

head; and the rest of the Emperor's army was expected to be before the end of the month, which time the reinforcements, to the amount of forty thousand men, would reach their destination. The Emperor's headquarters, which the following the head quarters in Bulgaria, had been so severe, that it was expected that they would remain for the present at Odessa, until circumstances should call for their presence in advance. The fortress of Poty, on the eastern shore of the Euxine, had surrendered; and the Russian Admiral Greig was pressing Varna by sea. By neutral vessels, arrived at Odessa, from Constantinople, it was stated, that a scarcity of corn began to be felt in that capital; in consequence of which, an embargo was to be imposed at Odessa, on every vessel bound with corn to the Mediterranean.

An article bearing the very indefinite name of—From the Danube, August 23—says: "All the unfavorable reports on Change at Vienna, respecting the war of the Emperor Nicholas in Odesa, are as groundless as they are absurd. The speculators Change, who find it no matter to cut to pieces what Russia announces every day, show but little geographical and military knowledge, when they speak of a retreat from Choumla to Odesa, followed by an armistice, concluded from necessity. The truth is that the Emperor Nicholas, to give a fresh proof of his consistent moderation and love of peace, resolved, though opposing the situation of the Divan, the foolishness of such a step may easily be foreseen, to address a new representation to the Sultan; and in doing this to make use of the counsel and cooperation of Lord Heytesbury, the Duke of Norfolk, and of the diplomatic characters who were invited to Odesa with his view. The military operations, however, will not be interrupted for a moment; on the contrary, the presence of the Emperor at Varna and Odessa, will only accelerate the siege of the former, and the advance of troops down their march through Bessarabia. As soon as Gen. Witt's corps of 30,000 men has arrived at Bacardjik, the Emperor will return to Choumla, and by the aid of this reinforcement, it will be possible to attack a position, the conquest of which must decide the fate of the campaign. The British Traveller of the 6th, speaking of the story from Constantinople, of a letter of credit on the Turkish capital, having been provided for Lord Heytesbury, says, it has received corroboration from various sources this day, though we cannot pronounce it, to be perfectly confirmed as yet. It is also reported that the Grand Vizier takes with him to head quarters two Diplomatists of high note. Important negotiations are consequently expected of those who attach credit to the rumour."

**BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY**  
General Office, 30th Aug, Sep. 6.  
We have just received the following Bulletin:—  
**Operations against Choumla Aug. 7.**  
"After the departure of His Majesty the Emperor, on the 20th, nothing had passed remarkable at Choumla, with the exception of a cannonade between the assailants of our advanced posts, & the Turkish tirailleurs."  
"On the 30th Lieut. Gen. Ivanoff, who was with a part of his division at Tchelyk, completed the fortifying of the position."  
"On the 5th, the detachments under the orders of General Prince Mentchhoff made a strong reconnoitering of the enemy's flank, from the post of Mamou to Bocular, by Kithoi."

"This detachment did not meet with the Turks anywhere, but they reconnoitered exactly the situation of the place, and remarked that the enemy, on upon a chain of heights which they then flank, vast numbers of them, were blocked by batteries."  
"The Turkish cavalry has not quitted the fortress. According to the reports of the Bogabons, who have been sent to go with the artillery, there is want of provisions and es-

same report that the Seraskier, Hussein Pasha, had received from Constantinople, the official advice that they could send him no reinforcements; as all troops whose presence was not necessary in the capital were to be sent to the Mecca."  
"On the 6th, General Rudiger was sent with a strong detachment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to reconnoiter the right flank of the enemy, in the direction of Tchelyk to Kostees. Before the detachment had quitted the position taken near Tchelyk by Lieut. Gen. Ivanoff, our pickets had remarked that a corps of 2000 Turks, composed in a great measure of cavalry, having quitted the place, had proceeded by Kostees to Este Sтамбул."

