THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND.

From the Courier, September 16.

Viscount Melville's and the other Admiralty appointments will probably be gazetted on Tuesday.—Admiral Sir E. Owen retires, and will be succeeded by the Hon. Sir H. Hotham. Sir Edward Owen does not take the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, as was reported; he retires altogether.

We have received the Extraordinary Supplement to the *Berlin State Gazette*, of the 12th inst. which contains an article from Odessa, of the 1st of September, but it preserves a total silence respecting the operations of the army, and merely mentions the intended departure of the Emperor from Odessa for the camp before Varna, on the 1st or 2d inst.—It adds that the Porte has accepted the intervention for Greece, conformably to the Treaty of the 6th of July.

There are articles from Odessa and Bucharest, which only make us more anxious for the arrival of the detailed official accounts. They acknowledge that a Russian corps, which had crossed the Danube and occupied Turtukai, had been attacked by the Turks, and forced to recross the Danube—and that in the excursion of the Turks from the camp at Kalafat, the town of Zceinitz had been burnt.

A Turkish flotilla has succeeded in getting into Varna with ammunition and provisions.

The debarkation of the first division of the Expedition to the Morea, has been announced at Paris by a telegraphic despatch from Toulon. One brigade landed upon the little island of Sapienza, and another at Navarin. The second division was spoken, on the 30th, twenty leagues from Navarin, and would arrive the next day. Ibrahim Pacha received the French troops in a very friendly manner, and was preparing to embark for Egypt. Admiral Codrington and the French and English squadrons had anchored in the port of Navarin, to wait for the Egyptian transports, which were off the coast. The army of Ibrahim is supposed not to exceed 14,000 or 15,000 men.

We understand that by one part of the agreement concluded between the Pacha of Egypt and Sir E. Codrington, 1200 of Ibrahim's troops will be left behind, to garrison the forts, in conjunction with the Turks.

From the Courier, September 19.

Intelligence from before Choumla, Odessa, and Constantinople.—We have received intelligence from these places: and the quarter from which we received it enables us to say that the greatest reliance may be placed upon its accuracy.

The Emperor Nicholas, as we announced yesterday, sailed from Odessa on the 2d, on his return to his army. Lord Heytesbury did not accompany or follow his Imperial Majesty, who, however, has placed a frigate at his Lordship's disposal whenever it may be deemed necessary for him to repair to the Imperial head-quarters, to communicate with his Imperial Majesty. The other Ambassadors, who are military men, were to follow the Emperor in two or three days.

General Ivanoff is dead of the wounds he received.

The Turks have made a desperate sortie from Choumla, in which they had the advantage. They succeeded in destroying three of the Russian redoubts; the Russians who occupied them were all cut to pieces in the sanguinary conflict. Eight guns were taken, and we lament to add that Gen. Wrede, a brave and distinguished officer, was killed.

The loss of the Turks was, as may well be supposed, considerable.

There was sickness in the army, and it was feared that it was on the increase, the weather having been so hot, and a great scarcity of water.

The accounts which have arrived from Constantinople are of the 25th and 26th August.

The Grand Vizier left Constantinople on the 20th, and was to proceed to Choumla direct, with 40,000 men.

We understand that orders have been transmitted from the proper departments of the Government to the ports in the Channel, to receive the Queen of Portugal, on her arrival, with all the honours usually paid to Crowned Heads; and that Lord Clinton, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bed-chamber, and Sir William Freemantle, Treasurer of the Household, have been ordered to be in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 12th inst. informs us, as we stated yesterday, that accounts from Constantinople of the 24th of August, mentioned the Porte's acceptance of the intervention for Greece conformably to the treaty of the 6th of July.

There were certainly such reports at Constantinople on the 24th, but there are later accounts by three days, which have been transmitted from Vienna, and which, so far from confirming those reports, induce us to believe that the Porte has not expressed any such intention.

