England, &c.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

We are sorry to announce the failure of an eminent house in the City, which had extensive connections in the Mauritius. It is stated to have about two-thirds of the trade of that colony. A Morning Paper states the debts at £45,000; but it is to-day believed that sum will amount to a very small proportion indeed of the liabilities of the concern. The failure will be severely felt at Manchester.—*Globe.*

We are happy to state, in opposition to the accounts received from various parts of the country of the unfavourable condition of trade and commerce, that the quarter's revenue, as far as it has proceeded, is much more satisfactory than it was during the last quarter, and from what we hear, the deficiency in the excise is likely to be made up by an increase in the customs. It is yet rather early to hazard a conjecture as to the result of the quarter's revenue, but unless appearances materially change, the deficiency as compared with the receipts in the corresponding quarter of last year will be trifling.

The King has seldom, if ever, in his whole life, enjoyed better health than at the present moment.

Demerara papers to the 24 July have been received at the North and South American Coffee-house, which state that by accounts from St. Kitt's, the government of that island had received orders from England to have the fortifications and barracks put into repair, as it was the intention of government to send out troops, and to make that island the central depot.

LONDON, August 24.

The *Algemeine Zeitung*, which arrived yesterday by the Flanders mail, is full of interesting intelligence from the theatre of war. A Russian corps of 12,000 men, it states, has been landed at Sizeboli, and united itself to the main army, which has crossed the Balkan mountains. Erzeroum too has been taken by the Russians, the whole army of the Seraskier has been dispersed, and the Armenians—whom the Sultan by his very ill-judged policy alienated from his interests a year or two since—every where unite themselves to the Russians as they advance. The loss of these men, whose relations with the Turkish empire is not very generally understood in England, is of itself an irreparable disaster. They are the "thews and sinews" of commerce throughout the East, are wealthy, peaceable, and industrious, and until lately enriched the Sultan's Exchequer to an almost incredible extent. Disgusted, however, by the rapacity and contempt of Mahmoud, and won over by the subtle policy of the Russians, who prevailed on their High Patriarch to put himself and his establishment some three or four years back under their protection, the Armenians having now turned against the Turks, and with them has broken down one of the latter's strongest Constitutional bulwarks. In addition to this disaster, the Sublime Porte has lost a battle at Kirki-Kilisse, within twenty [German] leagues of Constantinople, so that nothing, it seems, can now stop the progress of the Russians to the Capital. The same Journal states that the Sultan's troops are losing their confidence, that a spirit of mutiny is every where shewing itself, yet that notwithstanding this, the Divan still "persists in its refusal to come to any arrangement."

The *Prussian State Gazette* gives at full length the Bulletin of the Russian army, dated Aidos—which details with great minuteness all the particulars of its victorious progress after passing the Balkan. According to this document, Messembria was taken, with 2000 prisoners and ten standards, and the Grand Vizier at Shumla was not aware of the march of the Russian detachment before that place, till four days after it had taken place. In a word, the *denouement* of the campaign is now rapidly approaching.

The liberal Parisian Journals are still filled with the most inveterate attacks on the new Ministry. Monsieur de la Bourdonnaye is honoured with an especial share of abuse. It seems, that in the stormy session of 1815, this statesman was one of the most intemperate and sanguinary denouncers of those who figured during the memorable hundred days. "He proposed," says a Morning contemporary, "lists of proscription which would have given Louis XVIII. the heads of all the civil and military functionaries of the hundred days, especially of all the marshals, ministers, and high dignitaries of France." This speech the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday now quotes against him, and contrasts in a forcible pungent manner with the present temper of his political professions. The contrast is certainly striking, being neither more nor less than the difference between black and white, but different times, it should be borne in mind, call for different measures; and for a Statesman to make his opinions, at one particular period of his life, the model of his opinions for ever, is for him to say that he has derived no benefit from experience, and that the world, not himself, is wrong in consenting to a change. It is said that the number of resignations is increasing, among others the Marquis of Cambon, a staunch loyalist, is mentioned as having declined any official connection with the new Government.—*Sun.*

City—12 o'clock.—Accounts from Smyrna state that 15,000 troops were expected there, and would immediately proceed to Adrianople. Omer Pacha was sent with a corps to Schela, the mouth of the Bosphorus, where the Russians had made a landing.