"Lieut. General Rudiger marched immediately on Este Sтамбул, to intercept the enemy, after having, at the same time, sent parties to observe his movements. These parties discovered that the enemy, after having passed behind the village of D'eghikou, had directed his march upon Tchalykavak."  
"Lieut. Gen. Rudiger having concluded that his detachment was designed to escort transports which were intended for Choumla, stopped at Este Sтамбул, and took up a position which will enable him to cut off the enemy's retreat."

**OPERATIONS AGAINST VARNA**  
July 30, (August 11.)

"From the 5th to the 11th we constructed, at the foot of the height occupied by our troops, five redoubts which covered the space between the sea and the plain, which lies before the gulf. Besides, we stopped during the night of the same day to construct a sixth redoubt, on the very head of the gulf, which will term the line of blockade on the northern side."

"On the morning of the 7th the enemy made a vigorous sally to drive us from our position; but after a momentary conflict, which lasted until sunset, they were repulsed, and retired into the place, after having suffered a severe loss."

"On the same day a frigate and bomb vessel commenced bombarding the fortress; they continued this operation with success, notwithstanding a vigorous fire from the place. These vessels will, when necessary, be relieved by others."

"During the night of the 7th to the morning of the 8th, Admiral Greig detached some long boats, under the command of a Captain of the Second Rank, Meikhoff, Chief of his Staff, to seize on the Turkish fleet stationed under the fortress."

"Favored by the obscurity of the night, Capt. Melikhoff advanced in complete order and perfect silence, keeping close to the side of Cape Galeta. He made the round of the gulf; and having pushed under the sterns of the enemy's flotilla, he advanced rapidly against it. The enemy did not remark the manoeuvre of our boats until they were within half musket shot of them."

"A tremendous fire of artillery & musketry, which the flouda commenced, once could not stop our brave sailors; they rushed with their accustomed bravery, and no harassment from the Turkish vessels, captured them all without exception, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, and towed them off to the fleet, under a tremendous fire of grape shot from the place."

"Fourteen vessels, 2 armed boats, five pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and forty-five prisoners, amongst whom is the commander of the flotilla, are the fruits of this audacious enterprise, which was crowned with the most complete success, under the eyes of the Capt. Pasha, who commands Varna."

"We had in this affair, four killed and twenty seven wounded. Among the latter, are three officers and a marine. The loss of the enemy is much more considerable. Besides those killed during the action, he lost most of the men on board the vessels, both in endeavouring to escape by swimming, the greater number were drowned."

"On the 9th, the enemy made a fresh attempt to dislodge us from our position; but thanks to the able dispositions of the aid-de-Camp General,

his valour of our troops, he was repulsed and pursued to the foot of the ramparts."

"The regular Turkish infantry made four charges on the 14th regiment of Chasseurs and the 2d battalion of the 13th. Each time the enemy was received with the bayonet and driven back to the gates of the town without receiving from us a single shot. This conflict, which lasted the whole day, only occasioned us a trifling loss."

"In this sortie we had no more than 37 wounded, and 25 killed or missing. Unfortunately the brave Colonel Laventheil, commanding the regiment of Nizoff, lost his left arm in the affair."

"The enemy has been employed two whole days in burying his dead, which proves the magnitude of his loss. Aid de Camp General Prince Mentchhoff has sent to the south side of the fortress of Varna, which is not yet invested, corps of paraisians to destroy the convoys which might try to penetrate into it from beyond the Balkans."

**Operations against Silistria, July 15.**  
"The general of Infantry, Roussin informs us that on the 23d & 24th, the enemy had made some sorties, which our troops had repulsed with small loss on our part. They had made and fortified some works on the heights which surround the town, and occupied in blockading it."

