

reason to give credit, is, that the Russians have experienced before Choumla a terrible check. The details with which this principal fact are accompanied are so extraordinary, that we must wait till they are confirmed, before we publish them.

Letters from Vienna, received this day in Paris, announce that the Russian troops were preparing to blockade Choumla. As that blockade must be at least two months, we may consider the campaign as terminated—the Russians will not go to Constantinople this year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—Yesterday several couriers arrived from the head-quarters of Hussein Pacha at Choumla, and from the Capitan Pacha at Varna. These despatches announced victories. The following is their substance: The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Capitan Pacha on the 20th with considerable forces; but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours, they were repulsed, after experiencing severe losses. Memhel Pacha was even preparing to attack them the next day in their positions, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumla, had not a more favorable result. They were beaten off after losing 2000 killed, and many prisoners. Such is the substance of the Turkish Bulletins.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY

The French papers do not contain any news from the army, though the accounts from Odessa are dated the 27th July, being five days after the time when the strong position of Schumla was reported to have been carried.—All that was known amounted to nothing further than what was previously announced, namely that the Russians were concentrating their forces preparatory to storming the Turkish entrenched camp.

Accounts from Odessa state that Admiral Greig has sailed towards Varna to second the operations of the army, and that fresh reinforcements are on their march to join the Russians. The Guards have left Tulczym, and are marching towards the Danube: 60,000 fresh troops have just received orders to leave Volhynia and proceed to the frontiers. On the other hand the cantonments left by the troops of Volhynia are occupied by fresh troops, coming from the interior of the empire.

By the last arrival from St. Peterburgh, a copy has been transmitted of the annual report of the Russian finance Minister; and if implicit confidence may be placed in that document, no financial difficulties are likely to arise out of the Turkish war inasmuch as the Minister states that he has ample funds at his disposal in the treasury, without having recourse to assistance, either from loans or otherwise. It is said independently of the large sums resulting from the Persian tribute, he has a considerable balance in the hands of Messrs. Rothschild, the agents in London: The whole debt of Russia, as it may be collected from the Finance Minister's report, is no more than about 47,000,000*l.* sterling, and the annual charge upon it only 2,000,000*l.*

It will be recollected that the Porte addressed a Letter to the Ministers of France and Great Britain, inviting their return to Constantinople, to arrange, in an amicable manner, the differences between their respective Governments and the Porte. This invitation, it is also known, was declined. Count Guilleminot's Letter will be found below. It declares that the Alliance between Russia, France, and Great Britain, relative to the affairs of Greece, subsists in all its force, and though one of the Powers has become a Belligerent, yet that they will nevertheless be all equally willing to treat with the Divan for the pacification of Greece, on the bases with which it is acquainted, as soon as it shall have announced to them, its adherence to those bases.

One part of this letter is said to have given some offence to the Porte, the part in which it advises it 'to study in the temper of its people, the rule of its duties, and the part it ought to follow.' But whatever the disinclination of the Porte might have been to treat upon the bases of the treaty of London, it is probable that that disinclination exists no longer, and that the evacuation of the Morea by Ibra-

him, has been approved by the Divan. An Austrian vessel, arrived at Leghorn on the 3th instant, has brought advice, that at her departure from Alexandria, thirty transports were fitting out in great haste to bring back Ibrahim's troops from the Morea.—Meanwhile the first part of the French expedition to the Morea is at sea, and will, probably, reach its destination by the end of the month.

The joint Declaration, it is understood, would be issued by the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu, as soon as the expedition arrived on the shores of Greece.

Answer of Count Guilleminot to the Letter which the Reis Effendi addressed to him on the 23th of May:

“CORFU, JUNE 17

“Sir,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, in which you express, in the name of the Sublime Porte, a wish to see the Ambassador of England and myself return immediately to Constantinople, to arrange with you in an amicable manner the affairs on which we were treating with you before our departure from that capital.

“I might confine myself to replying to your Excellency, that the Emperor, my august master, having fully approved of that departure, and judged as we did the reasons that unhappily rendered it necessary, I could not accede to your invitation without having previously received the order of his Imperial Majesty. But this answer would be incomplete, and I should not fulfil the duties which friendship reposes in me, if I did not add, that I am convinced the dignity of my Court will never permit it to send me such an order so long as the Sublime Porte declines to accede to the proposals which the Ambassador of England, the Envoy of Russia, and myself, have presented to it at Constantinople. I must also say, that the alliance, by virtue of which these proposals were made, still subsists in all its force, that it is indissoluble—that the war which Russia has undertaken for grievances of its own has not weakened the obligations of it—and that the three Representatives, if I am well informed of the intention of the August Monarchs, will nevertheless be all equally able to treat with the Divan for the pacification of Greece, on the bases with which it is acquainted, as soon as it should have announced to them its adherence to those bases.

