

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE AND THE MINISTER OF SYDENHAM.

THE Duke must gird up his loins for the most formidable struggle he has had to sustain for many years past; Waterloo was nothing to it. John Litton Crosbie, a clergyman and an Irishman, who despises the rules of common civility as much as the rules of common English, has taken the field against him; and we tremble for the result. Mr. Crosbie accuses the Duke of cowardice! What can the victor of Assaye, the captor of Ciudad Rodrigo, the defender of Torres Vedras, say to that? The sleeve of a cassock was wiped out the record of a hundred fields! Mr. Crosbie knows the Duke's objects; he has known them long, and has told the King all about them. It is in vain that the proprietor of Apsley House puts on an appearance of mystery; the minister of Sydenham has his familiars hovering round him and watching every step he takes.

Mr. John Litton Crosbie offers to the First Lord of the Treasury, a speech cut and dried, to be pronounced on the first day of next session of Parliament; in which the Duke is made to thank the noble Lords at both sides for their assistance during the last session. The noble Lords who are "at both sides," must of course be those who occupy the Cross Benches,—who have been at both sides ever since they quitted place; and truly both sides have been at them too, and what is worse, another side—the outside—is at them also, and will be so until they shift their places or mend their manners.

By-the-by, though we are sorry to insinuate anything against the clerical champions of the departed Constitution, we must say that their conduct is rather—(we would not speak offensively)—rather pothern. Sir Harcourt Lees talked some twelve months ago of leading forty fifty thousand or a hundred thousand Orangemen, who were to sweep the Catholics into the sea. Mr. Litton Crosbie declares that he has set his life against the Duke of Wellington's head; a tremendous odds, no doubt. And where are the doughty pair at this momentous crisis of Ireland's fate?—Mr. Crosbie enjoying very comfortably the good things of the parsonage at Sydenham, and little Sir Harcourt sipping the water at Harrowgate 1 and all the valour of the one and of the other contained in a letter to the Editor of the Morning Journal, "smelling strong of gunpowder, and looking as if it would go off!"

Mr. Crosbie concludes his valiant epistle by saying—"There is not a sensible man in the kingdom who believes the fippant and well-contrived report, that your highness's eldest son is about to be married to the accomplished daughter of your physician. Trust me that we know your highness too well. Long, long has your highness aspired to a higher prize for the heir of Apsley House." We shall conclude by assuring the Minister of Sydenham, that he is a very ill-informed gentleman. The Marquis of Douro is not to marry the Princess Victoria. That is a vulgar error. The Duke intends to marry the Princess Victoria himself! The Twelve Judges have been consulted to prevent a Prime Minister from having two; and to make every thing secure, a dispensation from the Pope has been solicited, through the medium of the Bishop of London, and it actually arrived in town last night by special express. We state this on authority which has never deceived us; and it gratifies us to be able to state it exclusively.

[From the Court Circular Extraordinary.]

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A Balloon arrived last night at Downing-street, with no less a passenger than General Jackson, the new President of the United States. On being informed that a certain noble Duke was not in town, he immediately continued his voyage to Walmer Castle, where, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he had a private interview with the Premier, of the principal features of which the following will be found a faithful report:—The President began by stating that nothing but his well known regard for England had induced him to take so sudden and so long a trip from the seat of his own authority; but that having lately received by express several copies of the Morning Journal and its Dependant Evening Paper, which he considered the two living lights of the country, he was thrown into a state of perfect alarm at the difficulties and mismanagement which threatened the existence of so great a monument of human power, genius, and wisdom, as the British Empire. (Here the Gallant General was evidently affected, and continued in a rather embarrassed tone, which attested the nature of his feelings.) He had thought it his duty, therefore, to call upon the noble Duke, and to render him, as a friend, the only advice which he really thought could prevent the extinction of so much earthly grandeur. As, according to the Morning Journal, and its valet, there was no hope for the country—as its Constitution was destroyed, its trade annihilated—as it had lost all power abroad, and all prosperity at home—as its Peers were rats, and its Commons a mass of corruption—as "the curse of the degraded peasant floated upon the night breeze, and discontent was as redundant as the rains"—he conceived that the only hope of salvation for England was to place herself under the protection of the United States. He would engage that she should not be treated as a dependant, but as a valuable Colony. She should share in all the blessings of American freedom, and should be relieved from the regulations of the American Tariff, by which both her liberties and her trade would immediately regain their ancient strength and prosperity. Her debt would be instantly expunged without the aid of a Sinking Fund or an equitable arrangement; and by a few other measures of similar decision and vigour, she would soon be made one of the happiest lands upon earth. These, however, would be matter for future discussion; all he wished at present, was, to know whether his Grace was not much pleased at the relief which he suggested, and whether they should proceed at once to lay down the basis of the treaty of protection. The Noble Duke, we understand, thanked the President with great