**BALTIMORE, October 15**  
Latest from Rio de Janeiro

"The brig Aspasia, Massachusetts, arrived at this port on Saturday for Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 23d August. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of Captain M. for five Responces to the 20th inclusive. He says that the negotiations on the subject of peace were daily proceeding between the Buenos Ayres Deputies and the Government at Rio, which it was universally believed, would result in the conclusion of Peace between the belligerents. Matters had so far advanced, the Buenos Ayres prisoners confined at Rio had been released from prison, and enjoyed the privilege of moving at will within the limits of the capital. The following, subsequently received fully corroborates the foregoing intelligence:  
Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American, dated  
Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 20, 1848.

"I enclose you some newspapers, but they contain nothing of importance. The Commissioners from Buenos Ayres arrived about ten days since, and have been in session for the last week. It is the opinion of those best able to judge, that a peace will grow out of the mission, and that, in a very short time, say a couple of months, the grand end will be accomplished. They have already agreed upon an exchange of prisoners, and those who were confined here have this morning been liberated."

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

The New York Mercantile Advertiser states that Captain Eweo, who arrived there in the Athenian, from Carthagena, left Granada, Nicaragua, the last day of July. That place was still in possession of the party hostile to the General Government. The day before he left, the opposing parties had an engagement, in which the Granadines had 2000 and the Government party 500. The latter having taken their military stores, defeated the former, who were driven back within their lines, with a loss of upwards of 300 killed. The Government party have abundance of arms, ammunition, and money to pay their troops; and they preserve, withal, very good discipline, respecting persons and property, as they march through the country. This party is under the head of Lord, the Governor of Nicaragua, who is one of the best men in that country. The Granadines, on the contrary, are a lawless set of vagabonds, disposing of life and property without ceremony, having for their head an ignorant negro. The latter, how-

ever, it was expected they must shortly yield to the Government party through necessity."

**THE COTTON MARKET.**

The following letter addressed to a respectable Mercantile House in Augusta, (Georgia,) was brought by the ship Perfect, arrived at the city of Charleston:

Liverpool, August 30, 1828.

SIR: I have now to advise having closed the sales of your 135 bales of Cotton having sold the remaining 80 at 6 1/2 per lb.; which, in the present state of the Market, is a great price, and I much question if it could be realized to-day. The market is certainly down one eighth per pound this week; and indeed I can give you no better idea of the decline, than that the 136 bales per Samuel Robertson, which were sold by me on the 14th May at 6 1/2 were yesterday resold at 6 1/2. So much for speculation! The sales of this week are 13,500 bales, and holders are still anxious to realize, particularly the importers from Brazil, which description presses very heavily upon other qualities, and is selling lower than ever was known. Yours truly,  
THO CROWDER.

New York Post Office.—It may be matter of curiosity to our readers to see a statistical view of this establishment, which exceeds any other in the world, both in the amount of business transacted, (with the exception perhaps of that at Washington,) and also in its receipts. There are eight clerks, and the whole number of persons employed is twenty-four.—The number of letters made up daily are about 150, most of them being large and for other offices. Nearly forty thousand newspapers pass through the office weekly, and the monthly and quarterly periodicals probably are one fourth that number weekly. Between fifty and sixty thousand letters are sent through the office every week. The Liverpool Packets usually deliver about 1,500 to 2,500 letters; the London about 500; the Havre 600 to 1,200; the Mexican nearly 500; and the New Orleans 500. The packet ship Florida, which arrived last week from Liverpool, brought 2,100 letters, which were counted, marked, and ready for delivery, in 40 minutes! The amount of postage received during the quarter ending 30th June, exceeded \$38,000. The labor in this office is difficult, and the utmost activity, accuracy, and civility, are required to expedite business, and do justice to the citizens and to strangers who throng there for letters.

**Journal of Commerce.**

An Oil Boy.—There is at the almshouse at Bellevue, (N. Y.) a man by the name of Geely, who has reached the extraordinary age of 108 years. He was born in the south end of Wales; in 1720. In 1771 he came to New York. In '76, at the age of 56 he entered a volunteer company of cavalry. Was in the engagements at Flatbush, White Plains, Long Island, &c. At White Plains he was wounded by a cut from his head to the right eye—two pistol bullets hit his leg, and a bayonet thrust on his breast bone.—He also received a slash wound from an Indian in the Genesee Plains. Last year he asked to Sharon, (Conn.) 150 miles in 8 days. He never drank spirits until after 60 years of age. His step is still firm—his eye quick, and his memory good. He probably is the only man living who remembers Gen. Wolfe, and storming of Quebec, at the capture of which he assisted.—Boston Times.