We have extracted the news in the German Papers to the 13th inst. which arrived this morning, and in the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter inform us that a messenger arrived on Monday night, at the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with despatches from the Duke de Montemart, at Odessa, which were of an unfavourable nature. The same papers mention, from Bucharest of the 26th ult. that the reinforcements for the Russian Army were only fifteen hours' march from that city, and it was hoped that they would check the incursions of the Turks into Little Wallachia. An article from Crajova, of the 22d, declares that they are no longer uneasy, General Geismar having succeeded in making the Turks retire into the camp of Kalafat. But another article from Bucharest mentions nothing about these reinforcements, but adds, that the Russians having been attacked by superior forces, were obliged to retire towards Crajova, abandoning their camp and magazines. A postscript to the article informs us that news from Crajavo, had just arrived, to announce that the Pacha of Widden, having destroyed the preparations made by the Russians for crossing the Danube and undertaking the siege of Widden, and having secured a large quantity of provisions, had returned to Widden. Such is the substance of the intelligence in the Paris Papers. The German, which arrived this morning, contain a letter from Vienna of the 7th, stating that—

"The Russians are said to have sustained a severe loss (4000 men, as report goes) by the late sally of the Turkish garrison at Widdin.

The *Journal des Debats* of Saturday states:—"We had announced in our Paper the day before yesterday that the garrison of Varna had made a murderous sortie, and that a part of the works of the besiegers had been destroyed in the action. Several Journals denied this news. One pretended that it was not by *reports hazarded* that it was necessary to demonstrate the danger of the Russian conquests for the equilibrium of Europe. We have not entered upon this question, and if we discuss it one day, it will not be by receiving at hazard, news unfavourable to a cause in which we have hitherto done nothing more than state impartially the successes and reverses of the two belligerent parties. We repeat to day what we said the day before yesterday, and letters from Odessa of the 28th August leave no doubt upon the subject. It has been known at Paris *for three days* that the Garrison of Varna made a sortie, that a very warm battle took place and that it caused an enormous loss to the two armies.—The siege continues, but the General in Chief, Prince Menzikoff, wounded by a ball, has given up the command to another General, Count Woronzoff, who was summoned in haste to head quarters, to direct the operations of a siege, in which the energy of the resistance has balanced at least the vigour of the attack."

The *Messager des Chambres* says, "Letters from Odessa, of the 28th August, received by an extraordinary courier, state that the siege of Varna continues. The Turkish garrison made a sortie; it was repulsed with great loss—that of the Russians is not considerable, but General Prince Menzikoff was wounded by a ball. His life is not despaired of. General Woronzoff replaces him provisionally."

The *Courrier Francais* informs us "that a courier extraordinary arrived at Paris the day before yesterday. He was the bearer of despatches to Count Pozzo di Borgo. They are said to contain the details of several sorties which the Turks made upon three principal points of the line, (Silistria, Choumla, and Varna.) The battles which they occasioned are very sanguinary and equally murderous to the two parties—yet the Russians did not lose an inch of ground. The Russian Ambassador sent off the same courier to London."

LONDON, September 20.

City, Twelve o'Clock.—This is quite a blank day here. There is but a thin attendance at the Stock Exchange, and scarcely a transaction in either the English or Foreign Funds. Consols are 87⅞ to 88; Exchequer Bills 76 to 77; India Bonds 94 to 96.

CAPTURE OF MADEIRA.—Despatches were received from Lisbon, on Saturday, dated the 6th inst. It is with great reluctance and regret that we announce the capture of Madeira by Don Miguel's force. The squadron appeared off the island on the 16th ult. The troops disembarked on the 22d. On the 23d there was some slight skirmishing, and the new Governor landed on the 24th. The feebleness of the resistance has surprised every one. General Valdez, Sen. Carvalhal, and several of the principal inhabitants had compromised, and taken refuge on board an English corvette at anchor in the bay.

