

Anapa, says positively that the Turks had established a market in that place, in which the Circassians bartered their sons and daughters for Turkish merchandise, with the double view perhaps of procuring the goods and providing for their children.

On the bank of the Phasis, two French gentlemen, who accompanied M. Gamba, were frequently solicited in private to purchase handsome young girls, at from £16 to £20 each. Indeed by far the greater part of the fair slaves, who are classed as Circassians, in the market of Constantinople, are really from the country of the Abazes and from Mingrelia. The women of Mingrelia, and the Georgian race in general, are allowed by all travellers to possess a considerable share of beauty; fine forms, dark eyes, and an expression of great energy and passion. The Circassians are described by Roinegg as remarkably fair, with blue eyes, reddish hair, and the nose turned upwards. The Caucasus unquestionably supplies the handsomest slaves which Turkey can procure, and these are all denominated from the two predominant nations, the Georgians and Circassians.

LONDON, August 21.

In addition to the regular official communications from Constantinople, many private letters have been lately received from that quarter. We have before us one of the latest, written by a gentleman attached to the Embassy, which gives rather a discouraging account of the progress hitherto made in the negotiation entrusted to the British and French Ambassadors. The disastrous events which have occurred on the northern frontiers both of European and Asiatic Turkey, have, according to this authority, produced no visible effect but that of increasing, if possible, the characteristic obstinacy of the Ottomans; and on the subject of external interference in the affairs of Greece, the Minister of the Porte affects to treat it as utterly inadmissible. On the whole, the opinions of the writer as to the pacific results to be expected from the late renewal of the long-suspended diplomatic intercourse, are by no means of a sanguine description.—*Morning Chronicle.*

All the news received from the East of Europe to-day tends to the belief that the war between Russia and Turkey is fast arriving to a conclusion, and it is believed that ere now the army of the former is within sight of Constantinople. The important point, therefore, now to be ascertained, and on which a great deal of speculation is indulged in the city, is, whether, as has been frequently asserted, the Official Agents of Great Britain and France at Constantinople will not protest against the further advance of the invading army, and that it is not at any rate to take possession of the Ottoman capital without such a declaration. Ministers, therefore, are most anxiously awaiting the arrival of dispatches from Mr. Gordon, which may be expected to arrive in the middle of next week, if not on an earlier day. These dispatches will probably communicate a decided change in the line of conduct pursued by the Sultan, who seeing his capital endangered will not hesitate to accede to any terms which may be considered at all reasonable. If we may place credit on the private letters from Vienna delivered to-day to the 10th inst. the Sultan would certainly have prevented any further inroad on the part of the Russian troops, were it not that he had received an official intimation of the intention of the English and French Ambassadors to protest in the way we have just described. In the mean time, according to the latest news from Constantinople through the medium of the foreign Journals, the tranquillity of the place had not been disturbed by any commotions, which were so frequent in former wars with Russia; showing in some measure the march of intellect even among a race of beings hitherto looked upon as barbarians.

The private accounts from Berlin are not dated later than the Berlin Gazette; but they fully confirm the information inserted in the latter, and add that it was understood that the concession expected by the Emperor Nicholas from the Porte was a free navigation of the Black Sea, not only to Russian, but to vessels of all other powers. This statement has been made more than once from St. Petersburg, and we think it well founded; nor indeed could the leading powers of Europe object to it, especially as their own, as well as Russian subjects, are to enjoy the proposed advantage.

THE KING.—We do not believe there is an individual in the British empire at this period (and it is an extraordinary thing to say) who does not take an interest in the personal happiness of our popular and gracious Monarch, and wish him long to enjoy life and health. Our present little peep, therefore, behind the curtain, cannot but be acceptable. At his cottage at Windsor, when relaxing from the weighty affairs of state, the king, almost daily goes out in his pony phaeton, drawn by a pair of as beautiful and perfectly trained animals as could well be fancied. His Majesty drives himself, and generally sweeps along at the rate of ten miles an hour; showing himself a dexterous as well as a graceful charioteer. To vary this exercise, riding on horseback has been mentioned, and some preparations made; but even kings are not omnipotent; and it is curious to find that the difficulty of procuring a horse powerful enough, and yet of a kind to suit the royal rider, has hitherto

prevented this design from being carried into effect. To drive merely, without an object, would soon become tiresome; and we rejoice to hear that our Sovereign devotes himself with ardour and pleasure to the superintendence and direction of various improvements continually making in his fine and noble park. The formation of new roads, the laying down of lawns, the erection of tasteful buildings, alterations in lakes, and waterfalls, planting, and all those other quiet and charming pursuits which occupy the well disposed time of a country gentleman, and employ without wearying the mind, are the favourite recreations of His Majesty in retirement, and contribute greatly to that state of vigour which he so happily possesses. The grand equestrian statue of George III., which has been so long under the able hands of Westmacott, is designed by our illustrious Sovereign to commemorate the virtuous actions of his good and venerable father. It is to be placed on a certain spot in that superb vista called the long walk, which is seen with so much advantage from the towers of Windsor, and leads towards the rural residence of his present Majesty; so that whenever he passes to and from his abode and his palace, this object will strike his attention. The site will in itself be commanding, and the statue, from its position and magnitude, have a grand effect. The ground enclosed by a palisade, is to be 150 feet square; and within this there is to be a platform of masonry, forty feet square in the base, and elevated about thirty feet. Surmounting this will be the statue, about twenty-five feet in height, the figure of our late revered King on horseback, with his arm extended and pointing to Windsor, as if still protesting the place which in life he loved.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—German Papers have brought us accounts from Constantinople to the 31st of July. The rapid advance of the Russians was known, and had created such consternation, that the friends of the Janissaries began to show themselves, and had signalized their enmity by setting fire to Pera, where fifteen hundred houses had been burned. If such excesses were perpetrated when the Russians were still at a comparative distance, what is to be expected when they will be under the walls of the capital? The following are extracts:—

