

PHILADELPHIA, June 18. By the ship Albatross, captain Allen, arrived at this port yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 2d ult. from which we have the following.

Dover, May 1.—A very heavy firing has been heard all this morning, and till continues from the French coast; we are unable to tell the reason of it, as it is very thick.—A report prevails that the Jack-all-gun-boat has been taken by five French row-boats—it is said, that, being becalmed very near the shore, they towed out and boarded her.

LONDON, April 30.

The funds rose yesterday, and several causes were assigned for it—some supposed that Admiral Duckworth had terminated successfully his negotiation with the Porte—we shall be happy to find that to be the case; but certainly no official advice has yet been received from the admiral. It was said by others, that letters from Holland had been received, stating that a General Congress was to be held at Memel, for negotiating Peace.—Others asserted that Austria had at last agreed to declare against France—an answer to which we do not touch any credit. A fourth class circulated a rumour, that either peace had been signed between Russia and France, or that an armistice had been agreed to. Russia had fought nobly and gallantly; but seeing the late ministers so indifferent to the state of the Continent, so indisposed to afford liberal succours either of men or of money, she may have evinced an inclination to listen to Bonaparte's proposals. The inactivity that has reigned in Poland for some time, the cessation of all military operations of any importance, make us fear that negotiations have been or are about to be commenced. We trust, however, that the news of the late change will reach Petersburg or Memel time enough to convince the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia that the new Ministers are disposed to adopt a more liberal and a more prudent system from that of their imbecile predecessors.

May 2.—Dutch papers have arrived to the 28th ult. and Hamburg to the 23d.—No general battle has yet been fought in Poland, and none was expected before the end of last month. In the mean time both armies continue to receive reinforcements, and the preparations making on each side are such as were to be expected, considering the mightiness of the two Powers, and of the stake that is depending. The Emperor Alexander, and the Grand Duke Constantine joined the Russian army with a reinforcement of 30,000 guards early in the last month.

The Swedes advancing with too much ardour into the Prussian territory, have received a check from Mortier's division.—Raising the blockade of Colberg, Mortier attacked them on the 16th ult. and obliged them, after a very obstinate resistance, to cross the Peene, with the loss of one thousand men made prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. Such is the French account.—It is to be lamented that the Swedes advanced a far at a period when no very decisive benefit could be ultimately derived from their exertions.—Had they waited till the general battle was fought, and advanced at the same time that the Russian Grand Army attacked the French, they might have rendered essential service.

From the Dutch Papers.

Frankfort, April 29.—In a letter from Bamberg, of the 10th inst. it is said, direct intelligence from the French head quarters, and from very good authority, confirms the earlier information, of negotiations between the belligerent powers; adding, that according to the terms which these negotiations have now taken, it can scarcely be doubted that the conclusion of peace upon the Continent is very near at hand.

Anklam, April 18.—The triumph of the Swedes in Pomerania has been of very short duration. Marshal Mortier has attacked them. The following is the report of his proceedings:—

On the 16th of April, in the evening, Marshal Mortier collected a part of his force at Pasewalk. The Swedes had a very extensive line, viz. heads of columns at Falkenwald, Stolzenburg, Stadthof, Belling and Dargitz, viz. from the banks of the Oder to Mecklenburg Sueditz. The Marshal formed the resolution of attacking their centre, without paying any regard to the rest of their troops—convinced that if he could gain the River Peene, it would certainly occasion much loss and confusion among the enemy.

On the 17th, at day-break, the marshal attacked and carried Belling. The French were compelled to traverse a country full of morasses. In vain did the Swedes attempt to delay the pass of the Langham. After an obstinate conflict, in which they displayed much courage, they were driven from one position to another as far as Altkoefowen, where the French found them joined by the troops that had occupied Anklam.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance—but notwithstanding the efforts he reckoned upon from seven pieces of cannon with which he tried upon the French, this position was also forcibly carried, and the enemy fell back to Anklam; in confusion, without attempting to avail himself of the position in front of that town. The Swedes were followed sword in hand, cut down in the streets and compelled to retreat over the Peenebruck, which bridge, they want of time they were not able to destroy. The Swedes suffered considerably on this day, and, besides the killed and wounded, lost two pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners.

