England, &c.

From the New-York Morning Courier, Nov. 18.

The arrival of the New-York from Liverpool, has furnished London dates to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th October:

ENGLISH REVENUE.—It is contended that by the returns of the English revenue, the accounts of distress and privation throughout that country are evidently exaggerated. Particular branches of trade have suffered, but not the general trade of the nation. The following is an extract from a London paper:—

"We lay before our readers the Revenue accounts for the quarter ended October 10, 1829.

As compared with the year ended Oct. 10, 1828, the decrease in the Revenue, for the year ended Oct. 10, 1829, is £146,442. As compared with the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1828, there is an increase on the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1829, of £69,942.

The Customs for the year ended Oct. 10, 1829, exhibit a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of £896,964. On the quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, there is an increase in the Customs of £363,724. The Excise exhibits an increase on the year, of £1954, and a decrease on the quarter, of £446,162.

Official accounts have reached London of the rejection of the application made by Don Miguel to the Pope for a recognition of his authority as King of Portugal.

Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of December, though it was said that it would probably assemble earlier.

His Majesty's departure for Brighton is now decidedly spoken of to take place in a few days. There is no time positively fixed, but from the orders issued to various departments to be in readiness at a short notice, there can be no doubt of the King's intention of honoring Brighton. We expect the change to take place about the 15th, Friday next.

It is rumoured that the King's health has suffered from the late changes of weather. He has great objection, it is said, to going to Brighton; but his medical advisers assert that the removal is necessary. Persons near His Majesty, it is reported, remark an increased irritability in his manner.—*Examiner.*

A fire at Manchester on the 12th October, destroyed the range of warehouses belonging to the Company of Merchants trading to and from Liverpool, Leeds, York, and Halifax, and the warehouses of Barnaby and Faulkner, with nearly all the property they contained, including 700 bales of cotton.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday are nearly devoid of political news. The French ministry, though still assailed with the same or with increasing violence, shows no symptom of doubt or fear, and is filling up its civil and diplomatic appointments as if it had a long tenure of power. M. de Reyneval has been nominated to the embassy to Vienna, and the Marquis of Gabriac to the Swiss mission.

A notable project is suggested in the *Journal des Debats*, in a letter from a Frankfort correspondent. This is nothing less than the formation of a canal to unite the Danube and the Rhine, and thus to secure the means of an uninterrupted navigation from the Tower of London to the Golden Horn at Constantinople, or the most distant part of the Euxine and Levant. Thus Europe might be traversed from its western to its eastern extremity by steam-boats; and travellers without changing their conveyance, might start from the Thames to visit the ruins of Troy or the pyramids of Egypt.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—(By Express.)—By commercial couriers who arrived yesterday, express, we have received information of the amnesty which is to be granted on the occasion of the marriage of his Majesty King Ferdinand VII., and in celebration of the safe arrival of the Spanish Expedition on the coast of Mexico.

A General Amnesty will be granted for political offences and opinions: at the same time certain persons will be forbidden to approach the capital.

The Order of the Golden Fleece will be conferred on M. de Medici, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of Naples: and on the Prince of Parma, Ambassador from Naples to our Court.

PORTUGAL.—By the Lisbon Mail which arrived yesterday, we have received Oporto and Lisbon papers, which state that all the persons who composed the expedition to Oporto in 1828 have been condemned to death, with every possible degradation, and their property is confiscated. It is fortunate, however, that few of these patriots are within the power of Don Miguel. It was expected that, with a view to conciliate the favor of Great Britain, Miguel would relax in the system of cruelty and persecution which he had adopted; but it seems that the party by which he is governed is only to be satisfied with human sacrifice. The Lisbon Gazettes to the 18th ult. contain no news:—

Oporto, Sept. 21.—The *Correio do Porto* contains the sentence pronounced against the twenty-one individuals who came from England in June, 1828, on board the Belfast steam boat. They are all condemned to be degraded from their rank, to be executed on the Praca Nova, and afterwards their heads to be cut off; the bodies of some of them to be burned, and the ashes cast into the sea; their heads exposed on the road from Malosurhos to the sea coast where they landed, and there remain till they decay with time. The property of all of them to be confiscated to the royal treasury.