The case of the British shipowners is about to receive the consideration of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Quarter's Revenue.—Some apprehensions were entertained, says the London Times, of a considerable diminution in the amount of the current quarter's revenue, but these, there is reason to believe, will be obviated by the great productiveness of the Excise Department; as, however, one third of the quarter still remains to be told, the precise result must necessarily remain uncertain. So far as the accounts have been computed up to the latest moment, they stand thus:—There is a deficiency in the receipts of the Customs up to this date of the quarter, as compared with a similar date of last year's corresponding quarter of about £310,000 and a similar deficiency in the Stamps Department of about £50,000. But to countervail these deficiencies in the Customs and Stamps, the Excise accounts for the same computation of time, give an increase of £335,000. The conclusion, therefore, from the present state of the quarter's accounts, is not unfavorable.

There appears in our city article, some guessing at the possible amount of revenue which might be raised for the state in Ireland, were she a prosperous country. That revenue is put far too low at double its present amount—why near 8,000,000 of Irishmen should not, if their fetters were struck off, be able to raise pound for pound with an equal number of Scotch or Englishmen, we cannot well discover. In less than 20 years the income of Great Britain was quadrupled—and she had no stimulus to send her on—by the mere change by confusion to tranquillity. Apply this precedent, and see how it will tell.

The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.—Some of the London papers, within the last few days, have been indulging in speculations on an alleged difference of opinion between the Premier and Mr. Peel, on the currency question. The *Courier* denies that any differences has occurred; but the *New Times* meets its contemporary in a decided tone. "We affirm," says the latter journal, "that there are differences in opinion between these two distinguished personages. We put this averment upon record, and shall stand upon the result. What these are we could mention; but it will be better to do so hereafter."

The London Times censures the British Government for the apathy with which they have regarded the affairs of Portugal, and the situation of British subjects in that country. The editor says, "Events are ripening to a degree which will force the spirit of the people of England to show itself, and the press to give loud utterance to that national spirit."

DOVER, SEPT. 17.—*Extraordinary Mutiny.*—On Saturday last the Superb steam-vessel left London for Boulogne, with above two hundred passengers; but not arriving off that port until long after dark, and the wind blowing strong, the master did not think it prudent to enter, and bore up for Calais, which port she reached in safety. At daylight, when the passengers were about to go on shore, various inquiries were made as to the nearest way to Hotels de Londres de l'Europe Buonaparte's Tower, &c., fully conceiving they were in Boulogne Harbour; they were however, soon undeceived, when a curious scene of tumult and confusion took place on board—threats were held out that the vessel would be taken by force to Boulogne, and that violence would be done upon the master and mate; indeed, we were informed that the latter was obliged to hide himself to prevent some of the live cargo wreaking their vengeance upon the unlucky wight. To amend the matter, the packet from hence had landed 150 passengers the preceding day, the Lord Melville 100 and upwards, and about a similar number had reached Calais from Paris, and the line of road from thence, so that no accommodation could be obtained at the Inns for love or money.—Upon this information, the unfortunate passengers were nearly bereft of reason, and they swore they would take the town *vi et armis*. In their struggle a strange misapplication of upper Benjaminis, &c. &c. took place, and some of the party went on shore with one top-boot and and one red-morocco slipper—amongst whom was particularly noticed a fat butcher from West Smithfield; others were equally incongruous in their apparel; at length, by the departure of the packets for Dover, and the diligences for Paris, accommodation was afforded to the almost exhausted crew; and by dint of a good breakfast, their anger was somewhat appeased, and the mate enabled to return from his hiding place.

