

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

DIPLMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The following account is given in the London Times of the diplomatic communications which took place during the secretaryship of Earl Dudley, between that nobleman and Mr. Gallatin, the American minister at that court, relative to the exclusion of the United States from the West India trade.—

The diplomatic correspondence was resumed by Mr. Gallatin, with the noble and spirited successor of Mr. Canning, and forms a highly interesting portion of a series of documents just printed by the House of Commons, of which the remaining part consists of conventions on matters of trade and boundary, not relative to the subject before us.

There is nothing more manifest throughout this epistolary intercourse than the earnestness of America at her exclusion from access to our colonies, and her anxious eagerness to prevail on this government to re-open them to her shipping. She appears indeed, to have been a great deal surprised at the cool but inflexible spirit of the order in council of July 1826, flattering herself until the promulgation of that order that the act of parliament would never be enforced against her, but that she was to remain the most favored of all nations by England—while England, on the contrary, was to be the least favored by America.

Mr. Gallatin writes on the 4th of June 1828, a sort of introductory, or polite feeling letter to Lord Dudley, referring to one which he had addressed to Mr. Canning in the preceding January—going over again his former defence of the view which had been taken by the American government of the question, as it was discussed, and left to Mr. Canning, and explaining the act and proceeding, or rather not proceeding, of Congress, Lord Dudley received this letter very civilly, no doubt; but as it contained no new fact, and no distinct or even implied proposal, his lordship very properly thought it required no answer.

Lord Dudley besides, felt sufficiently satisfied to let the subject remain where it was—that is to say, to leave England and America respectively in frustration, each of the consequences of her own free action. But Mr. Gallatin was not so satisfied. He wrote again to Lord Dudley, on the 17th of August last concluding by a formal request on the part of his government, to know whether, if America rescinds the "discriminating duties," and takes off the restriction on British ship trading from the United States to British colonies, the interdiction will be removed from American vessels in relation to such colonies. Lord Dudley in a long and powerful letter, positively refused to pledge Great Britain to any change under any circumstances, in the existing rules for regulating her colonial interests. Mr. Gallatin laments the bad success of his overture, and so the correspondence for the present ends. Nothing, it should be added, can be more conciliatory or satisfactory than the tone of both Ministers, notwithstanding the wide difference in their objects.

With regard to the conquest of Canada by the United States, it is as improbable as that the South of Europe should ever subjugate the North. The British provinces are the Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland of America, but it is useless to speculate upon this. The thing has been tried once, and it will be tried again. They lie adjacent to the most restless, ambitious, proud and quarrelsome people upon earth the Americans of the United States, and with whom Great Britain has a battle to fight, for which she had better prepare, for it is one she cannot decline. You opposed the Americans too long with contempt, to meet them now with flattery, or purchase by concession. Retire from Canada, and you have still to contend for the West Indies. Yield their northeastern boundary, they will find some other subject for demand, and, if all others were wanting, lay claim to Jamaica. Englishmen, visiting the United States, are too apt to mistake private civilities for indications of national feeling. Personally, an Englishman will be received among them; but the English government, the English power, are only regarded with envy and hatred, partly because of the peculiar rivalry and character of the two countries, and partly because the public mind in that has been filled by their leaders for the last sixty years with "envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness," towards this. Be assured you will have another struggle with that nation, in which, if you desire the colonists to stand by you, you must do something now for their defence. You must give them some pledge that they are not to be treated as your ministers at Ghent treated the native Indians in 1813, or as they treated the whole colonies in 1812, when they were given to expect neither men nor money.—London paper.

The following remarks are from the Old London Times, on Mr. Huskisson's speech alluding to the American Tariff:

"We ought, therefore, by all means, to encourage the growth of cotton and rice in our own East India States, by which we may not only relieve ourselves from a dependence upon them for the raw article, but shall speedily find employment for a greater quantity of shipping, the carriage of such cotton and rice belonging to ourselves exclusively, by the old navigation law of Europe. It is worth the while to note down from the speech of Mr. Huskisson, who is no doubt, accurate upon these subjects, the proportion which the commerce of England and America with each other bears to the whole commerce of each country. Our trade with America equals about a sixth of our trade with all the rest of the world; whilst America's trade with us equals more than half of all the rest of her trade. Surely, in prudence, (though she would have a right to do it if she liked, unless otherwise bound by treaty)—but surely, in prudence, America ought not to put this great relative proportion of the trade to risk for what is a very doubtful advantage—the improvement and extension of her manufactures. Why, we find that the admission of French silks occasioned not only the amelioration, but the increase also, of our manufactures of the same article."