They write from Toulon of the 15th August, that the bomb-vessels were ordered to be ready for sailing on the next day, as the breaking off of the negotiations with Algiers had determined the Government to bombard the above place.

In the Foreign market nothing as yet. The Russian Bulletin, and their advance on Constantinople, causes much excitement in the City, and no doubt can be entertained that the Sultan must sue for peace, direct or indirect.

Two o'clock.—A report prevails in the Stock Exchange, that the Russian fleet has left its station, and that Admiral Malcolm has gone after them to watch their movements.

(GERMAN PAPERS BY EXPRESS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—A Tartar from Bourgas has brought the news of the landing of a Russian corps of 12,000 men at Sizeboli. The Porte has also received information that this corps has joined the Russian main army that has passed the Balkan. Aidos, Karnabat, and Janboli are said to be already occupied by the Russians. Unfavourable accounts continue to be received from Asia. Erzeroum is said to be taken by the Russians, and the whole army of the Seraskier dispersed. The Armenians every where join the Russians as they advance. All this bad news has caused the greatest consternation, and preparations are making in all speed for the defence of Adrianople, of which Hussein Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, is appointed Commandant; intrenchments for the defence of the capital are also being thrown up with great activity. Jubia Effendi, dragoman of the Porte, is disgraced, and his son in-law, Espar Effendi, appointed in his stead.

M. Von Royer, the Prussian Ambassador, had his first solemn audience of the Sultan in the camp at Boujukdere. It is stated that the Sultan will soon return to Ramis Tchiflik, where he had his camp last autumn.

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-Kilista, 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.

MUNICH, Aug. 16.—We just learn from a quarter that may be depended upon, that official news was received early in the morning of the 27th, by the Russian Legation at Vienna, that General Diebitsch, after being joined by the corps that landed at Sizeboli, had totally defeated and dispersed the Turkish army in a great battle near Kirki-Kilissa, (20 German miles from Constantinople. The fate of the capital must be now decided. The next post from Vienna will bring us the particulars.—*Al'gemeine Zeitung, Aug.* 17.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The most recent news from the Russian army is from Aidos, where Count Diebitsch had his head-quarters on the 14th (26th) July. After the victorious troops under his command had totally defeated the Turkish troops that opposed them, they made themselves masters, not only of Aidos, but also at the same time of the important places of Messembria, Aholi (or Achiolian) and Bourgas, and are now advancing rapidly forwards in the fertile and populous plains beyond the Balkan. The Turks, who were taken by surprise, and instantly defeated, had no time to depopulate and the peaceable inhabitants, most of whom are Christians, quietly pursue the rural labours, under the protection of an enlightened and judicious commander.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

One of the most important events of the present campaign in the East is the capture by the Russians of Erzeroum and Hassan-Kale, together with that of the Seraskier himself, (the Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces of Asia,) and 7 four Pachas and 150 pieces of cannon. Erzeroum was taken, and all these glories and advantages gained on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa, a day already celebrated in the annals of Russia, and henceforth to be recorded as doubly fortunate to the grandeur and power of the Empire.

The results of this victory cannot fail to be immense.—Erzeroum, the capital of Turcomania, (the ancient Assyria,) situated at the source of the Euphrates, is not only important from its magnitude, wealth, and position, but was made by the Turkish Government the centre of all the forces and resources which it had collected to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces. Not only is it now in the hands of the Russians—not only are they encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Assyria before them, but they are encamped there without an enemy to prevent their progress. The armies raised to oppose them are all destroyed—all the Ottoman Commanders are prisoners, and there remains neither chief nor soldier to order a levy, or direct a movement against the conquerors. How far they may choose to proceed seems now to be left to their own will. Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, time will show, and the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the Sultan must decide. But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed the mighty colossus of the Ottoman Empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power.

