Sultan and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The Plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 29th General Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace had not been signed: but both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that the terms would be settled in a few days.

It is true that this news is not official from Constantinople, any farther than could have been communicated by Sir R. Gordon in his despatches of the 24th of August. And it appears by the Morning Chronicle of the 23d of September that despatches were the day previously received in London, from Sir R. Gordon dated August 26th which added nothing to the important facts respecting the opening of negociations, and the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents.—Neither did they mention, says the Chronicle, the report that a Russian corps had occupied Rodosto; although, if Gen. Roth had been despatched from Adrianople on the 21st for that purpose the intelligence of the event must have reached Constantinople by the 26th. Other reports varying though not essentially contradicting the preceding statements from the Courier, are, that Gen Diebitsch had left Adrianople on the 28th of August, to advance upon the Turkish capital; and a Frankfort paper of the 20th September states, on the authority of a letter from Vienna, of the 15th, that the armistice was concluded on the 30th of August, in the camp of the Russian General before Constantinople. It is remarkable that the Prussian States Gazette of September 10th is wholly silent upon the subject. So says the London Atlas of the 27th of September. Still the main fact that, through the intervention of the European Ministers at Constantinople, an armistice has been arranged, is derived through so many channels that it is not to be questioned. As to the terms however, upon which the peace is to be negotiated, nothing certain is known.

But the Sultan having been so anxious for peace as to have left the conditions entirely to the Emperor of Russia, we may infer that the latter has lost no advantages which he could obtain without exciting unpleasant jealousies on the part of his European Allies. with whom, we have never entertained a doubt, he has from the begining been disposed to maintain the most perfect good faith. A Berlin paper of the 16th September expresses its disappointment at not finding in the State Gazette of that morning, something of the news brought by the Courier from Constantinople; but adds, as a reason for this silence, that the dispatches have probably been sent to his Majesty who is absent from the capital. Meantime the Hamburgh papers, of the 18th September, give, as the most important rumour which followed the arrival of the Courier in Berlin, that the preliminaries of the peace had been definitively concluded upon the following basis:—

"1. Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria are to be placed under the sovereignty and protection of Russia.

"2. The unconditional emancipation of Greece is to be recognized, and its territory to be enlarged.

"3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken by Count Paskewitsch, are to be ceded.

"4. The free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by the demolition of several of the fortresses on the Bosphorus.

"5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hundreds of millions of rubles is to be paid to Russia, in consideration of the expences of the war; and as the sultan declares his incapacity to comply with this demand at the present, security for the future payment is to be given."—*Hamburg Reporter, Sept.* 19.

The Atlas, which, as we have before remarked, is the latest paper received; states, positively, that—

"The basis of the settlement is the treaty of Ackerman; and the Emperor, determined to make no exorbitant demands upon the nearly exhausted resources of Turkey, has merely required an indemnity for the expences of the war, into which he was originally plunged by what now appears to have been the obstinacy of the Ottoman. 4000 Cossacks accompanied the Turkish Plenipotentiary bearing the instrument of peace signed by Count Diebitsch on behalf of his royal master back to the city of the Seven Towers; and it is said that they were dispatched with the double view of at once confirming the tidings and protecting the representative of the Sultan from the blind violence of the Mahomedan rabble who, living, like all other rabbles, upon convulsion, might be disposed to murmur at the restoration o social security."

The Editor adds, somewhat ostentatiously—"this intelligence appears exclusively in our columns, and has not yet been communicated to the Government through any official or private channel."

It is quite probabl that the preceding rumors embrace the leading outlines of the terms of peace, because they correspond, in the main, with the conditions which Russia laid down at the commencement of hostilities. In the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia on that occasion, it is declared—

"That he will not sheath the sword till the Treaties of Kamardje Jassy, Bucharest, and Akerman, and the Commercial Treaty of 1783 are punctually fulfilled; till the inviolability of the Russian flag is recognised and personal safety secured to all Russian subjects wherever they may be; till the trade of the Black Sea is declared free, and the Bosphorus open to all nations; till the independence of Greece is recognised on the basis of the Treaty of London; till amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of Servia, and Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and till an indemnity is given for the expenses of the war, as well as for the losses sustained by Russian subjects."

As it regards the independence of Greece, it is very likely that the obstinacy of the Sultan may have induced the Conqueror to make his terms still more rigid, than were exacted by the Treaty of London, and therefore the Hamburg article may be true upon this point.