courtesy, for the kindness of his visit, and assured him how deeply he appreciated his regard for England. He admitted that since the Morning Journal and its Evening Dependant (the Quixote and Sancho Panza of the Press) declared that the country was ruined and the Constitution destroyed, it would be useless to deny it. But it was not yet the opinion of the nation or the Throne which was rather unfortunate for the plan which the Gallant President proposed. In order to insure its success he would therefore advise His Excellency to re-cross the Atlantic, raise the United States' army from 5000 to 500,000 men, their navy from 12 to 1200 ships of the line, and then to return at the end of both, when he, the Duke of Wellington, would be at his Post at the Tower to give him a most hearty reception. The conference being ended, the President with rather nervous haste, refused the proffered hospitality of Walmer Castle, under the plea of other pressing business, and took a hurried leave of the Premier. But before he re-crossed the Atlantic to carry the suggestions of the illustrious Duke into effect, he thought it wise to consult with his friends, and repaired to the office of the Morning Journal, where, after or during a substantial supper, well seasoned with port and spirits, messengers were despatched to the Standard and the Age, whose representatives immediately attended. What occurred at this important meeting has not reached the knowledge of the Extraordinary Court Newsman; but as Mr. Holcombe was sent for, and circulars were conveyed to the houses of certain noble Peers, it is suspected that, if their Lordships will consent to a second subscription, it is intended to endeavour to procure a new petition from 110,000 "Householders" of London in favour of the wise, salutary, and patriotic plan, proposed by that excellent friend to British greatness and prosperity, the gallant General Jackson.—London Courier.

[From the Dublin Evening Mail.]

RATCATCHING.

There is a fellow now exhibiting in Manchester, who outbattles the famous dog Billy, of ratcatching notoriety. He is one William Hall, who for a wager of thirty shillings undertook to destroy with his teeth (hands being tied behind his back) eleven full grown rats in the short space of twelve minutes. The rats were tied to a table which turned upon a swivel, and the fellow actually succeeded in performing his feat three minutes within the time. The performance concluded by his devouring the last of his victims. We have not heard whether this singular performer be a cannibal or not; but if he be, his Majesty's Ministers would do well for their own sakes to have him bound over to the peace; for there is no knowing how far the spirit of gambling might lead the Fancy in trying the extraordinary powers of this ferocious ratcatcher. Bets, we understand, have already been laid that if let loose in the Cabinet with the dozen rats that borough there, he will despatch them in a quarter of an hour.

The tunnel that constitutes the termination at the river of the Manchester and Liverpool rail-road, was opened for the first time to the Public on the 31st of July, and between the hours of 12 and 5, about 2000 persons, including children, passed through it. The passage to the mouth of the grand tunnel, where the rock is made smooth with the chisel, there are no lamps, but at the point where the daylight begins to fail the lamps commence, and are seen extending in a long and apparently interminable line, as far as the eye can reach. Through the greatest part of its course the tunnel is cut out of a solid rock, and where it passes through softer materials, the sides and the roof are supported by strong masonry. The roof and sides are whitewashed throughout, which of course increases the effect of the light.

