

July 15—Two divisions of the Russian army left Shumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17, 18, 19—The principal obstacles overcome—and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks, who also had many killed.

July 22—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6,000 or 7,000 men under the Seraskier Abdül Rahman, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and seven standards.

July 23—Capture of Misembria, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 2,000 prisoners. Same day, Achioh was captured, containing 14 pieces of cannon, 2 powder magazines, &c.

July 24—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25—Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp: 600 tents, 500 barrels of powder, 4 standards, 4 cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and 220 prisoners.

July 31—In the night succeeding this day the Russians took possession of Jambouli, in which they found an immense quantity of ammunition and provisions. About the same time a Russian corps landed at Inida, on the Black Sea, 80 miles from Constantinople.

August 20—Adrianople surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 23—Rodosto captured by General Roth. It is situated on the Sea of Marmora, west of Constantinople, and is the central point of the commerce of that sea. Great quantities of provisions and munitions of war were found in it by the Russians.

Aug. 31—Capture of Shvno.

*The Ottoman Empire.*—The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, is Mahmood II. who was born July 20, 1785, and ascended the throne 28th July, 1803. Consequently he is 44 years of age. He has two sons and four daughters.

The extent of the Ottoman dominions, says the statement in a late foreign paper, is estimated at 47,444 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe. The European population, including Greece is about 10,000,000: of whom not more than 2,271,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the Empire of Europe and Asia and Africa is 23,650,000.

The revenues of this empire are about £2,900,000, annually, but the expenditure disbursed by the state, does not exceed £275,200. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenues, or miri, just mentioned, belong to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial domains and especially confiscations, which appertains to the 'ilish hasne,' or khazneh, imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its military force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of Jannissaries; but before that period its regular troops were 30,000 cavalry and 124,600 infantry; and its feudal militia 20,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its naval force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun-boats, carrying 2,990 cannon, and 5,300 seamen, but this arm of power was amputated by the untoward fight of Navarino.

European Turkey, has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000 eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns are

	Souls.	Houses.
Constantinople cont'd	597,600	88,000
Cairo,	400,000	
Aleppo,	200,000	
Damascus,	150,000	
Philipopolis (Filibé)	120,000	20,000
Adrianople,	100,000	16,000
Salonica,	70,000	4,000
Bosna Serai,	65,000	
Bucharest,	60,000	
Shumna or Shumla	18,000	4,000

*The Capitol.*—Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe. Placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland, and Russia.

The city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Asia; on the south it is washed by the sea of Marmora, and on the north east by the Gulf of the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water; the whole forming

an irregular triangle, about 12 miles in circumference, the entire of which space is covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains and houses; at a short distance from the proudly swelling domes of about three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets, crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudy coloured kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque, and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north east of the city, forms a noble and spacious harbour, four miles in length by a half a mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and is generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore, is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, cannon foundries, barracks, &c., above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the foreign Ministers of the Porte, and all the foreigners of distinction, none, whatever, being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach, is an immense forest of cypress trees being the extensive cemetery of all persuasions.

*Forces of Russia.*—The Russian forces at the commencement of the present campaign, amounted to 541,731 regular troops, and 146,601 irregulars, making a total of 688,332.

#### FROM NILES' REGISTER.

#### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

##### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Arrivals at New York, bringing London papers to the 15th October, give a large mass of rumors and numerous important facts concerning the war in the east, and its termination. It is not worth while to give the details. The Turks were completely beaten and disheartened, and had no power to prevent the passage of the Russians to Constantinople, had such been the orders of Nicholas; but he stopped the victorious career of his armies, and, as we think, has strangely granted peace to the sultan.

This treaty has the appearance of wonderful moderation—indeed, except in securing the free navigation of the Black sea, for merchant vessels, it would seem as if Russia had obtained no important advantage or acquisition whatever. The Turkish empire in Europe remains as it is, an insignificant part in Asia appears only to be lopped off; and the claim for indemnity, because of the expenses of the war, seems to be inconsiderable; but Russian subjects in Turkey are to enjoy some particular immunities. The payment of only 1,500,000 ducats is directly provided for in the treaty; but because of the expenses of the war, it is said that 10 millions of ducats or 5 millions of pounds sterling, are to be paid. This is thought to be a sum beyond the ability of Turkey to pay, even in annual instalments, the resources of the sultan having been much exhausted by the war. It is said that this last stipulation was agreed to be kept secret, at the special desire of the sultan, lest his subjects might regard him as a tributary to Russia, and less respect his power than heretofore.