TREATY OF PEACE
BETWEEN
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the name of God Almighty!—His Imperial Majesty, the Most High and most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and his Highness the Most High, and Most Mighty Emperor of the Ottomans, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish, on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their Empires, have resolved with a common accord, to entrust this salutary work to, &c.—(Here follow the names and titles of the different Plenipotentiaries on both sides.)

Art. I.—All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two Empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea, and there shall be in perpetuity peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, and his Highness the Padishah of the Ottomans, their Heirs and Successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective Empires. The two High Contracting parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner directly or indirectly.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, wishing to give to his Highness the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the Sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war, to which this present treaty has put an end.

His Imperial Majesty also restores the Principality of Wallachia, the Banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzia, Isaklya, Babadag, Tonlza, Bazerdjik, Varna, Pravady, and other towns, burghs, and villages which it contains—the whole extent of the Balkan, from Emine—Bournou as far as the Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea with Silimnica, Jamboli, Aidos, Karnabat, Missenovica, Akhioly, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk Kliisa, the city of Adrianople, Lule, Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian Troops have occupied in Romelia.

Art. III.—The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where the river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Soulinet to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the Court of Russia, where, with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there, be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the Powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Kelia and Soulinet, that of the St. George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two Contracting Powers. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. IV.—Georgia, Imeritea, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other Provinces of the Caucasus, having been for many years and in perpetuity united to the Empire of Russia, and that Empire having besides, by the Treaty, concluded with Persia at Touskmantchai, on the 10th Feb. 1828, acquired the Khanats of Erivan and of Nakitchivan the two High Contracting Powers have recognised the necessity of establishing between their respective States, on the whole of that line, a well determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion. They have equally taken into consideration the proper means of to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which the neighbouring tribes hitherto committed, and which have so often compromised the relations of friendship and a good feeling between the two Empires; consequently it has been agreed upon to consider henceforward as the frontiers between the territories of the Imperial Court of Russia, and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present limit of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeretia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhaltzik, and of Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north, of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik and the fort of Khallnatlick, at a distance of not less than two hours.

All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the Pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the Pachalik of the Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the domination of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel as well as the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouben as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the domination of the Emperor of Russia. In consequence the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remainder of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, the town and the Pachalik of Kars, the town and the Pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the Pachalik of Erzeroom, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the above mentioned line.

Art. V.—The Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the suzerainete of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and communities granted to them in virtue of their capitulation, whether by the Treaties concluded by the two Imperial Courts, or by the Hatti Sheriffs issued at different times. In consequence, they shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independent Administration, and the full liberty of trade. The additional clauses to antecedent stipulations, considered necessary to secure to these two Provinces the enjoyment of their rights, shall be ascribed in the annexed separate Act, which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present Treaty.

Art. VI.—The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the Convention of Ackerman not having permitted the Sublime Porte to undertake immediately the execution of the clauses of the separate Act relative to Servia, annexed to the 5th Article of the said Convention, the Sublime Porte engages in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactness; and to proceed in particular to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to ensure for ever the tranquility and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation. The Firman, confirmed by the Hatti Sheriff, which shall order the execution of the aforesaid clauses, shall be delivered and communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the period of a month within the date of the signature of the present Treaty of Peace.

Art. VII.—Russian subjects shall employ throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two High Contracting Powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed, neither shall it be permitted to be checked, in any case nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration, or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandize, shall be secure against all violence, and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and Consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shal not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the Sublime Porte. And all merchandize and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the Custom house duties required by the Tariff, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land, in the warehouses of the proprietor, or of the consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subjects being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the Sublime Porte recognises and declares the passage of the Canal of Constantinople, and the Strait of the Dardanelles entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether, returning from the Mediterranean, they wish to re-enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchantmen, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above. The two Courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the Canal of Constantinople, and of the Strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same conditions as those stipulated for the vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to obtain guarantee of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw any obstacle in its way. She promises above all, never to permit herself in future to stop or detain vessels, laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman Empire shall not be in a state of declared war, passing through the Strait of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles, to repair from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian Minister on that subject should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognises, before hand, the right in the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman Empire.