After this advantage gained over the enemy's centre, Marshal Mortier advanced against the flanks, which he had surrounded. A brigade detached towards Ueckemünde, took two pieces of cannon, and made 530 prisoners. Another brigade sent towards Demmin, took 2 light pieces and 100 prisoners. Straggling Swedes are every moment brought into the French head quarters—they are ignorant of the country, and know not what to do with themselves. The Swedes are completely driven over the Peene, and the French are in possession of Demmin.

On the 18th inst., during the whole of the day, the weather was dreadful, and there was a tremendous fall of hail and rain, the French got over a space of 15 miles. Fighting all the way.

At Anklam they found several magazines.

of corn and meal, and several ovens in good condition.

The Swedes have eight gun boats, and several transports in the Harz. As the wind is contrary, and the people on board are without provisions, it is probable they must surrender.

Vienna, April 15.—The empress of Austria died on the 13th, at half past 7 in the morning. She had been delivered of a dead child on the 5th. The alarming situation of her majesty brought the emperor and the archduke Charles back from Buda on the 11th. The emperor never quitted her a moment after, till she expired. She was 34 years, 10 months and 7 days old. Out of 13 children, 4 princes and 5 princesses are still living, and are the consolation of their illustrious Father, while they are equally the hope of his subjects.

Torun, April 10.—For 8 days past we have remarked an uncommon movement among the French troops; we mean to say, their centre has been considerably strengthened. Yesterday a train of artillery arrived here from Silesia, on its way to Dantzic.

A most disheartening prospect of death, if not of famine, presents itself to our view in this quarter, owing to the vast confluence of foreigners, upon the Vistula.

We have just learned, that the Prussian garrison of Colberg has received a reinforcement of 1000 men.

From the Elbe, April 20.—The Swedes, by means of their gun boats, have got possession of the port of Swinemünde.

On the morning of the day before yesterday, the foreign troops in Hamburg, the gens d'armes excepted, left that city. The military duty is performed by the troops of that place.

The garrison of Dantzic is reinforced more and more; 11,000 men were to be embarked at Memel for that destination.

From the Borders of the Main, April 19. The rumours of an armistice and peace still continue. A Frankfort paper says—

From Vienna it is stated, that an important declaration is very shortly expected on the part of that Court, in which Russia and Prussia will be admonished to attend to the pacific sentiments of the monarch of France." In a Stuttgart paper we read, that the negotiations are continued at the French head quarters, where, gen. St. Vincent, the prince of Lichtenstein, has arrived with fresh proposals from the court of Vienna.—The prince has five state couriers in readiness to convey the ultimatum of his negotiation to its respective destination. In a Nuremberg paper, under the seal of "The Danube, April 10" the following paragraph appears:— "We are generally assured that the mediation of the Court of Vienna, has been accepted by the belligerent powers."

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Sixty-Ninth Bulletin, Finckenstein, April 4. The Gendarmes on duty are arrived at Marienwerder. Marshal Dessieres has set off to review them. They have behaved very well, and have shewn great bravery in the different engagements they have had.

General Tenlie, who hitherto had conducted the blockade of Colberg, has given proofs of great activity and talents.

The general of Division, LORISON, has just taken the command of the siege of that fortress.

On the 19th of March, the redoubts of Selnow were attacked and carried by the 1st regiment of Italian light infantry. The garrison made a sally. The company of carbiniers of the first light regiment and a company of dragoons repelled it. The rangers of the 19th regiment of the line, distinguished themselves at the attack of the village of Allstadt. The enemy lost in this engagement three pieces of cannon and two hundred men made prisoners.

Marshal Lefebvre commands the siege of Dantzic. General Larabossiere has the command of the artillery. The corps of artillery justifies, upon all occasions, the reputation of superiority which it has so well acquired. The French cannoniers are justly deserving of the title of chosen men. The manner of serving of the train battalions gives satisfaction.

The Emperor received at Finckenstein a deputation from the Chamber of Marienwerder, consisting of the Count of Groeben, the Counsellor Baron de Schleinitz and Count Dohna, the Director of the Chamber. This deputation gave his Majesty a picture of the evils which the war has drawn upon the inhabitants. The Emperor made known to it that he was touched with them, and that he exempted them, together with the town of Elbing, from extraordinary contributions.—He said that there were inevitable misfortunes for the theatre of war, that he took part in them and would do every thing in his power to alleviate them. It is thought that his Majesty will set off to-day to take a turn to Marienwerder and Elbing.

The second Bavarian division is arrived at Warsaw. The Prince Royal of Bavaria is gone to take the command of the first division at Pultusk.