Notwithstanding the arrest of hostilities, we have continued the official accounts of the Russian operations, down to the conclusion of the armistice The details of the occupation of Adrianople by the Russians, as given by General Diebitsch' are not rendered less interesting by subsequent events. They "confirm all we knew before respecting the force, the conduct and the self-disorganization of the Turkish garrison, to which several thousand irregulars had been added together with a great number of armed inhabitants. Not one shot was fired and so anxious were the defenders of the place to relieve themselves from all responsibility, that they did not even wait the expiration of the time granted them by General Diebitsch to consider his terms nor, indeed, to obtain any terms whatever, but disbanded themselves without any capitulation, some of the Pachas of two and three tails riding up to join the conquerors, others galloping away; and the whole garrison throwing away its arms."

From all accounts, it is clear that at the supposed date of the truce, Gen. Roth having occupied Rodosto, and sent a division farther to the right to take possession of Enos, the Russians were therefore established on the coast of the Gulf of Enos, communicating with the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, and on that of the sea of Marmora, within 50 miles of Constantinople, whilst, in the Black Sea, Admiral Greig, as it will be seen by an account from the Prussian State Gazette given below, had taken Ineada, the last port of any importance before approaching the entrance to the Bosphorus. At the time, therefore, that the march of the Russians was arrested by the armistice, the advance against Constantinople was taking place at once upon three lines—one under General Diebitsch; in person, on the straight road from Adrianople; another under General Roth, from Rodosto, along the sea of Marmora; probably joined by the fleet of Admiral Ricord, and the third under Admiral Greig, along the coast of the Black Sea and down the Bosphorus.

A letter from Trieste of the 9th of Sept says—"A ship which has arrived in 24 hours from Anconia, has this moment brought us word that two steam boats, one from Zante and the other from Corfu, have spread a report at Anconia that the United squadrons of England and France have occupied the castles of the Dardanelles, and have cast anchor in the Hellespont with the consent of the Turkish government, and without having been opposed by the Russians."—*Augsburg Gazette, Sept.* 16.

A conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople against the life and power of the Sultan, and five hundred of the old Janissaries lost their lives. Our correspondent communicates the whole of this intelligence as positive and undoubted.

Accounts from Odessa to the 29th of August say, that hopes had been entertained that the communications with the town would be re-established; but on the 26th and 27th fresh cases of plague had occurred, which had caused the most strict measures to be taken to prevent the propagation of the disorder.—

GREECE.—A letter from Argos, dated August 15, in the Gazette de France states that General Church has sent to the National Assembly of Greece his resignation as Generalissimo. The letter which contains his resignation, concludes in the following terms:

"For my own part, with the greatest respect for the Greek nation, I subscribe to the declaration that the actual system of government in Greece does not accord with my opinions and conscience, and I resign in consequence to the representatives of the nation assembled in Congress in Argos, the post of Generalissimo, which I received from the National Congress at Trazone, in 1827:"

The National Assembly has brought its labors to a conclusion. The acts of the two preceding assemblies have been confirmed. The Congress has unanimously expressed its profound gratitude for, and its entire adhesion to, the generous conduct and wise measures of Count Capo d'Istria. The Panhellenion will in future be called the Senate, (Yerossia) and will be composed of 21 members, selected out of a list of 63, of whom six will be named by the President. The French General Trezel, chief of the Staff is to have the command of all the regular troops.

Despatches from Mr. Dawkins at Egina, dated the 1st September, stated that the irregular Greek troops in the vicinity of Egina, who had mutinied for want of pay, in the vicinity of Thebes, had returned to their quarters and their duty.

Frontiers of Turkey, Aug. 27—The unfortunate inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus are dreadfully harrassed by the Turks, who rob and murder, and commit all kinds of cruelties; the inhabitants of Janina and Zeitouni, in particular, suffer severely. The christians fly into the woods, and whole families of them have arrived at Corfu. All this misery would have been prevented—nay, Epirus would already have been free—had not the progress of the Greek arms been checked by the English.

An article from Trieste, in the Nuremburg Correspondent, says that the English government has withdrawn its declaration against the blockades ordered by Count Capo d' Istria, and that the Greeks now meet with no obstacle in maintaining them.

Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental, and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls; the insular departments comprehend a surface of 1.339 square miles, and a population of 196,000 souls—making, in the whole a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 496,000 souls.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.—The revenue tables of the present quarter will present a cheering prospect.

The King of England is said to be in excellent health, and the statements respecting his vision to have been much exaggerated.

The Harvest appears to be good, and prices of Grain had fallen. The harvest of Ireland is thus spoken of in the Courier.