Art. VIII.—The arrangements formerly stipulated by the 6th Article of the Convention of Akerman, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both Empires relating to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having been yet carried into effect, the Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid Convention suffered new and considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in eighteen months, in periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claim of reciprocal pretentions on the part of the two Contracting Powers, on the subject of the aforesaid circumstance.

Art. IX.—The prolongation of the war, to which the present treaty of peace happily put an end, having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expenses, the sublime Porte recognises the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth Article, which the Court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay to the said Court a sum of money, the account of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

Art. X.—The sublime Porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded in London on the 24th June, (the 6th July), 1827, between Russia, Great Britain and France, accedes equally to the Act drawn up to the 10th of March (22d,) 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers, on the basis of the said Treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace the Sublime Porte shall appoint Plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and of the Courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations and arrangements.

Art. XI.—Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty of Peace between the two Empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, particularly of the third and fourth Articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two Empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and 6th Articles, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman Empire, conformably to the bases established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present Treaty of Peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian Troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

Art. XII.—Immediately after the signatures of the present Treaty of Peace, orders shall be given to the Commanders of the respective troops as well as by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signatures of the present Treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the high Contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

Art. XIII.—The High Contracting Powers, while re-establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested either by their conduct or by their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two Contracting Powers. In consequence not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in his person or his goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to dispose of it within the space of eighteen months, to transport himself, with his family his goods, his furniture, &c. into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexations or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c. from the states of one of the contracting powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV.—All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, condition, or sex, they may be, which are in the two Empires, must immediately, after the exchange of the present treaty of peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment: with the exception of the Christians who, of their own free will have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the States of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian Empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects, who after the signature of the present Treaty of peace, in any manner whatever have fallen into captivity, and may be found in the State of the Sublime Porte.

The Imperial Court of Russia promises on its part to act in the same way towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte. No repayment shall be required for the sums which have been applied by the two high Contracting Parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged by Commissaries appointed on both sides.

Art. XV.—All the Treaties, Conventions, and Stipulations, settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present Treaty of Peace, are confirmed in all their force and effect, and the two High Contracting Parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. XVI.—The present Treaty of Peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Courts and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which, (signed)
Count ALEXIS ORLIFF,
Count J. PAHLEN.
In virtue, &c. (signed)
DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKY.

The London Morning Herald says—"The peace will be a gross deception, and even an auxiliary to the Russians in the accomplishment of those vast designs of ambition which they have suspended, but not abandoned." "The Russians" (says the Herald again) "have acted in this affair, agreeably to their general conduct, with the most consummate policy. There is nothing in the treaty to which the European Powers can well object, while it, in reality, places the Sultan at the mercy of the conquerors. Like the spider, they have wove their web about him, so as to render his escape impossible, and he will, no doubt, be pounced upon the first favorable opportunity."

The Sun says, "This Treaty bears the stamp of hypocrisy in every article; but if any proof were wanting, it may be found in the simple circumstance of withholding the collateral parts, by far the most important, from public view. If the stipulations in the absent treaties were of an honest character, they would be forthcoming at the same time with the present; but the terms in them would not square with the Emperor's *professions* of moderation, and it would be injudicious to provoke the public indignation of Europe before the Russians are sufficiently prepared for the consequences."

The Paris *Journal des Debats* pointedly rebukes the Austrian Observer, and other papers, for their exultation at the news of a peace which they say will be lasting.—"All this," says the Journal, "is false—it is fraud or folly. The Turkish empire is extinct—irreparably extinct; there is no more Turkey in Europe—the empire is open and penetrated in every part—Mussulman life is extinct. Upon this territory, dismantled of its fortresses, Russia may encamp where she pleases. Her pretended moderation will cause her a few marches more or less. She wished to substitute diplomatic occupation for bloody conquest, that is all. But the blow is not the less decisive, nor the invasion less complete, in spite of England and of ourselves."