The hereditary Prince of Baden is gone to put himself at the head of his corps at Dantzic. The contingent of Saxe-Weymar is arrived upon the Warat.

There has not been a shot fired at the advanced posts of the army for this fortnight past.

The heat of the sun begins to be felt but it does not yet soften the earth. Every thing is still frozen; the spring is tardy in these climates.

Couriers from Constantinople and Persia frequently arrive at the head quarters.

The Emperor's health does not cease to be excellent. It is even remarked that it is better than it ever has been.

It was generally believed last week at Warsaw, that the Emperor arrived there at ten o'clock in the evening. The city was entirely and spontaneously illuminated.

The fortresses of Praga, Sievork, Modlin, Thorn and Marienberg, begin to be in a state of defence; that of Marienwerder is traced out. All these fortresses form *terres de pont* upon the Vistula.

The Emperor bestows great praise upon the activity of Marshal Kellerman in forming provisional regiments, several of which are arrived at the army in a very soldier-like state, and have been incorporated.

His majesty the emperor is equally satisfied with the conduct of General Clark, governor of Berlin, who displays as much activity and zeal, as talent in the important post confided to him.

Prince Jerome, commander of the troops in Silesia, gives proofs of great activity, and shows talents and prudence which are, usually, only the fruits of long experience.

NANCY, April 21.

They write from Finckenstein that his majesty has just reviewed the three principal divisions of the army; the officers lately promoted to superior grades were at their respective posts; his Majesty addressed the most encouraging words to his soldiers.—The Turkish and Persian ambassadors have arrived at the Imperial quarters. After the customary ceremonies, they were admitted to an audience of his Majesty.—They wait for the first day.

to re-open the campaign, if Russia does not consent to the propositions which have been made to her. All the corps of the Grand Army are collected into three principal divisions; the artillery forms a terrible front.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, April 16. By positive advices received from Semlin, we are informed that a division of the Ottoman Army, which collected in the neighborhood of Adrianople, has put itself in march for Bulgaria. Letters from Widlin mention the advanced guard of that division as having already arrived there; it is to be followed by the remainder of the army, which after the junction of the corps commanded by the pascias of Rulchuk and Widlin, will form an army of 300,000 men.

These collected forces will take a position upon the Danube from Tekta to Eski-Kilia and Kigirsur, to prevent the Russians from crossing that river. The Servian Synod having refused to furnish the Porte with a corps of auxiliary troops, the Servian Province will in consequence it is said, be soon occupied anew by the Turks. A body of Ottoman troops, whose advanced guard is commanded by the famous Kulanzi. All is already marching towards Moravia. Upon the intimation of that movement, all the Servian troops, which at present consist of 44 buljuks (battalions) of infantry and 25 squadrons of cavalry have been summoned, and part of which took the direction of Moravia, and the other that of Novibasser and Uchitza.

DALMATIA.

ZARA, March 25. The *Kragii Dalmatin* of this day gives the following account from Turkey: "Mullapha Bayraktar, aga de Roushouk, has beaten upon the Danube, a corps of 800 Russians, made 700 prisoners, took 5 cannons and 4 stands of colors. The Grand Seigneur has raised him to the grade of vizir."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14. It is calculated that besides the English goods confiscated in this capital, whose value is estimated at nearly 50 millions, that goods to at least an equal amount will be found in the cities of Smyrna and Salonica, which are also about to be sequestered. To that immediate loss of upwards of 100 millions, which the English commerce has experienced, may be added that which will result therefrom, and to the English manufactures the exclusion of the vessels of that nation from all the ports of Turkey.

LONDON, April 27.

The following interesting correspondence has been sent to us for insertion:

(COPY)

"Mr. Secretary Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and in answer to his letter of the 2d inst. has the honor to transmit to him the copy of a letter from Mr. Maridun, by which he will perceive that the lords commissioners of the admiralty have disapproved of the conduct of the commanders of his majesty's ships Scorpion and Bloodhound in having warned the American ship in question from entering the port of Antwerp, as represented by Mr. Monroe.

"Mr. Secretary Canning requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high confidence."

"Foreign office, April 20, 1857."

Portland place, April 23, 1857. Sir—I have the honor to include a copy of Mr. Secretary Canning's note to me of the 20th inst. which as it contains a communication of considerable importance to the commerce of the United States, I have to request that you will be so good as to make it known to those who are engaged. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

"Wm. Lyman, esq. consul of the U. States, London."

American Consulate and Agency, London, April 25.