THE COMET.—A comet of considerable size was seen at Keighley early on Wednesday morning; and from its elevation, about three o'clock, it is probable that it rises very late at night, as at that hour it was not more than about 30 deg. above the horizon.—*Hull Packet.*

The comet, the appearance of which was some time ago calculated by astronomers, is now visible to the naked eye. It is situated in longitude about 10 deg. of Aries and 35 degrees north latitude. It may be advantageously seen, if the weather permits, during any part of the evening. At eight o'clock it is nearly in the direction of E. N. E., and is about thirty degrees above the horizon. It is in the east about 10 o'clock, at an elevation of about 50 degrees. The neuclus and coma are distinctly discernible; the train or tail is very short, in a southward direction.—*Winchester Journal.*

THE METHODIST DISSENSIONS.—The dissensions existing among the Methodist body, which originally arose at Leeds, in consequence of the attempt made by members of that persuasion frequenting Orange Chapel, in that town, to have an organ erected therein to accompany divine service, and which was objected to on the ground, as alleged, of its being a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley, came before the late conference in London for decision.—The decision was against the innovators, as the church-music-admiring Methodists have been called. This, however, has not had the effect of reconciling the non-conformists, who, instead of succumbing to the decision, have had a meeting of their own body to consider what course they should adopt. The result of their deliberations has been, that they have determined on erecting the organ. For the purpose they have employed an eminent organ builder, who is at present in London, engaged in the completion of its erection. It will be opened in the most solemn manner in the course of next week, and Mr. Charles Wesley, a relative of the founder of the Methodist connexion, is expected to perform on it for the first time on the occasion.

They have gone further, and at a meeting on Wednesday, determined to form themselves into a distinct religious body, under the designation of the 'Wesleyan Protestant Methodists.' A solemn protest against the decision of the Conference was also subscribed by the trustees, stewards, local preachers, and leaders of the non-conformists, on behalf of the members generally. They also subscribed a solemn declaration of the motives and grounds of their proceedings.

Their protest, among other matters, declaims against the effects of that unchristian and irresponsible authority exercised by the preachers, and confirmed by Conference, in making, altering, suspending, or abrogating laws, binding upon the whole Methodist body, without consulting the societies, or any persons appointed on their behalf—a power assumed by no other Protestant authorities in the world, civil or ecclesiastical.—They also protest against the Conference securing to themselves the property of the connexion, in the chapels, schools, &c. built by the people, and for the debts upon which the trustees are alone responsible. They protest against the alterations which they say have destroyed the primitive simplicity of Methodism, and defaced its original character, and against forms of government, terms of authority, and titles of distinction, assumed by the preachers, not only without the sanction of the Rev. Joen Wesley, but in contradiction and contempt of his recorded judgment and writings, and even against the laws of the connexion. They protest, finally, against submitting any longer to the unlimited authority of the preachers, as contrary to Christianity, the practice of the primitive church, and the privileges of English subjects.

Founded on the sentiments contained in this protest, they came to a series of resolutions, the principal of which was, that it became the duty of all friends of Christian liberty to unite in opposing such arbitrary proceedings, which are contrary to the New Testament, to the canons of the Church of England, and to the usages of every Protestant Church in the world.—A committee was also nominated, to communicate with the different Societies in the United Kingdom, and to prepare suitable laws for the new society, as consistent as possible with the original rules of the Rev. John Wesley, to be finally submitted to the whole society.

The number of seceders in Leeds alone amounts to 2000. It is expected they will be joined by at least 30,000 more of the connexion throughout the United Kingdom.—*British Traveller.*

SCOTLAND.

Melancholy occurrence on Loch Lomond.—On Friday, 29th August, about three o'clock, a most melancholy accident happened at Tarbet, on Loch Lomond. One of the small boats usually employed in taking passengers to and from the steam-boats plying on Loch Lomond, in going alongside of the Lady of the Lake, was suddenly, from what cause we have not been able to ascertain, upset. The bodies of eight individuals have been recovered; but fears are entertained that the full extent of the awful catastrophe is as yet unknown.