The British papers seem generally satisfied with the conduct of Russia; but observes the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, "Not so, however, the London Morning Herald, and the Paris Journal des Débats. The former maintains that the peace will be a gross deception, and even an auxiliary to the Russians in the accomplishment of those vast designs of ambition which they have suspended but not abandoned. "The Russians," says the Herald again, "have acted in this affair, agreeably to their general conduct, with the most consummate policy.—There is nothing in the treaty to which the European powers can well object, while it, in reality, places the sultan at the mercy of his conquerors. Like the spider, they have woven their web about him, so as to render his escape impossible, and he will, no doubt be pounced upon the first favorable opportunity." The Journal des Débats pointedly rebukes the Austrian Observer, and other papers, for their exultation at the news of a peace, which they say will be lasting. "All this," says the Journal "is false—it is fraud or folly. The Turkish empire is extinct, irreparably extinct; there is no more Turkey in Europe—the empire is open and penetrated in every part—Mussulman life is extinct. Upon this territory, dismantled of its fortresses, Russia may encamp where she pleases. Her pretended moderation will cause her a few marches more or less. She wished to substitute diplomatic occupation for bloody conquest, that is all. But the blow is not the less decisive, nor the invasion less complete, in spite of England and of ourselves."

It is variously said that many of the Turkish fortresses are to be dismantled, provided for in the secret articles of the treaty.

The accession by the sultan to the

London protocol of the 22d March, 1829, establishes the independence of Greece with an enlarged boundary—the line east and west running from the gulf of Arta to Volo, north of Thermopyla, and including a part of Thessaly and Epirus.

The London Times gives the following as the substance of the supplementary, or separate articles of the treaty—

"By one of them, the sum which the porte is to pay to Russia, as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the losses of the Russian merchants, are assessed, the former at 10,000,000 of ducats, nearly £5,000,000 sterling; the latter at 1,500,000 ducats, about £750,000; sums which it would appear to be entirely out of the power of the sultan to discharge.

"They are to be paid in instalments, (and upon this point we shall have a remark to subjoin),—the greater sums in ten equal annual instalments of about half a million each, and the smaller in four instalments of unequal magnitude, increasing as they go on, and at smaller intervals.

"Upon the payment of the first of this latter class of instalments, Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second being paid, the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the fourth and the whole of the sum of ten millions of ducats has been discharged, they are to quit the Turkish territory altogether.

"By these articles it should indeed appear that Russia has in fact secured to herself the perpetual possession of the principalities, unless some extraordinary gift of Providence should enable the sultan to raise the sum of five millions in ten years. We will, however, here just observe, that in securing indemnity to his subjects for their private losses, as the emperor Nicholas was perhaps obliged to do by his duty, making their payment the condition of a series of retreats, he has left the public indemnity, both as to amount and times of payment, subject to the remonstrance and interposition of the great powers of Europe.

"By the other supplementary treaty the regulations for the internal government of the principalities are settled on such a footing, by giving Russia an equal voice with Turkey in the nomination of Hesopards, and depriving the sultan of the arbitrary power of deposing them, together with other provisions in a similar spirit, that there is no danger of Russian supremacy in Moldavia and Wallachia suffering any material diminution, even if by the immediate payment of the sum demanded from Turkey, the Russian troops were obliged to pass the Pruth immediately.

There is a report that the sultan and pacha of Egypt are at open variance—the latter having plead inability to comply with certain demands of the former. The pacha is said to be making great exertions to defend himself by arms. He has a force of about 50,000 men at his command, and was making new levies.

By the late arrivals from Europe, the treaty of peace between the Russians and Turks, has been received. It consists of 16 articles. The 1st, as usual, declaratory of peace. The 2d stipulates for the restoration of the Russian conquests in Moldavia, Wallachia and Roumania.