All merchants and others interested in the commerce of the United States of America, will take notice of the foregoing communications, & govern themselves accordingly.

"W. LYMAN."

APRIL 30, (EVENING)

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. Consols for money, 63 1/8 1/4—May 63 1/2 5/8—Omnium 1 1/2 pr.

OPERATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH ARMIES.

PARIS, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. de Lamarre, vice consul at Warna, to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs.

RUTSCHUCK, Feb. 16.

The Turks have in several skirmishes gained advantages more or less considerable over the Russians.

On the 3d January, Pulivan-Aga, Ayan of Silifra, attacked the Russians near Galatz, killed 300 of them, and made 200 prisoners, which were sent to Mullapha-Pacha, with some bags of heads and ears.

On the 20th of the same month, 1500 Russians and Wallachians, having advanced from Bucharest to Zimizza, a village in Wallachia, in front of Sifrow, the Turks killed or took 200 prisoners and put the rest to flight.

A more important engagement took place on the 29th, near Ismailof, between Peclivan-Aga and the Russians. The latter lost 800 men in killed, 500 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon and several stands of colours. Peclivan-Aga has 15,000 excellent cavalry under his command, the half of whom consists of most determined Tartars.

On the 9th February, another partial action took place near the village of Piatra, some leagues beyond Bucharest. The Russians had 600 men killed, and lost 600 drifoners, besides a piece of cannon and 800 horses.

Mullapha-Pacha's army amounts to 60,000 men. He gives pardon to no Rajah, who is in the ranks of the Russian army. He treats his prisoners well.

It appears certain that dissensions have broken out at Bucharest, between Ypsilanti, Michelon and the Boyards. The Russians have almost all left the town, in order, as is thought, to recruit the Danister. They are at most to the number of 12 or 15,000 men.

Prince Suzzo, who has arrived here within these few days, has sent his spatar to Crajove, in lower Wallachia, in order to assemble the faithful Boyards around him, and arm the inhabitants; it will then be seen that not a single Boyard will remain with Ypsilanti.

(Signed) I am, &c. LAMARRE.

28 pipes Holland Gin.

JUST received, per Gray's Norfolk Packet, and will be landed this Morning, for sale by BUFFUM & GOODHUE, No. 81, Newby's wharf. d6c

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, Received by the John & Joseph, Manning, 39 days from Antwerp.

By a gentleman at present in this city, we were yesterday put in possession of the "Journal du Commerce" to the 9th of May inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 8th of that month.

These papers represent the Turks as being in high spirits at the retreat of the English Squadron from before Constantinople, of which there is now no longer any doubt. An article under date of Constantinople, March 25, states that the grand vizier was to set out for the army on the 26th of that month; and that the army which he was to command in person, being 60,000 strong, was bending its march for the Danube. Formidable preparations were making on the side of Georgia. The island of Tenedos had been attacked by the Russians, but without effect. It is laid that in refitting the Dardanelles rear admiral Louis and vice admiral Duckworth had been dangerously wounded, and report stated that admiral Louis died in consequence. Two English couriers are said to have been arrested having in their possession the correspondence of the English minister Arbutnot, with his dragoman, and the English consul who resides at Bucharest. This correspondence is said to represent the Russians in a desperate situation whilst the Turks are in the highest spirits.

Under date of the 6th of April, general Sebastiani is represented as being indefatigable at Constantinople and in its neighborhood in putting those parts of the Turkish dominions exposed to the Russians and English in a state of impregnable defence. French officers, engineers and others, continue to arrive there in great numbers, and are immediately employed by the Turkish government to strengthen their fortifications. Three hundred pieces of heavy artillery, with furnaces for heating balls, had been sent off from Constantinople for the Dardanelles. Thirty thousand men are employed on the coasts of Europe and Asia by Sebastiani to defend the forts and batteries. As soon as the Dardanelles were put in such a situation as to place the safety of the Turkish capital out of danger, it was supposed that the capitulation would proceed to the Black Sea with the Ottoman fleet and undertake some enterprise against the Russians. In the mean time trade has experienced a great stagnation, and the price of living is considerably raised; the Grand Seigneur, however, has evinced a disposition to alleviate the evils as much as possible, by granting a considerable sum from his treasury to be employed in obviating the effects of the scarcity. Jusuf-Pacha, governor of Erzerom, who has been invested with all the powers of a Grand Vizier in Armenia and Colchia, was advancing towards the Crimea for the purpose of attacking the Russians, in which the Persians were to join. All the powers on the coast of Africa have been put in motion against the enemies of the Porte; and it is said that the cruizers of Algiers and Tripoli swarm in the Mediterranean.