Soon after two o'clock, the Mayor and his friends, including several of the proprietors, took their places in a common rail-way wagon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machines intended for passengers not being yet finished,) and being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate, under the guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the machine by a friction lever. By this time parties of ladies and gentlemen promenaded the caverned extent of the tunnel, and the gas, burning brilliantly gave the coup de cil an incredibly beautiful and interesting effect. The velocity of the machine was frequently stayed, as it proceeded down this apparently interminable cavern, to prevent accidents on passing the crowds who walked up and down on the road. This precaution, however, was scarcely thought necessary, for the thunder of the wheels was heard from one end of the tunnel to the other, and there was an ample light for the pedestrians to see its approach, and ample room for them to avoid its course. As it rolled along at the rate of about five or six miles an hour, impatient of the restraint of the friction lever, the pedestrians stood still, and gazed upon it in wonder.

The appearance of the tunnel, looking back to the daylight in going down, is curious and pleasing, the mouth gradually decreasing from the semblance of the moon in a dim night, to a mere speck; and the long string of gas lights, seen either way for above half a mile, throws all former illuminations into the shade. After the wagon was drawn back by a single horse, though filled with passengers. Several ladies repeated the excursion at a more rapid rate than his worship the Mayor; and the writer of one account of the affair tried a still more expeditious passage, after the people had so far left the place as to permit a more hasty descent without the danger of overturning any one. The fall of the tunnel is 3 of an inch to the yard. "Our speed of course, accelerated as we advanced. We thundered along at a tremendous rate, yet with the ease of a balloon. We had not time to wave the hand to the pedestrians on the way-side before they were left behind in silent wonder. The gas-lamps, fifty yards apart, seemed to skim over our heads, as if driven like stars by a gale of wind. We never enjoyed such glorious travelling in our lives. The Russian mountains and all former contrivances to produce speedy locomotion were insignificant in comparison. The fine temperate air of the tunnel

came in our faces like a cooling breeze, and actually blew off one of the ladies' bonnets. We saw the figures of the pedestrians far ahead, startled by the thunder of our approach; but our speed prevented us from ascertaining their features, though the gas was bright, and when we looked back they appeared like rapidly receding statues. The sensation was altogether delightful, and in a little more than three minutes we reached, like an arrow from the bow, the bottom of the tunnel, a distance of more than one mile and a quarter."

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.—The following is the substance of the Resolutions of the Benchers relating to the admission of persons in the Inner Temple, which came into operation, July 10, 1829:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient to exclude, as far as may be possible, from admission to the Bar, persons whose education and previous habits of life do not afford sufficient testimony of the integrity and learning which are essential to the dignity of a liberal profession, and the best titles to the respect and confidence of the public.

"Second, That with a view to effect this desirable object, no person be hereafter admitted a student of this society, without a previous examination by one barrister of the society, to be named for that purpose by the Masters of the Bench, and a certificate, to be signed by the examiner, of the competency of the candidate for admission in classical attainments and the general subjects of a liberal education.

"N. B. There is no order which requires a pecuniary qualification."

The Church.—The Bishop of Salisbury has announced that he will not ordain any candidate for deacon's orders whose title is to extend to more than one church, or to a parish the population of which exceeds four hundred, if he is to perform the whole duty.

The King's new wine-cooler.—Some accounts of this piece of furniture has been given already but a further notice may be acceptable.

On Monday the magnificent wine-cooler, manufactured for his majesty, was with his Majesty's approbation, filled with port negus, at the manufactory in Dean-street, that the workmen employed in its construction might toast his Majesty's health, on the completion of their work. This splendid vase weighs 6,950 ounces, and contains 38 gallons. There were used in making the negus 16 gallons of old port, 1 gallon of brandy, 8 gallons of water, 8 dozen lemons, 6 dozen nutmegs, and 20 pounds of loaf sugar. The vase was mounted on a stage of scarlet cloth; Mr. Sharp, the manager of the works, stood by its side, and with a half-gallon ladle filled ten dozen pint mugs formed for the occasion, with a medalion of his Majesty. The King's health was drank with fervent loyalty, and "God save the King" sang in the same spirit. "Success to trade," and other appropriate toasts followed, and were drank with right good will. The ornamental part of the vase is of magnificent design, well suited to the Sovereign of the sea. The carved work exhibits rocks of every variety of form, bacchantes and panthers sporting in a luxuriant vineyard. On the topmost rock is seen England's Lion, and the unicorn charged with the opposite end; and the curious shells. The whole presents an object of uncommon splendour.—LOND. PAP.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