“I have now only to appeal again to the prudence of the Sublime Porte, and to a just appreciation of the interest of the Ottoman Empire. The Divan pretends to support a weight which in the end will crush it. Its preservation is the sincere wish of the Powers of Europe, and the realization of this wish is no longer in their power. It depends entirely on the Porte itself. Let the Government of His Highness reflect at length on the recent and grave errors of its policy; let it open its eyes to the light and the counsels of pure friendship. If the warning of the most melancholy experience do not suffice to convince it, let it study in the temper of its people, the rule of its duties, and the path in ought to follow. This is the sure means of no longer deceiving itself.

“I will not dwell on the afflicting picture of the sufferings of the empire—of its need of Peace—of its inertness, which calls for it, and which must render palpable the course, to the most blind in existence, of this event.

“You will not confess it, I know; but I cannot doubt that you judge it as I do; at least I will believe so, that I may not yet renounce the consolatory hope of the speedy return of the Sublime Porte to more just ideas of its situation, and of the only mode of conduct which can consolidate the edifice of its power now so violently shaking.

“I have the honour to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

“COUNT DE GUILLEMINOT.”

GREENOCK, AUGUST 26.

There are yet no further accounts of the progress of the Russians before Choumla. According to the Paris Papers the Sultan is unremitting in his exertions for making a good defence of Constantinople, and has even fortified Adrianople, in order the better to interrupt the progress of the Russians, should they force the Balkan Mountains.

The French Expedition sailed from Toulon on Sunday the 17th inst. It consisted of 48 transports, escorted by eight men of war, carrying 9,000 men. Very soon after 36 more transports were to sail un-

der convoy of three men of war. Events of deep importance to Europe must take place before the return of this Expedition.

AUGUST 23.

FROM THE TIMES.

MR. DAWSON, Member for the County of Derry, has declared himself a convert to the necessity of emancipation.—This gentleman is, by the female line, a Beresford. He represents in Parliament that so called, Orange County, of which Sir George Hill another Beresford (by marriage,) is member for the principal town. His only political existence was that of an Irish ascendancy partisan, until he married the sister of the English Orangeman, Mr. Peel. He then, as a tag to the member for Oxford, became an Orangeman in triple right—of birth, of alliance, and of office—inasmuch as the official being of the present Secretary for the Home Department has invariably acknowledged for its vital principle an unrelenting warfare against the Catholic rights.

The last speech of Mr. Dawson in Parliament on the question was an inveterate ascendancy speech.

How, then, comes his revolution of opinion? Why very obviously. To judge by the manner in which he alludes to Mr. Fitzgerald's expulsion from the County of Clare, he dreads the same fate for Mr. Dawson in the County of Derry; and we really wish that, if it were but to save trouble, as convincing an argument could be in all cases found, to shed a ray of light and liberality athwart a sombre and sordid apprehension.

From the moment at which the 40s. freeholders were prevailed upon to vote independently of their landlords, from the moment at which Mr. Dawson's cousin was unseated from the County of Waterford, the whole policy of the Catholics was clear, and the rapid progress of their cause irresistible. From that hour, so far as any thing like common sense could be reckoned on as appertaining to the Catholic body, men of the least sagacity began to lay aside their fears for the peace of Ireland. The Catholics had already such a stake in the Constitution as would infallibly secure them all they looked for: they could obtain speedily, through the law itself, and without one drop of bloodshed, as much as they could hope for tardily, through rivers of blood, and by the overthrow of the Constitution. This is the view which for years past we have laboured to impress upon the Catholics.

The argument so often addressed to the fears of the Protestants, and founded on the recognition of Catholic power, went more upon the apprehension that the Catholics might mistake the real sources of their own legitimate strength, than that sound policy would, under the actual circumstances of the realm, suggest to them a recourse to violence.

But the power is now granted by Mr. Dawson, and then assumed by him as a defence of his own political conversion. Did he never see this great truth before? Then he was miserably wanting in discernment. Was it never thundered in his ears in Parliament or out of Parliament? Did he never hear and laugh at those very reasonings which he now repeats as unanswerable to the hissing Orangemen of Derry? What, then, has roused or improved the torpid faculties of Mr. Dawson? Why it is, that Delegates from the Catholic Association are on their way to organize the 40s. freeholders of the County of Derry against him. He is heartstricken at the fate of his noble cousin in the south, and of that of the Cabinet Minister [a zealous, but unfortunately an official friend of Catholic liberty,] in the west. This is the secret of the Hon. Gentleman's new-born wisdom: but we think it will avail him nothing. One threat, indeed, of Mr. Dawson, we implore the Catholics to ponder on, and to frustrate: it is that of sudden “conflicts” arising between the Catholics in the north, where the population is so nearly balanced. We are sure that a hint upon this important subject will suffice.

But there is a consideration of grave, and we may add of auspicious magnitude, which remains to be noticed. Would Mr. Dawson have ventured, —no matter how uneasy as to his own county prospects,—would he, we say, have dared to recant for himself, if he had not known that there was on the part of his superiors in the Government a decided inclination to retrace their own policy also? This occurrence undoubtedly places the Catholic question on a novel footing—not so much because the member for Derry is the actor, as because he is at the same time official Secretary of the Duke of Wellington.