For the subjects of Russia, says the Courier, "residing or trading within the territories of the Sublime Porte, the Emperor Nicholas has obtained still more favorable terms. It is well known that for a considerable number of years Russian subjects have enjoyed great and exclusive privileges in Turkey; but those which are now conceded to them can be considered as nothing less than the introduction of a foreign authority, or rather a division of the supreme rule between the Sultan and the Autocrat in the dominions of the former (as far as their respective subjects are concerned) which has never yet been allowed by any independent Sovereign. The Russian subjects in Turkey are to live and trade under the *exclusive jurisdiction* and *police* of the Minister and Consuls of Russia. Their vessels are not to be visited, their merchandize may be landed, warehoused, transferred, or shipped, without giving notice to the local authorities, and "still less asking their permission." In fact, they are to enjoy rights which they do not possess in their own country!!"

(From the Constitutional)
AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The Turkish Generals, Chiefs of Corps,—Will they submit to the Treaty of the 14th September?

To make plain the consequences which grew out of this situation, it is necessary to set out from a fixed point.

Thus it is necessary to admit that the conditions stipulated on the 14th of September, are those which are known, that they have been decreed and assented to, without the effective concurrence of the mediatory ministers; for signatures admitted by courtesy do not constitute an efficacious intervention—in fine, that the Sultan, in engaging himself, has only yielded to the necessities of his position, without having calculated if it shall be in his power to execute the clauses.

These points fixed, the smallest knowledge of the places, the things, and the men, is quite sufficient to convince us of the impossibility of maintaining the act of the 14th September, declared in the terms which have come from the East.

The places are ill defined in this treaty. What is, for example, the free use of the two Bosphori without effective guarantees?

The things are stipulated without proportion. How is the Sultan to pay 10,000,000 of ducats on the one part, and 1,500,000 on the other?

The men are ill appreciated. Mahmoud might, perhaps, have flattered himself with the passive obedience of a nation, consenting at his voice to her overthrow. Would the different tribes of his subjects have, however, silenced their respective animosities, because he wished it to be done? Would the chiefs of his armies submit themselves to an order from a monarch whom they could not regard to be free?

Be it as it may, there is a power which cannot accommodate herself to any condition having for its result to extend the frontiers of Russia to the south, and to give to that empire an entrance into the Mediterranean. This power, it will be easy conjectured, is England.

Of all the obstacles the Sultan will have to encounter in obedience which will be necessary to enable him to keep his engagements with the Russians, the greatest without contradiction will be, the refusal of the Generals to obey the order to lay down their arms. This resistance appears to be organized in the point most favourable for this object.

The city of Sophia has seen to assemble round its walls the Pacha of Scutari, having left Widdin, the Pacha of Scodra, having come from Albania, and the Grand Vizier, who had abandoned Shumla to repair to this same spot.

The object of this concentration must be to pass the Balkan in the direction of Philippopoli, and bear upon the rear of General Diebitsch, who would then find himself placed between the reserves of Mahmoud and these new assailants. His position would then be hard, for he is known to have scarcely from 40,000 to 50,000 men beyond the Balkan, and he would be every where weak, were he forced to divide them.

Mahmoud did not know how to take advantage of this chance which was open for him in the resolution of his Generals, and it is here that this man has sunk below the reputation which had been ascribed to him. He did not dare to show himself a man, when the occasion offered itself. His subjects had a right to expect from him quite a different demeanour. From the day when he was found wanting to himself, he necessarily sunk in public opinion, and the disobedience of the Chiefs of his troops becomes legitimate.

We may be permitted to believe that the combined movement of the Grand Vizier and the two Pachas influenced the conduct of General Diebitsch, and facilitated the signature of the Treaty of the 14th September.

Will the Chiefs obey it? The whole question is there. If they do submit, there will then be a commencement of the execution of the decreed articles. The difficulties will then come, of the inability of the Sultan to fulfil the other conditions.

If the Pachas combine to resist, the treaty of peace will be no more than the continuance of the war, and its removal to another theatre. There will commence the part of the opposition open to England.

The dissidents placed at Sophia support themselves in their point of departure, on their left and north upon Widdin and the Danube; on the right and south on the Hemus. They have behind them all the western part of the Sultan's possessions in Europe, inhabited by the most warlike people in the empire.

This part of Turkey is likewise the most proper for a war of posts and stratagems; it is bounded on the south and west by the sea. What position more favorable for the continuation of hostilities?