Further particulars.—Tarbet is a small hamlet on the western bank of Loch Lomond; and the steamers, in making the voyage up and down the lake, usually stop there for a few minutes to land and take on board passengers. Between two and three o'clock on Friday, the Lady of the Lake, on her way down the Loch, arrived opposite the place, and a small boat, with 21 persons on board, including the two boatmen, instantly put off from the shore. The lake was as smooth as glass, and the steamer only between thirty and forty yards from the beach; but owing to the boat being heavily laden, and her equilibrium exceedingly delicate, the unfortunate individuals on board were naturally apprehensive of some disaster. A person, who was standing on the beach, described the boat as "wabbling" on from one side to the other, till it had nearly reached the steamer, when it made a "creen" so alarming, that a number of the passengers started up and clustered to the higher side, when she instantly heeled over and turned keel uppermost. So suddenly were the whole of the unfortunates engulphed, that only one or two shrieks were heard by the crowds on the deck of the steamer. Notwithstanding the consternation which prevailed on board, a boat was promptly lowered, and, with the assistance of one or two skiffs from the shore, it rescued a number of the drowning people. Two females who witnessed the catastrophe, with a heroism and promptness which does them honour, rowed a boat to the spot, and drew several of the struggling sufferers on board. They had no oars, but one of them used a piece of plank as a substitute, and the other her hands. One or two men rushed chin-deep into the water, in order to render their aid, but not being swimmers, they nearly perished, without being able to accomplish their humane objects. Nine individuals out of the twenty-one, perished. Fears were for some time entertained that more lives had been lost, as the number of passengers on board the boat was variously reported; but we did not leave the neighbourhood till Sunday morning, and at that time it was confidently asserted that no bodies were in the water. Several of those who escaped reached the shore by swimming. One stout swimmer, at the moment the boat threw out her cargo, found three partners in peril clinging to the skirts of his coat. A seaman belonging to the Leven, who happened to be on board the Lady of the Lake, and who was instrumental in saving four lives, stated that the boat came roughly against the steamer, which occasioned it to dip quite to its gunwale, and thereby induced the incautious movement among the passengers which led to the catastrophe. The lake deepens very abruptly at this part, and is nearly five fathoms water where the accident took place. It is worthy of remark, that the unlucky boat righted very soon after proving so faithless to her trust.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The comet, called Encke's comet, was observed in Glasgow on Thursday the 4th instant, by means of a common telescope, such as is called by sailors a day and night glass. Its apparent course in the heavens is from the bright star in the head of the Ram, to the bright star in the head of Andromeda; which star it will eclipse in its apparent transit of the Equinoctal Colure on the evening of October 10—*Glasgow Chron.*

A new Light house is being erected on the Mull of Galloway, and will be finished in August, 1829. The elevation is beautiful; and independently of its utility, will prove a real ornament to the giant Mull. The tower, when finished, will stand 85 feet above the base, which added to an elevation completely natural, from the level of the sea to the apex of the rock, of 270 feet, will render the beacon, when seen blazing, one of the highest and most commanding in the whole kingdom. The total expense is estimated at only £8000.

IRELAND.

The Priests.—The Military.—Letters from various towns in the North-West of Ireland have reached us. They all concur in stating that the Priests are actively engaged in exhorting their respective flocks not to enlist in any of the recruiting parties now beating up throughout the province. If our communications be correct, official notification of this fact has been forwarded to the heads of recruiting establishments in the Northern district. The thing is worth the enquiry of Government.—*Dublin paper.*

IRELAND.—It is gratifying to read in the Irish papers the numerous instances of good feeling which the late country visit of the Lord Lieutenant disclosed. In the vista of political turmoil, the eye delights to rest on a fragrant and wholesome spot; but besides this grateful sensation, a deeper and still more consolitary feeling is suggested,—it shows the ready capabilities of the materials of social improvement in Ireland, whenever the legislatures think fit to redress injustice, and wipe away the remembrance of intolerable wrong. The following instance cannot fail to be read with pleasure:—

LORD ANGLESEY.—In passing from Knocklofty, the seat of Earl Donoughmore, to visit Lord Duually, his Excellency called on Lord Haywarden, at Dundrum. He rode, unattended by any individual but his Lordship, direct from Dundrum to Kilbor, about 28 miles' distance; thus crossing the wildest and and most mountaneous district in the kingdom. The address of the inhabitants of Borrisoleigh to his Excellency, and his gracious and truly sincere answer, will clearly show the paternal affection that exists between the Governor and the governed. The following is a copy of his Excellency's answer to the address of the inhabitants of Borrisoleigh:—

"MY GOOD FRIENDS.—I have received the affectionate address of the inhabitants of Borrisoleigh, with feelings of the warmest gratitude. Anxious, as I am, for the prosperity of Ireland, and for the happiness of all its people, it is truly gratifying to find, that the line of policy I have pursued has given confidence in my government.