PORTSMOUTH, August 22.—I have just heard that the Melville, on board which the Court-martial was to be held, has been, with the Ganges, the Kent, and the Gloucester, ordered for sea immediately; the destination is as yet unknown, and there has been much speculation upon the subject, some say for the Mediterranean, others for South America. All are lost in conjecture. The order that came from the Admiralty was, that they should prepare for sea as soon as possible and repair to Spithead, there to wait for further orders.

GREENOCK, August 25.—The conduct of the Sublime Porte grows daily more and more unaccountable. Not only is no hope held out of the differences with Russia being settled by negotiation, but even in reference to the question of the independence of Greece the Sultan is said to decline the mediation of the Allied Powers—and this in the face of the victorious and scarcely impeded advance of the Russians into the heart of his empire.

EDINBURGH, August 22.—The harvest is begun in every direction, but the weather is by no means so favourable as could be wished. On Wednesday morning it rained heavily for six hours, and such an excess of moisture must have done considerable damage to the lodged crops. If the weather keep at all favourable, markets may be expected to fall, from the fact that upwards of 167,000 quarters of foreign wheat have been imported within the last six weeks, in addition to the 400,000 then in bond.—*Scotsman.*

THE LATE STORM.—The loss of property on this occasion has necessarily been much greater than in 1783, on account of the improved agricultural and general condition of the North. The demolition and injury of the bridges and roads betwixt Aberdeen and the Grampians must amount to £100,000.—Of the loss on crops and fields—for in many places the soil has been overlaid with stones—and gravel to the depth of about two feet—we dare not hazard a calculation, and it will be some time yet ere it can be

accurately told. The loss sustained by the Duke of Gordon will, it is said, be at least £50,000, and that by the Hon. Col. Grant, M. P., about £20,000.—The fine and extensive district of Strathspey has been comparatively desolated. For miles along the Spey and Findhorn there is yet a broad fringe of Highland wreck—trees, bushes, peats, turfs, hay, straw, &c., with a great number of hares and drowned birds. On all hands we meet with tracks and hear tidings of the storm—and when we consider the extent and variety of the injury in crops, cattle, furniture, implements of farming, buildings, woods, and shipping—added to that on the roads and bridges—we fear that half a million is but a moderate estimate of the loss sustained. Several applications, we understand, have already been made by the tenants to be freed from their leases—and this fact of itself speaks volumes. Others are at present rousing their live stock, having nothing on which to subsist them. Around Inverness the crops look well, and are fast ripening for the sickle. We were fortunately protected from the inundation, from the immense extent of the loch from which the river Ness derives its source, and the shortness of its passage to the sea.—*Inverness Courier.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—There is no doubt something extraordinary must have happened: the Divan was yesterday assembled half the night to discuss the question, whether it is not advisable to send commissioners to the Russian head-quarters to enter into negotiations for peace.—Some members of the Divan were inclined to peace, but the majority required the continuation of the war, because the empire could not be brought into greater danger than it now is: and it would, therefore, be imprudent to make premature proposals for peace. It was therefore resolved, to strain every nerve to check the progress of the enemy, and at this moment all that can be laid hold of are taken and hurried off to the army at Adrianople.

“The *Constitutionnel*, after giving the extract from the Gazette de Munich, respecting the affair of Kerkelisia, says:—“The taking of Constantinople, if this news is confirmed, will be only the signal of a greater political movement in Europe. England has declared that Turkey as an independent power, was necessary to the equilibrium of Europe, and especially to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in contact with what the English call the giant of the North. It will then be necessary to drive this giant back towards the pole; this will be the task of the giant of the seas, united to Austria—but the combined forces of the two Powers, would not be sufficient to attain the result which is desired. The assistance of France would be necessary. It would be necessary for her to display her force in order to calm the fears of Austria, and ensure to England, in case of war, the possession of Malta, the Ionian Islands, and her Commercial influence in the Levant.”

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 31.—The situation of the Porte becomes more critical every moment. The enemy makes immense progress on every side, and nothing but a miracle can save the Sultan, unless he listens to reason and shows himself willing to make peace. The troops are losing their confidence, and the spirit of mutiny has shown itself in some corps. The second battalion of bombardiers has actually refused to march against the enemy, and its Commander has been beheaded. A similar mutiny is said to have taken place at Widden, whither the Pachia Scutari is marching with 15,000 Albanians. The measures adopted are not calculated to inspire confidence or avert the dangers that threaten the capital, any more than the orders that have been issued to fortify Adrianople, and all the provincial cities; for the Mussulmen are weary of the exertions they have been making for so many years, and the heavy burdens they have to bear.

MUNICH, AUGUST 15.—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 Kirki Kiliassa, 20 French leagues from Constantinople. A great battle took place there, which has completely decided the fate of the Turkish army. There is now nothing to oppose the march of the Russian main army to Constantinople. Yet, notwithstanding the defeat, the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement.—