German papers have brought us accounts from Constantinople to the 31st of July. The rapid advance of the Russians was known, and had created such consternation, that the friends of the Janissaries began to show themselves, and had signalled their enmity by setting fire to Pera, where fifteen hundred houses had been burned. If such excesses were perpetrated when the Russians were still at a comparative distance, what is to be expected when they will be under the walls of the capital? The following are extracts:—

Constantinople, July 20.—A Tartar, who left the camp of the Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, on the 28th inst, has brought word that a division of Russian Infantry landed on the 27th, near Zizeboli. Since then the most alarming reports have been in circulation. It is said that the Russian garrison of Zizeboli has made a sally, and supported Hussein Pacha. The Russians are said to be preparing to march against Adrianople, and to be joined by the Bulgarians, who every where are ready to show themselves. It is generally affirmed that the van of the Russian army has already occupied the defiles of Kirk Kiliss, and that fear and consternation prevail at Adrianople. There is no doubt something extraordinary must have happened: the Divan yesterday assembled half the night to discuss the question, whether it is not advisable to send commissioners to the Russian headquarters to enter into negotiations for peace. Some members of the Divan were inclined to peace, but the majority required the continuation of the war, because the empire could not be brought into greater danger than it now is; and it would, therefore, be imprudent to make premature proposals for peace. It was therefore resolved to strain every nerve to check the progress of the enemy, and at this moment all that can be laid hold of are taken and hurried off to the army at Adrianople. The state of affairs is extremely dangerous, and the capital stands on a volcano, the probable explosion of which may lead to the overthrow of the empire, as the adherents of the Janissaries begin to hold up their heads again; and not content with intrigues, and spreading bad news (this morning it was reported that the grand Vizier had made a sally from Choumlia, but had been repulsed with great loss, and must soon surrender at discretion) have begun to act, and unhappily thrown the inhabitants of Pera into consternation by setting fire to the city. The evening before yesterday, 1500 houses in Pera were reduced to ashes, and in the vicinity of the Seraglio several houses were set on fire, but were happily saved. This is the usual mode in which the populace show their dissatisfaction with the Government, or begin any violent enterprise. Several persons have been arrested. Part of the Sultan's guards have received orders to occupy the capital, and patrols of cavalry traverse the streets both day and night to maintain tranquility. The Forts at the entrance of the Bosphorus frequently fire, but without effect, on the Russian line of war that are cruising there beyond the range of the guns, probably to hinder the Turkish fleet from putting to sea. The Captain Pacha seems to have no mind to put to sea; he came on shore yesterday. God grant that the catastrophe which threatens Constantinople will not extend to Pera. In the residences of all the Ambassadors the greatest precautions are being taken; may they prove sufficient in the hour of danger.

CANDIA, July 11.—Our town has recovered its former appearance. All the European Consuls have returned, and there is no blockade of any kind. The tranquility of the island will soon be restored, when a spirit of prudence and moderation, shall appreciate the real wants of the inhabitants of Crete, and reduce to its true value, the tunnel of philanthropy, in which the language of the President of the United States, is enveloped. To effect this, the Allied Powers have only to submit the state of affairs to a simple and decisive trial, namely, to oblige Count Capo D'Istria, after recalling his agents, to issue a general invitation to