"Be assured that the confidence is reciprocal. That, surrounded by the Irish people, I feel that I am encircled by friends, on whose honour, loyalty and patriotism, I can rely.—Believe me to be your sincere friend,

"ANGLESEY."

RETURN OF THE IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Yesterday the Moro Castle, Captain Lenox, arrived at this port from Rio de Janeiro, after a passage of 64 days. She brought over 312 of the persons who emigrated from this part of the country in the months of August and September last year. It is already known to the public, that there have been discontents and disturbances in the Brazils, among the German and Irish Emigrants, and the causes, as explained to us by Capt. Lenox, are that the parties considered that the engagements which were entered into with them were not fulfilled. They insisted that they were sent out as settlers, at a certain rate per day; but on their arrival, they were told they were to be soldiers, and at a diminished rate of payment. This engendered angry feelings which broke out in mutinies, when it was determined, at first, by the Government, to send a considerable number (450) of the Irish to Bahia as settlers; but this resolution was subsequently altered, and the wishes of the parties being to return home, arrangements accordingly were made by the Government, and the Moro Castle is the first arrival. She sailed on the 3d July, and was to have been followed by the Phœbe, which was to have left on the 5th with about 190; the Henry Arnott, Capt. Stein; the Highlander, Capt. Stott; and the Swedish ship Hoppet: amongst which the remainder of those who were to return were to be distributed, amounting to about 1,200. There would then be left at Rio about 450, who wished to remain behind, and these united numbers composed the survivors of those who left this country, amounting to over 3,000. The Moro Castle was taken up by the Braziljan Government, and the expences also paid by it; but the entire was under the superintendence of the British Ambassador and the British Admiral, by whom every attention was paid to the shipment, and Lieut. Coffin, of the Ganges, was appointed to inspect the vessels. The condition of the persons returned, is represented to us as being a very wretched one; they have no means, not as much we learn, as would subsist them for a day. They behaved well on the passage home, and were still on board to-day at Cove, no arrangement having been made for landing them, and the Brazilian Consul at this port, being absent from town. Several of the officers who went out with the emigrants were to have come over in the Swedish ship, the arrival of which may be soon looked for.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

The comet, noticed in the English and Scotch Journals, is visible in this country every morning about half past three o'clock, and continues so for a considerable time.—*Belfast Guardian.*

Quadrature of the Circle Discovered.—The important problem, which has agitated the learned world for nearly four thousand years, has at length been discovered by a young lad, only 13 years of age, named James Graham, who resides in Mountcharles, county Donegal. It has undergone the most rigorous investigation by several gentlemen of distinguished abilities, and is found to be as perfectly completed and as firmly established, on the purest principles of Euclidian geometry, as any problem hitherto known in the science. This extraordinary discovery will introduce a new era in the science of geometry, and bring to light wonders that will astonish the *literati* of Europe. It is anxiously to be wished that some liberal minded nobleman or gentleman, or some of those societies formed for the purpose of promoting and rewarding useful knowledge, would take this young lad by the hand and obtain for him the reward of such extraordinary merit, and have the phenomenon of science published to satisfy the curiosity of the world.—*Dublin Ev. Mail.*

FOREIGN.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23.—The reinforcements so much desired are on their march, and are expected here in eight or ten days. A Russian corps which had crossed the Danube in boats, and occupied Turtukay, has been attacked by the Turks with superior force, and compelled to recross the Danube. In the late excursion of the Turks from Kalafat, the little town of Zceinitz was reduced to ashes.

