

where, maintain the price of 107. In Northern  
winds there had been little or nothing doing. Rus-  
sian fell from 91½ a 91½.

The London Sun, of the 20th Dec. says, the French  
experts have at length arrived, but their contents supply  
little of importance from the East of Europe. The  
clownish in the French army in the Morea has con-  
siderably abated. It is supposed that the majority of  
the committee, to whom the proposal for reducing the  
interest from four to three per cent. was referred, is  
opposed.

Reports of Ministerial changes spread in Paris and

body are no better founded than similar rumours which were in circulation in London ten days before, seems to be only necessary to communicate the names of the new Ministry to make us disbelieve the reports altogether. It would, says the Courier, be a *useless* Cabinet indeed!

M. Chateaubriand	Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Mole	Justice.
M. Roy	Finance.
M. Casimir Perrier	Commerce
The Duke de Broglie	Interior.
M. Sebastiani	War.
M. Hyde de Neuville	Marine.
M. Vatimeuil	Public Instruction.

The commerce of Marseilles was much less in vessels and merchandize in 1838 than in 1827. In 1827, 428 bales of cotton were imported from Egypt—in 1838, only 29,200 bales. The total importations of cotton into France in 1838, present a diminution of 58,2 bales.

*Political Horizon of the East*, which deserves attention. It asserts with great truth, "that if the mutual interests of the belligerents guided their policy, they could make peace. The deliverance of Greece has been away the great motive for prosecuting the war and Russia does not need conquests, but a good domestic administration—the abolition of slavery, the diffusion of education, and improvements in agriculture and other arts. The sketch takes it for granted that Austria does not like the war on her frontiers, and prefers the Turks as neighbors."<sup>1</sup> The truth and force these observations are undeniable; but the writer

Continued. *From the Quotidienne.*  
I will give you a summary of the most important and most recent  
of the military movements which took place between the  
7th and 10th of this month. The Grand Vizer,  
after forming his plan of operation, directed several  
divisions, consisting of 10,000 men, to the city of  
Silistia. This army, commanded by the Vizier in  
person, formed the right wing of the projected attack  
on the Russian position. The other divisions, consisting of  
15,000 men, were directed to the city of Cloumala at the  
same time, marched also to Silistia, supporting his  
right wing. The Grand Vizer, and thus the Russian  
army, formed the centre of this movement. On the  
8th or the 9th that the besieging army must  
have been attacked in three points at once. The Rus-  
sians, weakened by disease and the want of provi-

the left bank of the Danube became inevitable,—the Vezier had made arrangements to render that retreat, if not impracticable at least difficult. We are assured that in the centre of the attack where Hussein's force commanded, the Russians sustained a loss of upwards of three thousand prisoners. The arrival of the Pacha of Widdien, which had been previously concerted, on the right bank of the Danube, completed the line of attack by the Turkish basas.

ars manifest that, had not Count von Hirsowo, who happened to be in the neighborhood, been able to effect a retreat along the Danube to Hirsowo, he would have found himself in great difficulties, and might have suffered the same catastrophe that Peter the Great so gloriously met at the battle of the Fruth.

If we can give credit to letters from the Emperor, the idea of Widden, who is now at the head of 50,000 men, has received formal orders to go into Wallachia, and the greatest confusion prevails. It is probable that at this juncture the Emperor will order the Czars' left wing, which is now at the head of the Danube, to fall back, will not go back to push the Emperor's left wing, will pass it at Rudschuck, and fall upon General Geislar's rear, who will thus be obliged to quit the camp of Kuty, retreat, not to Bucharest, but to Jassy, and will not be able to arrive without encountering very serious harassment. No doubts are entertained that Russian Pacha, who was to pass the Danube even at

As to the Grand Vizier, he it is that is said to be charged with the pursuit of the Russian army in retreat, and we are yet ignorant of what is going on under this movement. We only know that the Russian head-quarters arrived at Jassy before even an advanced guard had appeared. The General has been seen, but the army, we comprehend, is not yet visible; will, no doubt, arrive, but in what condition !!

FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, of Dec. 8, says: "The Russian Ambassador, and the United States Minister at Court, have, within these few days, had several

It is believed that these two diplomatists endeavour to renew the question of the independence of the 'rebel States of America.'

An article from Barcelona, Dec. 10, says, —

'The rage of the Apostolicals is not yet appeased, between other Constitutionalists in the dungeons of the Madrid Government, for their hour, and perhaps the execution will take place this day. Persecution in the order of the day in Catalonia! all passports for foreign countries, and particularly for France, are refused. Travellers who arrive from the other side of the Pyrenees, have both the day and the hour fixed by the police to be taken to the place of execution. Our fine city has begun to be depopulated, and every soul who remains is an inopportune spot — thanks to the rage of an ignorant Frenchman, and to a Spanish Priest, his assessor, who is the most immoral man in existence.'

FROM PORTUGAL.

Dispatches from Lisbon to the 13th, inst. we received at the Foreign Office. The government had expressed a readiness to meet the views of the British government, and to attend to the demonstrations made

and in prison. Don Pedro the Fourth, which was supposed to have been lost, had arrived outside the Bar. The bulletins relative to Don Miguel's health, from the 12th, are drawn up in the same words.—His Majesty continues without any change.<sup>41</sup> This extraordinary: Either he must be worse or ter.

The Decree of the 31st of July last, against persons with arms in their hands, and having committed

be applied to robbers on the highway, who assembled in bands and infest the provinces, particularly the province of Minho. These are the guerilla parties. The trial of the Gibraltar merchant, Marcus Ascoli, begun, but had not been brought to a termination on the despatches were sent off.

The ambassadors of the Allied Powers were at Ploesti on the 17th Nov. Their last conferences are said to have related to the boundaries of the new Grecian state, which have not yet been settled. But the Morea has been released from all dependence upon Turkey, as supposed that the French troops will return to France, leaving only a sufficient number to garrison the country.

discipline a force capable of defending them. The reports from Toulon state that orders have been received for the return of the troops, which have been followed by other orders directing the embarkation of the troops. [A Naples paper of Nov. 21, states, that the palace on the promontory of Possillipo, is said to have been prepared for the reception of the Ambassa-

ne. The Courier says, "We are rather inclined believe that when the Ambassadors quit Poros, *Naples will not be their destination.*" This is a sort of a hint at something.]

The last accounts from Constantinople state, that rain continued there for three weeks, to the great annoyance of the Sultan and the troops under exercise.

A letter received in London from Smyrna, states, that a conspiracy had been formed there, among the

News direct from Greece had been received at Mu-

Letters from Colonel Heidegger say that, from the state of his health, he has been obliged to demand an absence of three weeks, to recruit himself, at Egina. The news he gives respecting the interior of the island, is very satisfactory. The conspiracies against the Present, of which mention has been made in the papers, are a mere invention. Since the arrival of Count Casati, since the Greeks see such perseverance in the conduct of the Cabinets, every thing is better.

in a very sensible manner.