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 14th inst. had brought intelligence of considerable importance from the army of General Diebitsch. It appears that its advance is rapid and unopposed. It had occupied on the 26th ult. not only Aidos, Messembria, and Achioli, (two seaport towns) but even Bourgas, which had been thought capable of sustaining a siege. A march of a few hours more would enable it to join the Russian corps which has been long in possession of Sizeboli, and General Diebitsch would then find himself at the opening of the plains and within 140 miles of Constantinople. Some apprehensions seem to have been entertained lest the Grand Vizier at Choumla should have profited by the advance of the Russian army, to attack the division left at Jenibazar under General Krassowski, to maintain the communications with the Danube. This is supposed at St. Petersburgh not to have occurred, because no intelligence had been received on the subject: but this very circumstance might lead to an opposite conclusion; for if such an attack had been made, the absence of information would be the strongest proof that it had taken place, and that it had been successful, as it would imply that the object of the Turks had been attained, and, that the communications of the Russian army had been interrupted. That any movement on the part of the Grand Vizier in the rear of the Balkan should materially alarm General Diebitsch or arrest his progress, is not, however, very probable, as 35,000 troops had crossed the Danube, and would join General Krassowski on the 26th ult. With the addition of such a force that officer would not only be able to clear the country, but also to confine the Grand Vizier within the walls of Choumla, and to begin the siege of that important place.

As the intelligence from St. Petersburgh in the *Prussian Gazette*, only comes down to the 4th instant, it makes no mention of the capture of Erzeroum, the official details of which only reached the Russian Capital on the 7th, the day on which our Ambassador closed and sent off his dispatches.

In addition to the regular official communication from Constantinople, many private letters have been lately received from that quarter. One of the latest, written by a gentleman attached to the Embassy, gives rather a discouraging account of the progress hitherto made in the negociation 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.

Important dispatches are said to have been received in Paris from Navarin, but the nature of their contents is not explained. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th ult., at which time the advance of the Russians to Bourgas was known and created great alarm. Still the Sultan showed no disposition to yield, and the Reis Effendi is said to have given a definitive answer to the British Ambassador respecting the Protocol of the 22d of March, in consequence of which it was believed that the Porte "*did not accept*" the mediation of the Allied Powers in the Greek question.

GLASGOW, August 25.—The accounts received from the Theatre of War since our last, are of great importance. The Russian army, under Gen. Diebitsch pursues its career of victory to the south of the Balkan; and, after having again surprised and again defeated the Turks, has obtained possession of *Massambria* and *Achola*, seaports on the Black Sea, near the northern entrance of the Gulph of Bourgas, and also of Bourgas itself, the Turks flying in consternation, and the Russian hosts advancing rapidly southward along the fertile plains of Romelia. The inhabitants of these countries, who are principally Christians, remain quietly at their labours, protected by the strong arm of the conqueror. The communication with Sizeboli is opened, and from this strong place and good harbour, the Russian army to the South of the Balkan can and will at all times be supplied with every necessary. Bourgas is only about 100 miles from Constantinople, and 120 by the road by Kirkissie; and by this road the Russians will probably advance, leaving Adrianople on their right. In the meantime, their rear is secure. Any force that the Turks can assemble about Sophia will be neutralized or overwhelmed by the Russian force under Gen. Giesmar, while the Grand Vizier and Schumla, are completely cut off and beseiged by Gen. Krasowsky and the Russian reserve, 35,000 strong, which would reach Schumla on the 26th July. On that day, General Diebitsch had his head quarters at Aidos. The *London Courier*, whose ignorance, and mischievous falsehoods so lately and so long circulated over this country, by real or fictitious correspondents regarding the events in the East, has, within these few days, really changed its tone, and now proclaims the inevitable and the total overthrow of the Ottoman Empire!