The accounts of the Harvest in Ireland are highly gratifying. It may now be considered as wholly got in, and as a full average one. Indeed, had it not been for the late storms, which shed some of the ripened grain. the wheat crop, we understand, would have exceeded the average by one-fourth, or even one-third. The Barley and Oats do not fall short of one, and the Potatoes promise a most abundant produce. In the words, therefore, of an intelligent correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, we may safely congratulate the poor in our Sister Island, on their being certain to have "an abundant supply of food at a reasonable price."

London Courier 19th.

American Ambassador.—His Excellency Louis McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, accompanied by his son, and Lieut. H. W. Ogden, of the U. States Navy, have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-Square, London.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Within two months from the present time the first Congress under the existing Administration of the National Government will meet at Washington. We shall not be surprised if it proves to be a very important session. Various subjects may come under consideration, which may naturally be expected to give rise to warm and animated discussion. Events have already occurred since the last inauguration, which are well calculated to produce such a result; and we see nothing in the general state of feelings throughout the country, that appears to forebode a quiet peaceable session.

It will not be an extraordinary occurrence if a serious question should arise in the Senate upon the constitutionality of many appointments to office that have been made by the present Executive.—When Mr. Jefferson first assumed the power of removing men from office during the recess of the Senate, on mere political grounds, and immediately filling their places, the constitutionality of his measures was very strongly doubted by many of the ablest men in the country.—It was viewed by them as an extravagant stretch of construction to say, that under the clause of the constitution which provides that. "That the President shall *have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate,*" he should have power, during that recess in the first place to remove a man from office, merely because he differed from the Head of the Government in political opinion, and then to fill the place so made vacant. It was contended that such a vacancy was not in the contemplation of the makers of the Constitution, when they introduced in the clause above cited the word "*happen.*" But when Mr. Jefferson entered on this course of conduct, Congress had been adjourned for some months, and the recess of the Senate had existed for nearly the same period. Under the present Administration, after a short session of the Senate, during which a new cabinet was organized, that body were dismissed, and the recess commenced. Almost immediately afterwards the system of removals began, officer after officer was discharged, & new ones appointed in their places; and this extended to Foreign Ministers, and others of great importance in public affairs. This had very much the appearance o a determination on the part of the Executive, not to be encumbered or embarrassed in his movements by any body of men, however essential the co-operation of that body might, in a constitutional view of the subject, be considered. This will, therefore, thus far at least, present a new question to the Senate when these nominations are submitted to them for their approbation; for, *by the Constitution*, they must go through this ordeal, unless some new device can be adopted to evade this provision of that instrument. By removing Foreign Ministers and appointing new ones in their stead, if there is no other objection to it, the revenue furnishes a pretty solid one—the new Ambassadors even if their appointments are not confirmed, will receive their outfits and salaries, which will amount to eighteen thousand dollars a piece. We do not recollect the exact number of these cases. We have at least four, viz. for England, France, Spain, and Colombia: and their compensations, for the first year, will exceed seventy thousand dollars.

Another subject of no small importance must, unless from political considerations it is thought expedient to stifle it, come before Congress, viz: the great question of the TARIFF. We recollect having, previously to the late election, expressed the opinion, that the party that supported General Jackson's interest must split, whenever they were called upon to act under his Administration. It is well known that he was warmly supported by the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. *The Legislatures of each of these States, since the last Tariff law was passed, by their solemn acts, have declared that act of Congress to be unconstitutional.* These States, therefore, must, if they have any regard to consistency or duty, exert themselves to procure its repeal. They are not in the situation of political demagogues, at a caucus, or a public meeting where they may make speeches, and pass resolutions, to promote an election, or accomplish some personal object, but which may be disregarded or forgotten, as soon as the occasion has passed by.—Legislatures have a deeper stake in the public concerns, they have a higher responsibility resting upon them. But in Pennsylvania, and some other States which voted for General Jackson, a very different sentiment prevails. The Hon. Mr. Buchanan, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and an ardent friend of General Jackson, in a late speech at a public festival, declared his entire devotedness to the "American System," as it is called, and the Tariff laws—that the manufacturing policy was the policy of the United States, and that he should ever support it.

If Mr. Buchanan speaks the sentiments of his constituents and State, how is it possible for Pennsylvania and the Southern States to go on peaceably together on this great question? General Jackson will stand between two fires. He cannot live without the support of Pennsylvania; and he cannot live without the constant aid of the four Southern States just mentioned. They, indeed, agree for the present, that this matter may be still---though that is going a great way in the path of self-denial for *Colleton politicians*---& consent to have the subject of the Tariff entirely omitted, or slightly glanced over, in the Message next December. Such a course, however, will have no tendency to increase the cordiality of the party. And the question must first or last, come up, and the parties be brought into the field; when it will require a greater degree of address than the present ruling powers possess, to reconcile the jarring elements of which their party is composed.