We announce with deep sorrow, the death of Capt ROBT. HENLEY, of the U. S. Navy—the time of his death commandant of the Naval Station at Charleston, (S. C.) for many years and until recently, an esteemed resident of this Borough, and one of the most distinguished of our naval heroes in the last war with England. The laurels won by his skill and gallantry on Lake Champlain are too verdant, and his fame too warmly cherished by his country and friends to require a recital of his name; with his civil worth and many estimable traits of character,

and deserved to have none.  
Capt. H. died at his residence on Sullivan's Island, on the 20th instant, after a few days illness, of bilious fever, aged 45 years. His death is an event of the deepest affliction to his relatives and numerous friends.  
Nor. Bacon.

Fire.—We learn that the spacious and handsomely finished brick mansion house on the farm of George Newton, Esq. situate on Lynnhaven River, Princess Anne County, about 20 miles from this town, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday the 12th inst. about mid-day. The fire is said to have been communicated to the roof from the chimney, and before any exertions could be made to extinguish it for the want of a ladder, it gained an ascendancy that checked all human power to check its progress. We understand that the building was insured in the London Phoenix office, in this Borough, for five thousand dollars.—Id.

Emigration.—The Indiana Journal furnishes the following evidence that the course of emigration and settlement Westward if not on the way still very perceptible:

"With the return of autumn, a heavy tide of emigration is again set towards the West. From the number daily passing, a partial observer will readily discover that the amount is by no means inconspicuous. It is believed that, in addition to the numerous individuals of this time traversing the country in quest of land, from 25 to 30 moving families pass through this place, with their cattle, sheep, &c. This doubtless constitutes the Westward emigration is chiefly directed at this time, is the Wabash country. So rapid indeed has been the population of this part of our State, that its progress has been almost unequalled for the last few years; even in the West, where infant settlements have, in so many instances, had a mushroom growth. It is pleasing to witness, amongst most of those who are thus migrating, the habits as well as the means necessary to constitute good citizens and useful members of society."

**Detroit, Michigan Territory, Oct 2**

Indian Treaty.—We learn from a gentleman who accompanied Governor Cass and Col. Manard, the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, at St. Joseph, that an important purchase of land has been effected, lying partly in this Territory, and partly in Indiana. The quantity is supposed to be about 1,500,000 acres, and we understand it is of the first quality, well watered, and abounding in fine prairie. Settlers will in all probability resort there in great numbers. This purchase completes the cession of Indian title to all their lands in this territory, south of Grand River, and all in the state of Indiana, east of the Kankakee. The Potawatamies are very friendly and well disposed. There were upwards of 2000 of them at the treaty, and it is probable they will, before long, be concentrated upon a tract of country, lying upon the Kankakee. The effect of their amity is said to be very visible in their altered condition. They were well, and many of them richly dressed; and the consideration paid them for former cessions, enables them to live comfortably. They have no cause to regret their sales to the United States, when these yield them much more than any thing they could procure from the land.

**TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.**

M. I. Cornier, in his essay read to the French Academy of Sciences, deduces from his own observations, and those of others, that the heat increases, as we penetrate from the surface towards the centre of the earth, at the rate of about one degree Fahrenheit in 45 feet; that the heat of boiling water is found in our latitudes about a mile and a half below the surface; that at the depth of 60 miles, the heat must be so intense as to keep such rocks as we see at the surface in a state of fusion; that the interior of the globe, in short consists of a molten mass, encompassed by a solid crust or shell, about 60 miles in thickness.

Excursions for sale at this Office.