It seems to be generally admitted that Erzeroum has fallen, though the official accounts have not yet reached this country. The fortress of *Van*, situated on the Lake of Van, has been given up to the Russians by the Armenians.

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 negociation, 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.

PARIS, August 21.—The Porte having renewed its friendly relations with England and France, the consulates of these two nations have just been re-established at Smyrna, and their flags hoisted with great solemnity. They will also be immediately re-established in the ports of Syria.

All the news from the Levant agree that there are great changes in the political system, which has to be followed with respect to the War in the East. The Cabinet of St. James' appears definitively to espouse the cause of Turkey, and is already preparing to stop by force the projects of Russia, whose successes alarm it. The Greek cause is left to its own force, and the dissensions existing among the Greeks make their friends fear that they will be reduced to their former state of slavery. Some persons say that the army of the Morea will soon return to France.

GREECE.—The *Messager des Chambres*, of Aug. 17th, contains a private letter from Egina, dated July 11th, which says:—"The Greek National Assembly is going to meet on the 12th at Argos. The majority of the Deputies are already arrived there. The President of Greece and all the Members of Government are likewise there. Count Capo d'Istria has just been here for money, which he sends to the army in Rumelia. Matters of the highest importance are going to be discussed at Argos. The greatest interests of Greece will be taken into consideration, and its fate will be decided. The Greeks, it is said, will not accept the foreign Sovereign whom it is intended to impose upon them, and it is asserted that Count Capo d'Istria will be elected President for life."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 9th August, contains some news from the *Universal Gazette* of Greece of the 20th of June. This Gazette publishes the names of the Provinces which chose the President for their Deputy to the National Assembly. The manner in which this device was made by so many Provinces proves, says the *Gazette*, how highly qualified the President is for his high office. The extraordinary improvement that has taken place in the country; the change from disobedience, disorder, and danger, to obedience, order, and security; the encouragement given to agriculture, the amelioration of the finances, and the administration of justice, are all fruits of his exertions, and have naturally produced the affection and gratitude of the people.

The Province of Corinth, in its instructions to its Deputies, having first passed a warm eulogium on the President, enjoins them—1. To confine themselves to matters, the object of which is the good of the country, in the spirit of the President: 2. Not to meddle in factions, and thus oppose the sentiments and salutary intentions of the President: 3. If they depart in the smallest degree from their instructions, their full powers as Deputies to the National Assembly are declared null and void.

TURKEY.—The Aviso de la Mediterranee has published a gallant naval feat done by a French vessel employed in the blockade of Algiers. It is thus related in a letter:—"The brig of war L'Alerte, sailing very close to the shore, was suddenly blown by a gust of wind so violent that it had no alternative but to throw itself on the coast, at the risk of the vessel perishing, and its crew being massacred by the Bedouins, or of taking refuge in the port of Algiers. The latter course was unanimously adopted by the captain and crew; they firmly resolved, at the same time, not to surrender, but, on the contrary, to do all the mischief they could to the enemy; and, after exhausting their ammunition, to die like the brave Bisson. This resolution is soon carried into effect. The Alerte, obeying the wind, enters at full sail the port of Algiers, receives the fire of all the batteries, and replies, with continual discharges, both from above and below deck, sustaining for some time this unequal fight, and sinking several corsairs stationed in the port. A breeze springing up at this moment from the land, the Alerte, whose danger seemed not less than her audacity, took advantage of it skilfully to sail out of Algiers as rapidly as she had entered, having lost only fourteen men in an action where all her crew seemed doomed to an almost inevitable death."

SUMMARY.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of the Church of England, and urgently as we have pled for the adoption of measures fitting to renovate it in various important branches, it is with pleasure, and yet with anxiety, that we announce to our readers and to the public, that it has been resolved to issue a Royal Commission, the members of which are to be invested with ample powers, for a minute and extensive examination into the present condition of the united church. The greater part, if not the whole, of the members of the commission have been already named. They consist of lay, as well as of clerical members; and we apprehend, at no distant day, they will enter upon the duties of the delicate and important task which has devolved upon them.

