

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The movements of General Diebitsch, officially communicated since the date of our last, seem to be characterized by considerable skill and promptitude. The Turks are completely driven from their defiles in the mountains; and the Russian general, by an admirable disposition of his troops, was able to bear down upon Adrianople with such a force, that the inhabitants with the priests at their head, immediately capitulated and placed themselves under the protection of the conquerors. Adrianople is held to be the second city in the Turkish empire, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants; but its importance is enhanced by the advantageous position it affords to the invading army, as it is the last key on the road to the capital, and commands the whole extent of the intervening country. The extremity to which his obstinacy has reduced the Sultan must, at last, force him into terms. We are already in possession of despatches from Constantinople, which announce the departure of commissioners from that city to the Russian headquarters to treat of peace. But we do not implicitly rely upon this statement, although its likelihood is by no means questionable. The news comes through Vienna, and some of our readers may be disposed to think it has lost nothing in the carriage. We are assured, however, through exclusive sources, that the negotiations are in progress; and that the war will soon reach its termination.

Our foreign letters are full of the rapid advance and brilliant success of the Russians; but they do not bring us any details of importance, except that Adrianople was taken possession of by only three thousand Russians; a fact that proves either the disaffection of the Turkish troops, or a want of common foresight in their commanders. It appears also, that the inhabitants of the conquered districts rely with confidence on the assurances of the Russian general, that their families and property shall be protected, and that they shall not be disturbed in the free exercise of their religion. General Diebitsch is represented as making as much progress by the policy of his measures as by the force of arms.

France is involved in a war of opinion. The new ministry pleases no party but the aristocratic party; the chief ground of whose applause seems to lie in the single fact that Princes Polignac is a high-bred gentleman. The appointment of the Duke of Laval-montmorency to the London mission is interpreted into an union of the French, Austrian, and English cabinets simply because that nobleman moves from Vienna to England. If we can fathom the true source of the opposition to the new administration, we think it will be found to consist in the suspicion that Prince Polignac is but a creature of the Duke of Wellington, and that, consequently, English influence, for some unknown purpose, is to guide the politics of France. It is an enigma for the pages of history, that the hero of Waterloo, who shed more French blood than all his heroic predecessors, who overthrew the popular dynasty to re-establish the hereditary monarchy, should in his latter years become the guardian, or the controller, or whatever else party spirit may choose to designate him, of the interests of a people against whom his military genius was so long and so successfully engaged. We confess it seems to us unreasonable and apocryphal.

Russia and Turkey.—After a series of successful operations, without any action of importance, the Russians are now within the walls of Adrianople. The movements which led to this important result, are minutely detailed in a bulletin from General Diebitsch, dated the 13th of August inclusive; and the capture of the city, without resistance, on the 20th, is announced by the general in a despatch of that date, received by the Russian ambassador at Vienna. It appears that from abos, as a centre General Diebitsch has swept, with different corps of his great army, an arch approaching to a semicircle, the northern point of which rests on Shumla—the southern on Adrianople. In order to secure his rear, he commenced by re-establishing the communications with General Krassowsky. This was accomplished by driving the Turks from two defiles they occupied in the Balkan mountains, leading towards Shumla, and through which the Grand Vizier must have passed, in order to gain Adrianople. A body of 15,000 Turks, under Halil Pachá, were overthrown, and Jambol taken possession of. Previous to this junction, it is stated that General Krassowsky had attacked the army of the Grand Vizier, and obliged him to retire towards Shumla, with a loss of 500 men and fifty prisoners. Having thus secured the passes in his rear, the Russian commander brought his main body down into the plains, and advanced towards Adrianople. On the 12th, the advanced corps entered Selimo, with but little resistance on the part of the Turks, whose terror is described in the bulletin as being so great, that they had not courage to make any considerable stand, the leaders of the troops setting them the example. On the 19th ult. the cavalry of the Russians appeared before Adrianople. The terms of capitulation were soon settled, and early next morning the city was taken possession of, both Mahometans and Christians placing themselves under the protection of the conquerors; who state, that they have everywhere been received as deliverers, the priests having met them at the head of the inhabitants, with crosses and other emblems of congratulation and peace. Along with the despatch detailing his own operation, Gen. Diebitsch forwards two reports from Admiral Greig, announcing the taking of the two fortified towns of Vasilike and Agathopolis, on the coast between Szebe and the capital.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the apology made by the Persian monarch for the massacre of the Russian ambassador and suite at Terehran.

Private accounts from Constantinople state that the levy of 40,000 men, ordered by the Sultan, only produced 2000.—*Atlas.*
Greece.—The *Gazette Universel* of Greece, gives an account, from the camp near Thebes, of some military affairs between the Greeks and Turks in that neighbourhood. In one of the combats which took place on the 4th of July, and ended to the advantage of the Greeks, the Turks had 260 killed and wounded, and lost three standards. The Greek National Assembly was opened, by a long speech from Count Capo d'Astria, on the 23d July. It was not

known whether he would be appointed president of that assembly.—*Id.*

The failures in the wool-trade, mentioned last week, are now said to amount to at least twenty, and the total of their debts to £1,200,000. Our letters from Lancashire are still written in very desponding terms; but at Leeds, Huddersfield, and indeed throughout the west-riding of Yorkshire, the woolen-trade had suddenly become brisk, although prices were not bettered; and at Bradford, notwithstanding an increased demand, goods had actually been sold at a reduction. It is stated by the *Manchester Herald*, that such had been the depreciation of wages, that the hand-loom weaver produces cloth on as low terms as the machine which was intended to supersede his labour. This was particularly the case in the flutina trade. The demand for yarns for exportation continued brisk, and there was every prospect of its being uninterrupted for some time. At Leicester, the hosiery trade has not yet experienced the revival usual in the autumn; and even the worsted spinners who have been hitherto well employed began to feel the effects of the general depression.—*Id.*

A naval depot is to be established at Bermuda. A fortification is erecting there, which is to be mounted with five hundred pieces of cannon.—*Id.*

PUBLIC MEN OF THE DAY.

By a Correspondent of the Carlisle Patriot.

A stranger on entering the gallery of the House of Commons, after paying due reverence to Mr. Speaker's wig, generally looks round