the inhabitants to retire to the Morea, as they cannot live under the Turkish Dominion, and at the same time to offer an indemnity to those landowners who should lose their property. The small number of persons, who would profit by this offer would be the most conclusive proof, that the late insurrection in Crete was not the work of the Government, in order to give a certain extent and permanency to the insurrection, was obliged to unite with all the wretches of Carabura, and the handi of Spakia; and that those auxiliaries used the most violent means to compel the peaceable inhabitants to take arms. The commanders of the European squadrons who have put into Suda, have long since advised the Turks to leave the Greeks unmolested in their quarters. The Turks agreed, but the Greeks cannot be so easily persuaded. On the 26th June, 160 Greeks suddenly attacked 100 inhabitants of Retimno, who were hay-making half a league from the town. The Turks, among whom were fifty women and children, retired to a house where they defended themselves the whole day. The inhabitants of Retimno hastened to their assistance, and succeeded in releasing them. The number of victims on both sides, is not known, but it is unhappy certain that several women and children who could not escape in time, were cruelly murdered by the Greeks.—Courier de Smyrne.

[From the Messager des Chambres.]

PARIS, AUGUST 21.—Among the reports of the day, there is one which affirms that an expedition is going to be sent against Algiers—that a corps of 80,000 men will be landed to attack the city by land, while a flotilla should bombard it by sea.

All the news received from the Levant, agree, that there are great changes in the political system, which is to be followed with respect to the war in the east. The Cabinet of Saint James, appears definitely 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 disensions 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.

[From the Constitutionnel.]

The Constitutionnel, after giving the extract from the Gazette de Munich, respecting the affair of Kerkelesia, says—"The taking of Constantinople, if this news is confirmed, will be only the signal of a greater political movement in Europe. England has declared that Turkey as an independent power, was necessary to the equilibrium of Europe, and especially to the commercial interests of Great-Britain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in contact with what the English call the giant of the North. It will then be necessary to drive this giant back towards the pole; this will be the task of the giant of the seas, united to Austria,—but the combined forces of the two powers, would not be sufficient to attain the result which is desired. The assistance of France would be necessary. It would be necessary for France to display her force in order to calm the fears of Austria, and ensure to England, in case of war, the possession of Malta, the Ionian Islands, and her commercial influence in the Levant.

In truth, England and Austria, who did not suffer us to preserve our ancient limits, who pillaged our museums, and enriched themselves with the ransom we paid them, would come with good grace to ask us to draw for them the chestnuts from the fire. This we shall see. The secret formation of the Polignac Ministry will cease to be a mystery, and the effects will make us acquainted with the cause. We already hear of political necessities, which may break up the neutrality, in spite of all possible repugnance. Is it to be supposed that Russia has not provided herself with allies? Is it to be supposed that she will let go the prey she is about to seize? And in such circumstances we have for Ministers Messrs. De Polignac, Dourmont, and De La Bourdonnaye—of what use then are the lessons of history?"

The Allgemeine Zeitung, which arrived yesterday by the Flinders mail, is full of interesting intelligence from the theatre of war. A Russian corps of 12,000 men, it states, has been landed at Has crossed the Balkan mountains. Erzerum, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and the seat of 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 in this cause. 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 "have 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 Mahmood, and won over by the subtle policy of the Russians, who prevailed on the High Patriarch to put himself and his establishment, some three or four years back, under their protection, the Armenians have now turned against the Turks, and with them have broken down one of the latter's strongest constitutional bulwarks. In addition to this disaster, the Sublime Porte has lost a better ally, the so-called "Germans," who were the mainstay of the Sultan's confidence, that a spirit of mutiny is every where showing itself, yet, 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. According to this document Messembria was taken, with 2000 prisoners, and ten standards, and the Grand Vizier, at Siuma, 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.—Sun.