In such an hypothesis, General Diebitsch will have occasion for considerable reinforcements to maintain himself in his new conquests—forced, perhaps, to arm the Christians in the provinces which he occupies; and, in that case, will it be easy for him to constrain exasperated spirits, and will there not be sanguinary affrays between the Rajas and their ancient rulers?

If the combined army act upon the offensive, notwithstanding the treaty of the 14th, it can, in forming a detachment, rally there the forces of Generals Geismar and Kiseleff, fight them, and drive them back into Servia.—But to follow them upon that new ground, would be to compromise his position in Romelia, and begin a murderous warfare, the result of which would be slow and doubtful.

This new combination of military operations ought to lead the English into the arena. Masters of the sea, they will find themselves in communication with the dissidents in possession of the country bounded on the east by the chain of the Hemus, which rises above the Gulf of Samos, near Widdin, and where they will not want succours of all kinds. It is thus that hopes may be entertained of counteracting the projects of the Russians, and retarding their definitive establishment on the Bosphorus.

Russia will have an interested auxiliary in the Greeks of the Morea, but how can they communicate with them? The latter, abandoned by France, pressed by the English on the side of the sea, and assailed by the ferocious bands who follow dissatisfied Generals, will have over again the days of calamity which European assistance had removed, and which the inhuman and egotistic policy of England bids fair to restore.

What reflections grow out of this concourse of circumstances!

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 30.—Yesterday, at noon, a salute of 101 guns, fired by the fortress of Peter and Paul, announced to the inhabitants of the Capital the happy news of the conclusion of Peace with the Ottoman Porte.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to send to General Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky the following gracious Rescript, with the Order of St. George of the First Class:—

"To our General of Infantry, Adjutant-General Diebitsch Sabalkansky, Commander-in Chief of the Second Army.

"The army entrusted to your command has not ceased since the commencement of the present campaign, to distinguish itself by the most brilliant exploits. The total defeat of the main force of the Grand Vizier at the village of Kulewtscha—the taking of the fortress of Silistria—the ever memorable passage of Mount Balkan—the capture of all the fortresses in the Bay of Bourgas, and that of the second capital, Adrianople, are deeds which cover the army with imperishable laurels. But not satisfied with this, your distinguished military talents have shown to the world an event which exceeds all expectation, and you did not delay to plant our victorious standards before the very gates of the enemy's capital; and communicating on the right wing with our force in the Archipelago, and on the left with that in the Black Sea, at length triumphantly compelled the Ottoman Porte to acknowledge its inability to resist the Russian arms, and decidedly to implore clemency.

"These your glorious services to us and to the country have acquired you our whole favor and especial gratitude: and in testimony of it, we hereby appoint you Knight of the first Class of the Holy Martyr and Conqueror St. George, the insignia of which we send you, ordering you to wear them according to the statutes.

"Convinced that this honorably acquired recompence will double your zeal in further enduring hardships for the good of the country, we assure you of our Imperial favor.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS.
"Alexandria, near Peterhof, 12th (24th) Sept. 1829."

London, Oct. 13.—Yesterday Mr. M'Lane, was introduced to his Majesty by the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to this Court.

The Lords of the Admiralty have recently ordered the expenses of the whole of Captain Dickenson's witnesses at the late Court Martial to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy.

It is reported that Government has come to the determination to remove the Admiral's station from Cork to the port of Milford, Pembrokeshire.

TRADE.—During the last month more activity has prevailed in the woollen cloth trade than has been known in the month of September for many years past; and, at present the demand for some kinds of woollen goods exceed the supply. This, surely, is a state of things that will command remunerating prices. In the Bradford Stuff market the demand is brisk, but the prices are lowering.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The sum contributed towards the O'Connell fund, by the Catholic nobility and gentry in England, amounts to £1005 10s.

Accounts from the Orkney Islands state that Captain Ross, in the Victory steam ship, had touched at Icelandburgh, on his way Northward—all well. The season was mild, and the water was more open than usual.

Two Russian corvettes recently returned to Cronstadt, after a three years voyage round the world; in the course of which they particularly explored the Kamtschatka and Behring's Straits, and discovered several groups of Islands.