It is not, we believe, generally known that we have at present an American Bishop amongst us, led to this country with the view of obtaining funds for a clerical endowment in the back settlements of America, where there is a want of religious instruction. Bishop Chase, moved by the almost destitute condition of the population of Ohio, has relinquished the comforts of civilized life, and of his home, in the province of Connecticut, and sacrificed the best part of his small fortune in the foundation of a school for educating young men for the Church, finding by experience that those alone born and bred on the soil would consent to undergo the deprivations and fatigues consequent on their pious office.—*London Record.*

We understand that the Court Martial on Captain Dickenson, which commences this day, is expected to produce some disclosures equally extraordinary and lamentable. The facts to which we allude are of so delicate a nature, that we cannot, until the evidence has been given, describe them more minutely; but we venture to say they are without precedent among naval men.—*Brighton Gazette.*

We are happy to know that the Portuguese question will now be speedily set at rest. There can be little doubt but that in a very short time, we might almost say within a few days, the court of France will send a minister to the King of Portugal. Should this be the case, England will follow the example, and we should rather suppose Lord Strangford will proceed to Lisbon early in September.—*John Bull.*

The household of the little Queen Donna Maria have received intimations that their services will not be required after the 30th August, at which period the queen is expected to leave this country, and return to her father in company with her intended mother-in-law.

Holman the Blind Traveller.—The last accounts we have heard of this extraordinary individual is, his visit to the Brazils, where he was met by a friend of ours in December last. He had come from the coast of Africa, and was to sail for Buenos Ayres, undetermined as to his future movements. He was in good health and spirits.—*Literary Gazette.*

Captain Cook's ship, the Discovery, in which he accomplished his voyages round the world, has been cut down, and is now occupied as a depot for convicts in Deptford dock-yard.

STATE OF TRADE.—We are sorry to state that it is still out of power to report the smallest amendment in the trade of this district. On the contrary, the prospects of the cotton manufacturer appear to grow more gloomy and more hopeless every week. Within these few days we have had a few London buyers in the town, and also a few drapers; but their purchases have been very limited. What little business is done, in a majority of instances is done, not only without profit, but at a positive loss; and it is frightful to contemplate the sacrifice of capital which has recently been made, in innumerable instances, to effect sales. Fortunately, the demand for yarn for exportation affords some relief to the general gloom; and though business, even in that article, is done for little profit to the master spinners, it gives employment and good wages to an immense number of persons.—The quantity of yarn exported this year exceeds the shipments of the same period of last year about *four millions of pounds.*—*Manchester Courier.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—By information from Van Diemen's Land to the 28th of March last, we find that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in the newspapers there at the governor having called upon all the land proprietors to pay up their quit-rents, in consequence of orders from home. This is termed a harsh measure, but upon what principle we cannot understand. It merely compels an individual to discharge his engagements. This step is said to be one of the first towards obliging the colony to pay its own expenses, a desideratum which Mr. Huskisson pledged himself in the House of Commons he should endeavour to effect in all our settlements.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

PORTSMOUTH, *August* 22.—The Ganges, 84, Captain Ingleneld, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, K. C. B., who has been succeeded in the command of the South American station by Rear Admiral Baker, C.B., arrived at St. Helen's on Thursday evening, from Rio de Janeiro, which she left on the 28th June, at which time all was quiet, politically, in the Brazilian Empire, and trade was recovering. Not the slightest preparation was made, nor any contemplated, to interfere with the Revolution in Portugal—in fact, the Emperor Pedro found himself utterly incapable of fitting out an expedition for this purpose, being destitute of ships, men, and funds requisite for so distant a service. The Ganges has brought home the British Ambassador to the Court of Brazils, Lord Ponsonby (and Lady) and about £18,000 sterling, in specie, on account of the Brazil mining company. Henry Aston, Esq. has been left as Charge d'Affaires at Rio, to protect the British interests.