The 3d recognizes the Pruth as the boundary between the empires from the point where it touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube, & following the course of the Danube to the mouth of the St. George's; the dominion of Russia extending to the right bank, which is to be uninhabited for the distance of two hours travel from the river. The merchant vessels of both powers to have free navigation of the river. Art. 4th confirms the right of Russia to the provinces of the Caucasus which she has conquered. Art. 5, guarantees privileges and immunities to Moldavia and Wallachia. Art. 6 stipulates for the immediate fulfilment by the Porte of its engagements under the convention of Akerman. Art. 7 stipulates for liberty of commerce for Russian subjects throughout the Ottoman empire, and for the free navigation of the Black Sea. It declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople and the Dardanelles free and open to all flags not at war with the Porte. Art. 8 stipulates for the payment by the Porte of the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland, for the purpose of liquidating the claims of the Russians for depredations on their commerce since 1806. Art. 9 stipulates the payment of a sum of money, to be hereafter agreed upon, as an indemnity to Russia for her expenses in carrying on the war. The remaining articles relate to the details of arrangement for restoring things to a state of peace.

It appears from this treaty, that Russia has not gained any great accession of territory, and the emperor has granted the Porte much more liberal terms of peace than was expected. The opening of the Black Sea is considered a common benefit to all the civilized world, and the humiliation of the Turks will put an end to all hope on their part of recovering their dominion in Greece. [West. Tiller.

Chees. 175 tons of cheese were made the last season at Aurora, Portage co. O.

*Pennsylvania.* Mr. Wilkins, who succeeded Mr. Stevenson as a member of the house of representatives from the Pittsburgh district, was and is the U. S. Judge for the western district of Pennsylvania. The gentlemen of the bar, and many of the jurors attending the court, have passed resolutions requesting that he would decline the place to which he has been elected, and remain in his judicial office—to which he consented on the 9th inst. because of certain private and domestic considerations over which he had not sufficient control, though expressing his zeal to support the administration of the present able, patriotic and watchful chief magistrate, and sustain that "system of protection to our domestic manufactures" in which "the citizens of the district are so immediately interested, and which tends to perpetuate the independence and prosperity of the whole nation," &c. And we see that Henry Baldwin, esq. has been requested to be a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Wilkins, as an advocate of "domestic industry and manufactures." The friends of the American system, we think, will rejoice in these occurrences. If the protecting principle is to be assailed, as many suppose that it will, Mr. Baldwin may again stand forth as its champion, and will rally round him its friends from all parts of the union. [Niles.

*The President.* The following letter was written by president Jackson, in answer to one from Mr. Juse, accompanying a present of a lot of his "Elementary Lessons in Natural History."

Washington, Oct. 22d, 1829.

Dear sir—I take great pleasure in thanking you for the complimentary terms of your note of the 3d inst. presenting me with copies of your Elementary Lessons in Natural History, which are received.

I shall endeavor to dispose of them in the manner best calculated to promote the objects of the author, for the success of which every patriot must feel a deep interest.

In this republic, education is inseparably connected with virtue and liberty; and he that improves its sources deserves the highest rank of public servants.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Benjamin G. Jansen, New York.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It was a pleasing sight to the friends of Internal Improvement and Navigation, to witness, to day, the Steam Boat Amulet, of Cincinnati, (the first of her kind,) moving majestically around the point, at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, coming to at the outlet lock of the canal, in the Allegheny, and receiving her cargo from the Canal boats, from 150 to 200 barrels of salt from each, to be transported as far west as Cincinnati, at a cost not exceeding 75 cents per barrel, from Conemaugh salt works, to Cincinnati!!!

You hear the cheering sound of the bugle, on board the Canal Boat, with her cargo as above stated, with one horse, one man, and a boy, in 36 to 48 hours from the works to Pittsburgh, where the salt is made at less than 25 cents per bushel. What think ye of this, ye venerable fathers of Allegheny County, who used to pay to the Store keepers of Pittsburgh, ten dollars per bushel for your salt, equal to fifty dollars per barrel.—Then you had European salt brought over the mountains on horseback—now one horse can bring 200 barrels, or 1,000 bushels, in the Canal Boat, from 20 to 30 miles per day.