English Revenue.—In the House of Commons, said Sir J. Wortley.—If economy was sincerely desired in that part of the government, it must come from ministers themselves; for, as for committees, they might only serve as a cloak to transactions, for which those in power might not always like to be answerable. Our revenue had fallen off in 1826, as much as 3,000,000, and the same in 1827; yet there was no reduction of any consequence talked of.

A recent return to the House of Commons proves how very much the crime of forgery has diminished since the abolition of Bank of England one pound notes. In the last few years the Bank have only had 18 prosecutions.

Windsor Castle.—This Royal residence, which is now nearly complete, will exceed, in extent and magnificence, any thing ever contemplated in this country. There are not less than 300 rooms, and the constant attendance of more than 400 servants will be required.

The King's Library.—This splendid gift of his Majesty to the nation is now being removed into the magnificent apartments prepared for it in the British Museum.

Trade to the United States.—It appears by the list of arrivals for the quarter ending on Saturday last, that there is a considerable falling off in the number of ships from America, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the former year the number of arrivals from the United States, in the June quarter, was 205; and in the present only 94, making a deficiency, in the space of three months, of not less than 111 vessels.

ANTI-CATHOLIC CLUB.—A meeting was on Friday held at Lord Longford's, for the purpose of forming a Society to counteract the progress of the Roman Catholic encroachments. There were present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Chandos (in the chair), Lords Longford, Farnham, and Hotham, and several Commoners; who, after some discussion, agreed almost unanimously to form a society to be called the Protestant Club.

Borough of East Bedford.—The bill now before the Commons to incorporate several of the freemen who were in the habit of receiving bribes at the election for this borough, declares sixty-two of the freemen (whose names are inserted) to be from henceforth disabled from voting at any elections for members of Parliament. This act is to be published at every election for that borough, immediately after the usual acts of Parliament have been going through, and before the election commences.

Duke of Clarence.—The origin of this title is possibly but little known. Clarence or Clarence, once a village in Suffolk, possessed formerly a castle of great strength and considerable extent. There was a suspension of the title from George, Edward the Fourth's brother, who was drowned in the battle of Malvern, until his revival in the present posterity. The surname of Clarenceux, adopted by the second King at Arms, arises solely from his having formerly appertained to the Dukes of Clarence.

Among the presentations to his Royal Highness the Chancellor of Cambridge, at his recent visit to that university, was the Rev. R. Davies, M. A., of Clare Hall, rector of Gwynnysgor, Flintshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph, on his appointment to the Welsh church of St. David, in the town of Liverpool, being the first Welsh church erected in any English town, a circumstance which could not but be interesting to a prince of the house of Tudor.

The King's London College.—We are rejoiced to hear that the benevolent government are establishing this most desirable institution, already amounting to upwards of £70,000; so that the speedy completion of the great and laudable work can no longer be considered as doubtful or uncertain.—Morning Post.

Foreign Affairs.—There are serious intentions of establishing a University in this country. It is also stated, that the plan is silently progressing in point of donations, that a lady has promised £25,000, and that the Archbishop of York intends to give £5000; besides which it is rumored, that Earl Fitzwilliam intends to give £20,000.

The steady advance of the Russian Army upon Constantinople, from which, at the date of the most recent bulletins, it was not more than one hundred and fifty miles distant, causes many to reflect, with no little anxiety, upon the probable consequences of that complete success which seems likely to crown the arms of the Russian Sovereign in this campaign.

It is gratifying to find, that while the rivalry of foreigners is diminishing our exports to some countries, there are new and rapidly improving markets opening in others. Brazil alone promises to afford an outlet for our manufactures, as valuable as the best of the continental marts; and though there has been latterly a decline in the exports to the continent of India, the increase which has taken place to the Mauritius and Bavia, shows that an active commerce is now existing with the immense field for future enterprise, the Indian Archipelago.—Jb.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.—Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the union between England and Scotland, it was celebrated by our merchants and citizens in this town with great demonstrations of joy. In the morning the bell of St. Peter's Church was set a ringing. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon the North Britons' Society assembled at the Vine Tavern, near the street, a large portion of them dressed in the garb of old Gaul, from whence they proceeded to the Scots Kirk, Oldham-street, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ralph, and a collection afterwards made in behalf of the Caledonian Free School, street, a large portion of them dressed in the garb of old Gaul, from whence they proceeded to the Scots Kirk, Oldham-street, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ralph, and a collection afterwards made in behalf of the Caledonian Free School; after Divine service, the society marched, through a number of the principal streets in town, bearing a large Scottish shille, a variety of splendid colours, banners and banners, and accompanied by several Highland pipers and an excellent band of music. The following was the order of the procession:—

Mr. Kelly, the Officer of the Society, in a handsome Highland dress, with his staff of office;

Several of the Sons of the Members of the Society, and the Boys belonging to the Caledonian Free School;

Mr. Alexander McKenzie, the President;

Gentlemen in the Highland garb;

Gentlemen in Lowland dress;

Gentlemen with Tartan scarfs.