The reinforcements for General Giesmar are to-day only fifteen leagues distant from the city. It is to be hoped that, after their arrival, there will be an end to the incursions of the Turks into Little Wallachia.

ODESSA, Aug. 27.—General Paskewitsch announces, in a report dated the 5th of August, the conquest of the fortress of Ackalkataki and Gertwissy. The first was taken by storm, by a battalion under the command of Colonel Boredin; Gertwissy surrendered to Col. Ragiwsky, as soon as he appeared at the head of the Tartar Militia. The enemy left 600 men killed, and 300 prisoners, 28 cannon, 21 standards, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions fell into our hands. The standards were brought here on Sunday, and carried in procession through the town by a detachment of Cossacks and Hulans. Afterwards *Te Deum* was performed.

Yesterday evening the *Estapi* frigate arrived here with 13 Turkish transports, captured by our cruizers.

The evening before yesterday their Imperial Majesties embarked on board the yacht *Utekha*, in order to go to Nicolagew. We hope they will be here again to-morrow, the 28th.

His Excellency Count Woronzow, Gover-General of New Russia, embarked on board the *Standard* frigate, and set sail for Varna, in order to take the command of the troops besieging that place.

GREECE.—While Ibrahim is contending with plague and famine, the Government of Greece is establishing order, and favoring the improvement of agriculture. The soil is so rich in the vicinity of Argos, that it produces potatoes 60 for 1. There are now 400 persons, men and women, employed in that neighbourhood in the planting of this vegetable, for which they are paid merely their daily food. More than 2000 persons demanded as a favor to be allowed to partake in this labour.

The Greek government has resolved to send three deputies to the Courts of England, France and Russia, to return them the thanks of the Greek nation for what they had already done, and to pray for the continuance of their powerful protection.

DENMARK.—According to an official list lately published at Copenhagen, the Danish navy consists of three ships of the line, 6 frigates, 4 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 2 schooners, 77 gunboats, and one steam vessel. Denmark has also one ship of the line and one sloop of war upon the stocks.

A despatch from Vice Admiral de Rigney, dated from Navarino, gives the particulars of the departure from the Morea, of *three thousand* Albanians who were in the service of Ibrahim Pacha. The French Admiral sent the corvette *Echo* to the Isthmus of Corinth, to see that they took away no Greek captives. In passing into the gulf, the Echo was fired upon by the Turks, and was much injured in the hull and spars. The fire was, by special order of the Admiral, not returned. The Albanians took forcible possession of the port of Patros, where Alkmet Pacha commanded for Ibrahim, having first killed Alkmet, who endeavoured to reduce the refractory troops to order.

The young Soult, staff officer, son of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, has set out for the army; he is particularly attached to the Marquis de Maison, commander of the expedition. This young officer, distinguished by his studies and his acquirements, full of fire, burning with ardour, and desirous of doing well, has solicited and obtained the honor of taking part in the expedition to the Morea. He will know how to distinguish himself, to follow the footsteps of his father, and to show himself worthy of bearing the name of a great general.

Lord Cochrane passed through Geneva on the 30th of August, for Marseilles, on his return to Greece.

It is stated under the Ancona head of Aug. 23, that Messrs. Stratford Canning, Ribeaupierre and Guellemont, had been at Corfu since the 9th, where they were engaged in preparing a declaration to be published in the name of the Three Mediating Powers, as soon as the French expedition arrived in the Morea. This declaration will set forth the object and motives of the expedition. It is thought that after the arrival of the expedition, the three Ambassadors will proceed to Poros, to confer with the Greek government. They will not remain there long, but return shortly to Ancona.

Don Miguel finds himself in a very critical situation since he has lost the spiritual protection of the Pope, on which he placed great confidence.