PITTSBURGH, November 16.

*The Aqueduct.*—The aqueduct across the Allegheny river to this city, is completed. On Tuesday the water was let into it; and three packet boats and two flat boats, one of which was loaded with salt, crossed over through it to the basin in this city in the presence, and to the admiration of from five to seven thousand spectators. Both sides of the river as well as the tow path of the aqueduct, were lined with people. The several volunteer corps paraded on the occasion, and a national salute was fired by the artillery company. The connection of the Pennsylvania canal with this city is now completed. This event is one which will doubtless form an important epoch in its prosperity.

The aqueduct is a grand and very substantial piece of workmanship. There were no indications of leakage, but on the contrary it appeared perfectly water tight. Its great strength was proved by the fact, that during the passage of the boats, in addition to the weight of the water and boats, the whole extent of the tow-path of the aqueduct was lined with spectators, yet no accident occurred, nor the slightest appearance of the want of strength in the structure was evinced. Much credit is due to the architect, Mr. Lothrop, for his skill and ingenuity; and also to the acting commissioner, Mr. Stevenson, for his zealous and active exertions in bringing this great work to its completion.

Mercury.

We understand that some disclosures have recently been made in the Patent Office to confirm the many proofs already existing of the great utility of reform at the seat of government. The president some time since required special report to be made to him, stating the number of patents issued and moneys received on account of patents. Mr. Craig, the newly appointed superintendent, was charged with preparing the report. After ascertaining at the Treasury the sum of money paid on account of patents, he compared it with the entries of patents issued from the beginning of the government, and found that more than \$4000 had not been accounted for; Mr. Craig communicated the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, but from the loose manner in which business had been done, it could not be ascertained whether the money had been embezzled at the Patent office or at the Treasury office. The fact was immediately made known to the Treasurer and Register, and has led to a regulation that will effectively prevent such speculation for the future.—When the head of the government thus scrutinizes every thing, he cannot fail, with the aid of faithful officers, to put an end to abuse & speculation, or at least confine them within very narrow limits.—[American Sentinel.]

Same of our over sagacious and wise politicians, appear very anxious to impress the people, with the belief, that there is a CALHOUN party organizing itself in Pennsylvania, with a view to bring Mr. Calhoun forward as a candidate for the Presidency. If such a party exists, we confess ourselves entirely ignorant of the fact, and our opinion is that it only does exist, in the imagination of speculative and dissatisfied politicians, and perhaps a few others, who they have operated on.—The policy pursued by the present national administration, we believe has thus far, afforded very general satisfaction to its friends, and should it continue to do so, we have little doubt that General Jackson (provided he will consent, as we fondly hope he may,) will again be the candidate of the democratic party for another term. Beyond that period, it is useless at this time, to enter into any speculations.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

*Another Leap.*—Sam Patch's example seems to be infectious. A pig of about 50 lbs. weight was confined in the garret of a three-story store in Buffalo-st. Not being exactly suited with his lodgings, he broke a pane with his nose on Wednesday, and took a view of the crowd below. Liberty is sweet, even if one breaks a neck in obtaining it. So, as long leaps are the order of the day among worthless of his stamp, he jumped out through the window, and reached the pavement with no other damage than the loss of life.—This is a fact, strange as it may seem. It is what I call "going the whole hog!"

Roch. Rep.

*The Chameleon.*—The following account of this unique animal, of which mention is so often made in the way of simile, by editors and political essayists, is given in Madden's Travels.—I had a Chameleon which lived for three months, another for two months, and several which I gave away after keeping ten days or a fortnight. Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the Chameleon: I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time knock their tails against one another, ensure a combat, during which their changes of color where most conspicuous: this is only effected by paroxysm of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellicle skin. The gall, as it enters and leaves the circulation, affords the three various shades of green which are observable in its colors—the story of the Chameleon assuming whatever color is near it, is, like that of its living upon air, a fable.

*A chained flea.*—We have often heard