The tall and portly figures of the President and his two supporters, as also Mr. G. McKenzie, appeared to particular advantage in the Highland garb. A son of Mr. Bland, the secretary of the society, aged eleven years, dressed in a full Highland costume, attracted particular attention. On reaching the Vine Tavern, the society and their friends, amounting to nearly 150 persons, sat down to a sumptuous and plentiful dinner, prepared in Mr. Johnstone's usual excellent manner. Mr. Alexr. McKenzie, of Everton, the president of the society, was in the chair, supported by Dr. McLean, and Mr. G. McKenzie; Mr. Edmondson, vice-chairman. Amongst the most prominent of the dishes at the head of the table was Scotland's "great chiefain of the pudding race," the "soney haggis." After dinner a variety of loyal and national toasts were drunk, accompanied with appropriate times by the band. In the course of the evening the company were addressed by Mr. Bromberg, Mr. G. McKenzie, and other gentlemen, in speeches suitable to the occasion. Several pibrochs and favourite Scottish airs were played by the pipers. Scotland's song was also awakened in a very able and effective manner by Messrs. Hogg, Smith (of Bangor), McFarlane, &c. The whole proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony and conviviality, and about the winking hour of night, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

Each took off his different way, Resolved to meet some other day."

THE LONDON PRESS, VS. THE CAB.

From the Standard.

Though it is impossible to anticipate the result of this tremendous collision, we know that whichever it be, it is not decisive of the war, and that it must be fraught with unalloyed calamity to Europe. If Russia prevails the greater part of European Turkey is inextricably enmeshed in her ambitious grasp; but the Turks are successful, and who shall deny the possibility of success to valor, religious enthusiasm and despair?—then we too Greece. Then all her still undevoted territory will have to feel the full weight of that vengeance of which Scio and Cyprus have presented minute examples.

From the New Times.

The rapid march of the Emperor Nicholas has become a very sedate and solemn ambulation, and the flight of the Russian Eagle to Constantinople is evidently laborious, if not painful. By following the *Littérateur* supported and supplied by their fleet, which has the command of the Black Sea, the Russians may at length reach the Turkish Capital; but it is doubtful whether they would venture so far with only one of their columns of invasion, unless the others were able to make their way to a certain extent, the one through the Balkan passes, and the other even higher up inland. Until these have penetrated farther than they appear to have done, or seem likely to do without great difficulty, Nicholas may continue to creep from hill to hill, and from valley to valley, but though he approaches Constantinople, it is with more peril to himself than to his enemy.

From the Standard.

The Turkish answer to the Russian manifesto will be found elsewhere, and we are much mistaken if our readers do not find it a very clever state paper. It is impossible not to see that the reasons alleged by Russia for her making war upon Turkey, were merely pretexts—just such reasons as Russia had at all times, whenever she wished to assign for waging war upon the Turks. She thought that Turkey was wholly in her power, and that nothing was wanted but a decent pretext to seize upon her long coveted prey.

From the Morning Herald.

Long speeches were uttered the other night respecting the moderation of the Emperor of Russia, who, at the head of a large army, is posing on to Constantinople. But who can doubt that it is his intention to make a dash for the city, if he can? We long since said that the Russian were bent on this. We also said that the Greek Treaty was entered into by us, in order, if possible, to keep back the Russians; but the latter laugh at us and the Treaty, and they must also laugh at our attempts to keep the Russians from seizing the peninsula, while Russia is on fifty to one hundred millions a year beyond what we now spend; and how could that be raised, except on the old principle of borrowing £50, and stipulating to pay back £100, or thereabouts? We can neither go to war with Russia or Portugal; our debt prevents us. We are in a similar state to that in which the petty Indian States were some two or three hundred years ago. Instead of fighting, we are engaged in negotiating.

From the London News.

THE NATURAL DEFENCES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—THE POWER OF RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, ENGLAND, &c.

There are two periods in the year, during which the approach to Constantinople, from Russia, is invariably with difficulties sufficient to deter the most enterprising spirit from the attempt; viz. the winter and the summer. In the former season, the Russians have hitherto considered such an invasion as a hopeless project; and in the latter, such an enterprise being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the latter, such as they are, being matter of great soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any general approach had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman Capital. And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the valleys of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the few simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting Garrison on the bulwarks of their impregnable nature. The usual military campaigns