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 Scheila, the mouth of the Bosphorus, where the Russians had made a landing. Accounts from Lisbon to the 6th of August state, that some disturbances have taken place in the Alentejo, and at Lyra, between the constitutionalists and the partisans of Miguel; at the latter place they were of a serious nature, the Constitutionalists having lost in a rencontre with the troops, thirty wounded and four killed.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 22.—I have just heard that the Melville, on board which the Court Martial was to be held, has been, with the Gaucos, the Kent, and the Gloucester, ordered for sea immediately; their destination is as yet unknown, and there has been much speculation upon the subject, some say for the Mediterranean, others for South America. All are lost in conjecture. The order that came from the Admiralty was, that they should prepare for sea as soon as possible, and repair to Spithead, there to wait for further orders.

CONGLETON.—The distress in this town continues unabated, and the approach of winter presents a prospect of misery which it is fearful to contemplate. As an instance of the ruinous depreciation which has taken place in the value of silk machinery, we may notice, that, at a sale, a few days ago, winding engines, which cost £72, were sold for £2; 250 dozen spinning and throwing mills, which cost £486, fetched only £92s. and an excellent steam engine, of four horses' power, which cost £220, was sold for £23.—The whole of the Machinery was of the best construction and nearly new.—Macclesfield Courier.

TURKISH SOLDIERY.

[From the Macfarlane's Constantinople, in 1822.] "The state of the Sultan's new troops, is a circumstance of so much importance, that we endeavour to place the author's view of it before the public. "Considering that these troops were, at the time, of little more than a year's standing, they went through their evolutions with good style; they handled their muskets with

great activity and tolerable precision; but they had not yet caught the military march-step. Their marching, indeed, was the worst part of the exhibition; and its slowness is perhaps to be accounted for by the habitual locomotion of the Turks, which is performed by something which I should describe as between a shuffle and a strut, and by their wearing clumsy papousses, which fit ill to their feet. The most striking deficiency, of course, was that of non-commissioned officers and subalterns; these being imperfect in their service, threw all the work on a few of the superior officers, who were seen running from place to place, performing the duties of drill-sergeants; even the colonel did this, and was seen racing and storming, and using the flat of his sword, until he appeared ready to drop from heat and fatigue.—Strange work this for a colonel! but so few were the subjects possessing any previous knowledge of the military art, that they were obliged to submit, to it. Another strange sight to see, was that many of the officers carried thick heavy horse-whips, made of plaited thozes, not merely for ornament, as was demonstrated by their frequent application to the shoulders of the awkward or careless soldiers.—This endurance of blows, which the tactics bear with the equanimity of an Austrian recruit, is considered, by those acquainted with the proud and fiery character of the Turkish people, as not one of the least strange workings of the "new order of things." The colour of the uniform of the Smyrna corps of regulars is blue; their jackets, like those frequently worn by Italian sailors, are long, and rather more loose than becomes military tenue; their trousers are very wide down to the knee, where they are tied in, thence they fit close to the leg, and descend to the instep; neither stock nor stockings have been introduced, and the want of them, and bare necks and feet, give a dry, forlorn look to the whole man in the eye of a European. The European military hat, or shako, has not been introduced; but the eastern turban has been entirely put aside. They wear red cloth caps (not small, and gracefully clapped on the crown of the head, as with the Albanians, but large), padded, and descending over the whole of the upper part of the head, and reaching the ears; a blue tassel in silk or wool is pendant from the crown, as an ornament. This description will certainly not convey a splendid idea of the uniform of the tactics; but even this, as worn by some of the officers, properly made to fit, and in good materials, with a crescent worked in silver, or in small brilliants (according to their rank), on the breast, with a good cap, and flowing bushy tassel, and a neat pair of morocco leather boots, or at least a pair of stockings in their slippers, does not look amiss. The best part of an officer's equipment is, however, a cloak or mantle, worn occasionally; this is fastened round the neck by a silver clasp, and descends below the knee in loose folds; the colour is a rich Turkish red. It has a graceful and military appearance; and so sensible are the wearers of this, that they can scarcely be induced to resign it by the heat of the day-dogs. No people, perhaps are more attached to dress than the Turks; and had the Grand Signior's finances permitted, it would have been wise in him to create an affection to the (regular service) by giving them a dashing uniform. The muskets and bayonets of the Turkish army, which are inferior French manufacture, and were not kept remarkably clean. The belts and cartridge boxes were extremely slovenly and hung too low; a trifling defect to the eye, which they share with the French. At the commencement, the Pasha had a Piedmontese; but he was dissatisfied by his entire ignorance of the Turkish language, without which it was impossible for him to do much; and the soldier of fortune, on his side, thought his services inadequately recompensed, and retired. The colonel and one or two elderly officers had acquired their knowledge during the fatal attempt made by Sultan Selim to introduce discipline and European tactics. Indeed, it was a few of these men who escaped massacre at the time from the hands of the Janissaries, and who were found alive at the suppression of that body, that formed the nucleus of the infant Turkish army of Mahmood. It was on these men, the Sultan called, and on them he relied. A very false idea prevails in Europe as to the number of Christians employed in the formation of the new troops, and also as to those actually in Mahmood's service. The fact is, he never has had more than a few individuals employed merely as instructors, without rank or command in his army, and they had dwindled down to almost nothing before the opening of the Russian campaign of 1828. As the Turks of the Nizamiddin, under Sultan Selim, were instructed by French officers, and as the Europeans employed by the present Sultan were either French or Italians who had served in Buonaparte's army, the French system of drill and evolution has been naturally adopted for the new troops.