A few months will show how the concerns of the nation will go on under the influence of those who control and direct them.

Dr. Jackson—Some of our readers will probably be interested with the following information respecting this great *money-lender* who recently made such a flourish in this Borough. They are copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser.—*Del. Register.*

Captain Balfour, alias Dr. Thompson alias Dr. Jackson.—We learn from an article in the Detroit Gazette, that the Dr. Jackson, of whom we gave an account as being in this city, pretending he had large sums of money to loan, was in Michigan in 1827, and made a great figure there under the name of Captain John Ramsay Balfour, of the English dragoons and son of John Balfour, a colonel in the British army, and governor of a castle in the north of England.

Captain Balfour made arrangements for the purchase of a large tract of land at St. Joseph, and talked much about the houses, barns, dog kennels, &c. he meant to erect. He expressed some dissatisfaction because of the delay which would occur in his contemplated establishment at St. Joseph, on account of its being necessary for him to make a journey to York the capital of Upper Canada, in order to raise a trifle of money just to serve his present necessities. One of the citizens of Detroit politely offered to endorse his bill on England, and get it cashed for him at the Bank of Michigan. which offer after being declined with many thanks, was finally accepted, and the money procured to the amount of about $1000.

He left Detroit in the steam-boat for Buffalo, in August, to make some necessary purchases, where he remained for some time. Letters were received from him, sometimes at Buffalo, then in a few days at Sorel, the country residence of Earle Dalhousie, with whom he said he was intimately acquainted—then again at Niagara Falls, at Saratoga Springs and Canandaigua; in short, the gentleman was so rapid in his movements that he seemed to possess the faculty of ubiquity. It, however, occurred to him after he left here, that his draft might not be honored because it was drawn on his father's banker, Sir Toby Somebody, in New Castle upon Tyne, and he had unfortunately neglected to advise his father thereof. Sure enough the draft came back protested, the endorser became alarmed, and nothing was heard of Capt. Balfour, except that every steamboat brought an additional dog or two for the purpose of rendering his pack complete and *useful*, as he expressed it. Late in November, however, the gallant captain arrived, with money in both pockets, paid up the dishonored draft and made a deposit in the bank.

He then started for his contemplated establishment at St. Joseph, where he went to work with great energy, and built a log house. He made contracts for the erection of several saw and grist mills, and was preparing to work iron on a large scale.

The Gazette mentions that in addition to his other good qualities, he had a medicine-chest, from which he dealt out liberally and judiciously to such as were in want. In truth, he displayed altogether too much medical knowledge for a Captain of Dragoons, and that circumstance alone led to the suspicion that he was not exactly what he said he was. But he had no quackery, and did not look a bit wiser when examining the case of a patient than he did when he was taking his dinner.

Having given out that he must visit Detroit, nearly every person in the neighborhood gave him some commission for the transaction of business at that place which he most willingly promised to perform. It is stated much to his honor, that though the money was proffered in almost every instance, he resolutely refused it, saying he had plenty of funds at Detroit, and they might as well pay him when he returned.--It is certain that several thousand dollars were in his power, had he chosen to avail himself of the credulity of his new neighbors. But he chose to put a wealthy Indian trader so far under an obligation, as to accept a loan from him of three hundred dollars, just to carry him into Detroit, for which he gave his check on the bank.

The captain, did not however go to detroit, and he was next heard of at Cincinnati. From Cincinnati it is believed that he went to New Orleans, where he practised physic under the name of Dr. Thompson; his prospects were flattering until he happened to meet a person from Detroit, who knew him there under the name of Capt. Balfour. The Gazette says that from New Orleans he went to the Havana, & afterwards landed at old Point Comfort in Virginia, since which we have not heard of him until he began to figure in Albany, under the name and title of Dr. Jackson.

The article in the Detroit Gazette concludes as follows:

About one year ago, a letter from him was received in this town, dated at Chester in England, and post marked at New Orleans. Unfortunately, the letter paper had an American water mark, and so the captain was detected in a bit of a fib—and the date of it was injudiciously chosen, because he could not have arrived in England so early by some weeks. But he stated that his father was dead, that he had succeeded to his estate was married, and was wending his way home to the halls of his fathers by easy stages through Wales and by the way of the lakes of Cumberland. He concluded by stating how his little debts in this country, as he called them, were to be settled—made a donation of his dogs to one gentleman here, and invited another in the most friendly manner to visit him in England.

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