Launch of Iron Vessels.—On Tuesday a somewhat novel sight was witnessed in Wallasey Pool. An iron vessel had been constructed by Messrs. Laird & Co. at their extensive steam boiler establishment, on the southern side of the Pool, and betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon all was ready for launching. She started down the ways about ten yards, when she was checked in her descent by the shrinking of the cradle, within a few yards of the water's edge, where she stuck for a short time, until she received assistance from a steam boat, which had brought a number of gentlemen from Liverpool to witness the ceremony. Thus aided by a line from the steamer, she descended into the water amidst the acclamations of the workmen and bystanders. Some anxiety had been manifested to ascertain the quantum of water she would draw upon being committed to the watery element. This was soon made apparent by the register on her bottom only drawing 14 inches, being a less draught than that of a vessel of equal tonnage built of timber. She is of a beautiful mould, and looked exceedingly well and buoyant upon the water: she measures 60 feet long, 13 feet beam, 7½ feet deep, measures 54 tons, carpenter's measurement, & will carry about 90 tons dead weight. She is intended for the inland Irish Steam Navigation Company, recently established by and under the management of C. W. Williams, Esq. and will, we understand, cost considerably less than a flat of equal size built of timber, and in many respects, is likely to possess advantages over flats built in the ordinary manner.

Brest Dockyard.—It is said at Plymouth, that a visit has lately been made to Brest by two gentlemen of considerable professional skill connected with the navy board. They found in that harbour forty-six sail of the line in a state fit for commission, with their lower rigging up, tops over head, and the topmasts pointed. It is the custom in our yards to keep the rigging ashore in store-houses until wanted for active service, and the tops are not put over the rigging till the shrouds are up. The topmasts are indeed on board, but not pointed. These gentlemen also witnessed the launch of a beautiful first-rate; but their chief attention was directed to a large ship afloat—one of the finest specimens of naval architecture they have ever seen. But the crowning discovery of all was to find that the sagacious French had adopted all our successive improvements, and all their ships were fitted with water tanks, store rooms, &c. as adopted in the British navy, and supposed to be confined exclusively to its vessels.—*Western Luminary.*

A long article on the pensioning of soldiers appears in a periodical work. It details a number and variety of cases of soldiers having endeavoured to procure pensions under fraudulent pretences; and these frauds, it has been feared are practised to a great extent in the army. The Pension List, it is stated, has been greatly increased by false returns of service, and by the stimulation of disabilities. Some of the fact stated under the latter head are astounding; not only have all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to been stimulated for the purpose of procuring a discharge, with, or without a pension, but insanity itself has been perseveringly feigned for the same purpose. There have also been instances in which dissatisfied soldiers have submitted to have an eye put out, even by inflicting a wound with a fork. It is understood, from the result of examinations which have lately taken place in fifty corps in Ireland, that, should an equal extent of fraud be discovered in the yet unexamined records of regiments, the amount of sums over-issued on account of out-pensioners, will be about £30,000 per annum.

A board of military officers has been ordered to assemble at Chatham, for the purpose of investigating a series of supposed frauds upon Government, by which many common soldiers have obtained pensions upon the Dead Weight, for alleged length of services which have not been performed.—*Standard.*

Two persons have been for some time past engaged with a diving bell at Holyhead, in bringing up dollars which had been sunk in the ship Enterprize, many years ago. On the second day, while the divers were employed in cutting away the weeds with which the remains of the wreck of the Enterprise were covered, the man in the bell discovered a crab which took shelter in a fissure of rock. Into this fissure he thrust his arm, laid hold of the crab, and dragged him from his lurking place. It is the nature of the crab to retain pertinaciously his hold of whatever he may get between his nippers when alarmed or irritated. In the present instance the crab laid hold of a Spanish dollar, which, when dragged forth to light, he held in his claw, as if willing to try if a bribe might be the means of his recovering his liberty. His captor, however, shoved both the crab and the money into the capacious pocket of the fishing jacket, and immediately proceeded to examine the hole in the rock whence he had dragged the crab, where, to his agreeable surprise, he found upwards of 100 dollars. While the divers were thus employed, the crab took the opportunity to escape from the pocket to