The Warspite, Rear Admiral Baker, and Cadmus, 10, were at Rio when the Ganges sailed thence, together with the Duquesne, 80, Rear Admiral Baron Rossin; Caroline, 60, Rear Admiral Greville; Nymph, 44; and a store ship, French; also, the American ships Hudson, 60; and the Vandalia, 24. The Boston, 44, should have been there also; but it was believed that her crew had mutinied, and had taken the ship to the United States, on a plea that their term of foreign service had expired. The English frigate Tribune, Captain Wilson, and the Thetis, Capt. Bingham, are in the River Plate. By the last advices, the presence of an English force at Buenos Ayres was highly necessary, as the marines of the ship had been landed as a personal guard for the safety of the British Consul and his family, so much was the city and country disturbed by political division. Many strong parties were there bands of robbers. The French inhabitants had been obliged to enrol themselves into an armed police, and all the British merchants had barricadoed their houses & stores.

It is understood as a probable event that this country is on the point of acknowledging Don Miguel as the rightful ruler of Portugal, and that Lord Strangford will be sent forthwith, in the Briton frigate, as an Ambassador to Lisbon.

TYRONE ASSIZES.—*Party Riots.*—On Friday, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against a number of persons, both Orangemen and Roman Catholics, for the riot which took place at Strathbane on the 13th of July last. It was expected that the trial would proceed on Monday. An understanding prevailed that the trial of the persons concerned in the riot at Dungannon, on the same day, would be postponed till next assizes.—On Tuesday, five Roman Catholics and four Protestants, who had come to Omagh on subpœnas, to be examined by King's Counsel, were committed as participators in the riot. Others who had come on the same errand, on hearing this, took to their heels.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—The excellent comedy which bears this name has often afforded amusement in its representation upon the stage, but was lately played in real life at Brixton, at the house of a Mr. Rose. Mr. Rose, while he and his family took the benefit of the sea air at a bathing place, left his house, at Brixton, in the care of a man named Raper. Having occasion to come to town, he was astonished to find his house brilliantly lighted up, the drawing-room and parlour windows thrown open, and sounds of music and revelry proceeding from within. He doubted, at first, whether it was his own house; but, having convinced himself by reading his name upon the door-plate, he ventured to knock. The door was opened to him by a young man, who demanded a ticket of admission to the ball. While he was contending for the right of admission to his own house, although not provided with a ticket for this especial occasion, Raper, came down stairs, and hearing his master's voice in the hall, scampered back again to the drawing room, exclaiming, "Oh Lord bless us, here's my master come home—it's all up with us!" In a moment the music ceased, and, by the time Mr. Rose arrived at his drawing-room, the lights were all extinguished, with the exception of a solitary candle, which shed a dismal gloom over a multitude of persons who, a minute before, were in the heyday of festivity and mirth. Mr. Rose threatened the intruders with the watch-house; upon which, the neighbouring tread-mill probably presenting itself, in all its horrors, to the imagination of the terrified guests, there was a general and simultaneous movement of men, women, and children to the stairs, down which they rushed pell-mell, tumbling over one another most unceremoniously, and thus bid a hasty good night to the hospitable Mr. Raper!—*Liverpool Albion.*

Glasgow, August 24.—Friday we had every appearance of settled weather, but on Saturday there was the most incessant rain we have experienced this season. Yesterday was breezy, and every way favourable; but we shall not venture to prognosticate any more. From all parts of the country the newspapers have in one publication told us of a storm which they were afraid must have done much injury to the grain, and in the next publication it is joyfully stated that the damage was not so great as at first apprehended. This has been regularly going on for the last six months.