"The countenance and admiration of the fair sex to the new military, and to the pomp and circumstance of glorious war; even though such were but imitations of the faithful Christian, seemed to be pretty generally shared by the young Turks, particularly by those of the city. There were, however, not wanting sneerers and scoffers, and deprecators of the departure of the old and true Osmanli arms and tactics, and the modern and impious adoption of the unmanly weapons, and riddling, incomprehensible manœuvres of the Guaiours. Such men were numerous both at Smyrna and Constantinople, though in the latter city the expression of their contempt and complaints was for good reasons, much more guarded. Besides the exclusive attachment to what was Mussulman and antiquated—besides their religious fanaticism—a considerable portion of the spirit of Janissarism entered into all this. A grim old Osmanli, from the inland district of Magnesia, a true Turk, who looked upon every change as a crime, happened one morning at the review to enter into conversation with a Levantine Gentleman, with whom he was acquainted. "So these are the new troops," said he, "that I have heard so much of; these are the troops that are to defend the Ottoman empire from its enemies! And what, in Allah's name can the Sultan expect to do with these beardless puny boys, with their little shining muskets? Why, they have not a yataghan among them! What does this mean? It was with the yataghan the

Osmanli conquered these territories and the countries of the Christians; and it is with the yataghan they ought to defend them. The yataghan is the arm of Mahomet and of his people, and not that clubbowed wire I see stuck at the end of their guns, Mashallah!—And what sort of a monkey's dress is this? What sort of ugly-frog, shrivelled, pulling dogs are these? Why, they don't look like Osmanli! And the land of Mahomet to be defended by such as these!—Baccaloom! He continued somewhat in this style, blaming all he saw, and breathing his cholera from time to time with a—"If it please Allah! "Allah has praised us!" "We shall see!" "What is written is written!" and other good Turkish orthodox exclamations. Of their deploying, their lines, their squares, and the mathematical figures the tactics formed in the course of their evolutions, he could make out nothing, except that all appeared very silly. But when they came to firing; when he saw a regular rolling fire maintained along the line; the firing in platoons; the means of defence of a solid square—all which was very tolerably executed,—and other things which his philosophy had not dreamt of,—he was obliged to confess, that it would not be so easy as he had imagined to charge and cut such troops to mince-meat, with the yataghan in hand. Indeed, at length his progress to conversion seemed merely impeded by the conviction that, though clever and effective, this mode of warfare was wicked and unbecoming of the children of Mahomet, being derived from profane, infidel sources. To bid farewell to the tactics of Smyrna, I will say from the experience of several months, that they were remarkably docile, inoffensive, and quiet; and that when the news of the battle of Navarino arrived, and the Christians dreamed some movement of popular fury, they considered their presence a valuable protection."