The Dutch Commissioners, who were appointed some months ago by the Government of the Netherlands, for the purpose of treating with the authorities of Panama on the plan for cutting across the Isthmus, have fully succeeded in their object, and this important work, the desideratum of ages past, is at length to be carried into execution. Advices from the island of Curacoa, under the 14th June, have furnished us with this interesting intelligence; they speak of the proposed achievement as likely to give great importance to that island, by making it, in some measure, the central point of the trade of the globe.

POLITICAL ARTICLES.

ON THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

By Lieutenant-Colonel de Lacy Evans.

——The peculiar influence of the Russian court is becoming more and more marked and perceptible in several of the continental capitals. The Czars and Czarinas have during several reigns, extended an uncommon and most gracious patronage to almost every literary or scientific foreigner who may have come under their notice. We must therefore be the more on our guard against flattering and exaggerated statements of the ameliorations introduced into that country. No government has ever yet availed itself more skilfully or constantly of the talent and ability of more advanced nations than that of Russia has done. This is a remarkable, and, in its consequences, a most important feature of its conduct. There is no doubt that order has been established, that industry has been promoted,—and the powers and capabilities of the empire put, in a great degree, into a course of developement.

But in point of political rights or personal freedom of any kind, the Russians, with some perfectly unimportant exceptions, are essentially in almost as profound a state of debasement as at the very first day on which the Great Peter, their reputed regenerator, ascended the throne. 'Where such a people come as conquerors,' says an impartial and candid biographer of the late Czar, 'they trample on the existing civilization; where there is none, it will certainly not spring up under their feet.'

The occasional enfranchisement of a few hundred slaves which appear in the St. Petersburgh Gazette are proofs of individual generosity, but of course have no material effect whatever on this vast population. Alexander, it is understood, was at one period desirous of laying a basis for improvements of a more just and extensive nature than as yet exist; but was dissuaded by the magnates and influential persons of the court. The senate is merely a salaried board of functionaries, nominated by the sovereign, removable at pleasure, and employed in the execution of details, judicial, fiscal, or otherwise, as their services happen to be required. The whole nation consists of two distinct classes, those of the slave and the master, between whom the strongest line of demarcation is drawn. The sovereigns have evinced a desire to alleviate the condition of the former,—in which they have been obstructed by the unwilliness of the latter.

The foreign policy of a state whose grandeur is founded upon conquest must characteristically be that of conquest. It is, of course, in furtherance of this policy that the great and novel plan of 'military colonization' has been devised. Eventually this, it appears, is to place at the disposal of government three millions of males,—trained from the earliest age to military exercises, and to be held constantly in readiness to reinforce the embodied army. Whether this number is to be the maximum, will of course depend upon circumstances.

The settlements granted to the Roman Legions were chiefly for defence, and for services performed. These appear to concern the future more than the past; and are obviously calculated rather to assail than to protect. The consequence, if not the intention, is plainly the foundation of an immense military caste, whose confirmed habits and separate interests must no less dispose and qualify them to impose an equally galling bondage on every surrounding people.

What political institution, democratic or otherwise, can be inimical to the safety of other states, as the uncalled-for preparation of such permanent and overwhelming means of aggression?

The number of serfs stated to belong to the crown is fourteen millions; with a still greater proportion of land. The individual members of the Imperial family also possess a considerable number—the remainder, with a small exception, being the property of noble or private persons,—all being equally subject to unlimited and uncontrolled military conscription. It cannot therefore be alleged that other governments have their remedy by adopting a like system, because to no other government are there means of a similar amount and character available.

Whether these colonies may or may not produce to the full extent what appears to have been contemplated, is as yet uncertain. But the stupendous project completely discloses the *animus* of the government.

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Mahmoud, we are told, will hold with a firm grasp the last fragment of dominion, and that he is resolved to bury himself beneath the ruins of his capital. This (if it be so) would probably quite accord with the policy of the invaders; nor is it at all unlikely that their occult machinations may purposely lead to that result. The signal massacre to be anticipated in such case, would, in the estimation of such calculators, be amply compensated by the added terror of the Russian arms,