The demand for good foundry pig iron has been rather improving, and some capitalists have become buyers, evidently with the prospect of selling again to advantage. The best quality of Scottish pig iron sells at £5 5s. per ton.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

ARBROATH.—An octogenarian remarked the other day, that since he recollected of Arbroath, it contained only one writer (who could scarcely get a living,) one doctor, and one clergyman. Not a single spinning mill was then erected, not a bank was established, and then neither boue dust, steam, nor gas had been discovered, and the inhabitants did not exceed fifteen or sixteen hundred. Arbroath now has sixteen writers, ten clergymen, two physicians, ten surgeons, independent of apothecaries, fourteen spinning mills driven by steam, three (and till lately four) banks, a gas work, two bone mills driven also by steam, and including the suburbs, has eleven thousand inhabitants.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF PAISLEY.—It appears that the number of applicants to the committee who superintend the relief fund is still increasing. There are 86 employed at the deepening of the river, and 120 engaged at the quarry in breaking metal. The number of families on the supply list are 650, and the total number of months, including men, women, and children, is 2,430. Last week there were distributed 722½ pecks of meal, and 3,654 portions of soup, besides which, it takes upwards of £70 in cash weekly to pay those employed at labour. The committee have contracted with Archibald Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, to dig out the roots of the old trees in Arkleston wood, and trench the ground, which it is calculated will employ 100 men for three months. Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, sent one of the largest sheep on his estate, with a seasonable supply of greens, to the soup kitchen last week. We should be glad to see this example followed by others, who have it in their power to imitate him.—*Paisley Adv.*

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Paisley on Wednesday last, Mr. Douglas, the clerk, laid upon the table an old volume of the Presbytery's record, which has not been in their possession, it is supposed, since the revolution of 1688. It extends from 1663 to 1687, and the recovery of it renders the record of the Presbytery now complete since 1660. The recovered volume was discovered lately among some family papers in Lorn, Argyleshire, and the Presbytery recorded in their minutes their high approbation of the diligence of Mr. Douglas, in recovering possession of this ancient and valuable document.—*Paisley paper.*

The habitation of the notorious Burke, is now inhabited by a very decent couple, who were induced to make it their abode on account of the smallness of the rent at which the landlord was willing to let it. It is still visited by the curious in such matters, and the poor people have had no reason to regret having made it their residence. Hare's house is occupied as a hackling shop.

A grand transparent panorama has just arrived in this city from Edinburgh, containing one hundred different views of the various transactions of the notorious Burke, Hare & Co. in the pavilion now erecting for the purpose, and it is to be exhibited at our ensuing fair.—*Glasgow Courier.*

NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—Steam-boats may go up from Quebec to Lake Superior ere three years from this time; from thence, with little trouble, they will pass through the notch of the rocky mountains, and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The route, however, will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cook's river, or the large Salmon river at Nootka Sound. The town of Nootka is likely yet to be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the Oriental world may become wonderfully great, in a short time. Then, when the steam packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the stages will be London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Port Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabaska, Nootka and Canton.—Can this be called a foolish prophecy, or an idle dream? By no means; it is perfectly practicable.—*Macfaggart's Three Years in Canada.*

CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe; placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communication with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland, and Russia. The Turks also possess the navigation of the Red Sea, by which the whole of the riches of the East might be obtained; yet, with these advantages, superior to those enjoyed by any other country in the world, commerce is totally neglected—the arts and sciences languish, and even the internal trade is very inconsiderable. The first city erected on this desirable situation was called Byzas, the leader of a Colony of Megara, and the founder, 658 years before the Christian era. This city existed until the time of the Emperor Severus, who destroyed it, and dispersed the inhabitants. Constantine the Great, considered the situation more favourable than that of Rome, rebuilt it in 330, with great magnificence, which is supposed to have been one principal cause of the decline of the Western Empire. The ancient splendour of Constantinople, as it was then called, is spoken of with astonishment by writers of the middle ages; after remaining the capital of the Eastern Empire for one hundred years, it fell by conquest into the hands of the Turks in 1458, who have retained possession until the present time. The city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia; on the south it is washed by the sea of Marmora, and on the north-east by the Gulf of the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water; the whole forming an irregular triangle about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains, and houses; at a short distance the proudly swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily coloured kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the Seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich picturesque, and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north-east of the city, forms a noble and capacious harbour, four miles in length by half a mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, cannon-foundries, barracks, &c.; above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the Foreign Ministers to the Porte,