On Consignment, AND FOR SALE, LOW—BY THE SUBSCRIBER: A FEW Bales Rose Blankets, assorted sizes 7-4 to 12-4; Bales Drab & Olive Plushings; Bales Brown and Bleached Canvas and Ravens Ducks; 100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 50 Boxes Soap; Cordes well ass. Earthenware; a few Tons Cordage and Bolt Rope; Chain Cables; Short Sheet Iron, &c. &c. A few Trowsers &c.—just landed from Smyrna. Purchased W. I. Rum; ditto Molasses, Illois, Sugar, &c. W. C. Oct. 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Valuable Landed Property for Sale. THAT well known and beautiful ly situated FARM, at the Bend of Petreioque River, lately owned by SOLOMON and CHARLES TRITES, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which 50 acres is excellent Dyked Marsh.—Also, that half of the well known and valuable FARM, lately owned by SOLOMON TRITES, containing 750 Acres with a large proportion of excellent Dyked Marsh.—Also, a Wood Lot, lying between Messrs. JAGGS and WILSON'S Saw Mill, near the Bend of said River, on which there is about 15 Acres Cleared, and also another Wood Lot, lying off the road to the Northwest, on which there is about 25 Acres cleared. Terms made known, on application to the Subscribers. KEATOR & SANDS. Aug. 15th, 1829.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, And possession given immediately—If required: THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Union-street, between JAMES WHITE'S Esq. and Mr. TAYLOR'S Brick House.—For further particulars apply to CAMPBELL GIBB. August 1st, 1829.

Evening Tuition. MR. C. GIBB begs to intimate that he proposes to commence his EVENING CLASSES on the first Monday of November. The Branches intended to be taught are, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin, Greek, Navigation, Trigonometry, &c. Instructions will be given in Stenography, if required. Terms, Hours of Attendance, &c. will be made known on application. N. B. Mr. G. has opened a Class for Young Ladies in his Day School. Seminars, Union-street, October 3d, 1829.

PASSAGE TO IRELAND. THE BRIG SARAH; WILLIAM RUNDLELL, Master, Lying at Portland Long Wharf. WILL sail for TRALEE, on or about the 15th instant.—A few Steerage Passengers can be accommodated by early application to JOHN S. HICKSON. N. B. Persons desirous of having their friends brought out from TRALEE, LIMERICK, or CORK, are informed that the above vessel is to leave Tralee for this Port on the 1st of April next.—Apply as above. 2s. 3d Oct.

FRESH FRUIT. Just landing from on board the Ship JANE, from Liverpool: A FEW Bales WALNUTS; Ditto soft Shell ALMONDS, and HAZEL NUTS; 50 Boxes Primo Muscates, & a few Kegs Raisins. JOHN V. THURGAR. October 3, 1829.

TO BE LET, And possession given immediately: THAT Commodious Two Story Dwelling HOUSE in Princess-street, owned and recently occupied by Capt. JOHN BROWN.—For terms enquire at this Office. 2d Oct. 1829.

MAHOGANY. 12L OGS large sized MAHOGANY. Just received and for sale Cheap by E. De W. RATCHFORD.

Country Produce. FOR SALE, 40 BAGS of Two Bushels each, INDIAN CORN, the production of the County of York. E. De W. RATCHFORD. 19th September, 1829.

Slops, Mould Candles, &c. The Subscriber has received per ship AUGUSTA, from Liverpool: 7 Bales very well assorted SLOPS, suitable for the season, 20 Boxes of very superior Mould CANDLES, —IN STOCK— 50 Barrels prime Quebec PORK, 100 Half barrels Prime Mess Lard. JOHN ROBERTSON. 8d October, 1829.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber being desirous of closing the business of the late firm of GOLDING & MERRITT, he hereby calls upon all persons to whom the firm is indebted to present their accounts for settlement, within three months from this date; and those indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the same immediately. ISAAC MERRITT, Surviving Partner. 6th Sept. 1829.