The Russian troops in Moldavia and Wallachia are represented as in a deplorable situation, mostly new levies, and attempts were making to organize a militia from among the inhabitants, but the proposition was not much liked.

Thus far the aspect of affairs with regard to the Turks. The following article was presented to us in manuscript. It represents the Persians as carrying all before them:—

WARSAW, March 16.

The ambassador of his majesty the emperor of Persia, to his majesty the emperor of the French and King of Italy, has received from Therman, the account of a brilliant success obtained by the arms of his sovereign.

The Prince Abbas-Mirza, son of the emperor, and renowned in the East for his bravery, announced to him, under date of the 26th of December last, that prince Mehemed-Veli-Mirza, one of his brothers, who commands in the Khorassan, has carried his victorious arms even to Oxus, and that he had taken the city of Merve, belonging to the Tartars-Usbecks, situated about 5 days journey from Boukara. The governor of this country has sworn obedience to the emperor of Persia.

Kabool and Candahar are entirely subject to Feth-Ali-Schah. They make this day a part of the Persian empire, and many solemn embassies have been sent to the emperor, to assure him of the fidelity of the inhabitants of this country, even to the frontiers of India.

The prince Abbas-Mirza is in the Moghan and Carabagh, at the head of a formidable army, four day's journey from Tiflis. He has taken from his army forty thousand men, to march to Georgia. Ahmed-Ahan, who commanded them, has already taken Churegh and Penbeh, where he found many pieces of artillery. All the Russians who defended those places have been killed or brought prisoners to prince Abbas-Mirza. A great number of Russian deserters arrive every day at the Persian camp.

The emperor of Persia, to recompense the brave Ahmed-Khan, has joined to his government that of Erwan. This train of success, obtained at every point of the empire, gives to Persia a new degree of splendor and of power. The Khorassan is no longer exposed to the incursions of the Tartars—the authority of Persia arrives even to the frontiers of the English possessions in Georgia, and are attacked on all sides. The most perfect union exists in all the provinces of the empire, and Persia can bring new forces against her enemies.

The Russians have made propositions of accommodation Feth-Ali-Schah has refused them. He has stopped all kinds of commercial relations, and all communication with Russia; and has answered, that as long as the grand emperor, his friend and ally, shall carry on war against the Russians, they ought not to hope for peace, nor a cessation of arms from Persia.

The emperor of Russia left Memel on the 5th of April for his army of reserve in Lithuania. His Prussian majesty followed him, having in his suite the baron Hardenberg. The English general Hesthinson has also left Memel for Lithuania.

The heavy artillery destined for the siege of Dantzic, arrived before that place on the 18th of April.

Another levy of 25,000 men is making in Poland to reinforce the national army.

The "Journal du Commerce" of the 6th of May, contains the 72d bulletin, which is dated at Finckenstein the 23d of April. This bulletin chiefly relates to the armistice between the French and Swedes, and contains observations

on the impolicy of the war which exists between Sweden and France, as well as certain expressions which are said to have fallen from Bonaparte, regretting the hostilities between the two powers. The bulletin likewise states the event of an attempt made by a body of about 2000 men from the fortresses of Giatz and Silberberg to dislodge general Lefevre, who with his corps of observation was at Frankenstein. They were completely defeated in their object, the French making 600 prisoners and taking three pieces of cannon, having killed of their enemy 400. Jeanne Bonaparte is represented as having behaved gallantly on the occasion, repairing to the place of battle as the bulletin says, "au premier coup de canon." The siege of Dantzic continues, and that of Neiss advances. We shall publish the bulletin at full length on Monday.

By the same vessel we have likewise received an English paper, entitled the "Kentish Gazette," of the date of May 8th, inclusive. From this paper we copy into the American of to-day the particulars of an armistice between the French and Swedes, which has been occasioned by the recent victory obtained over the latter by the former. The Kentish Gazette also contains the official letters of Admiral J. T. Duckworth, detailing the proceedings of the British ambassador and fleet before Constantinople, and in their passage of the Dardanelles. Unfortunately the paper is torn so as to render the most important letter incomplete. The following, however, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of the expedition and its failure:—

The letters are addressed to Lord Collingwood, and the subjoined bears date on board the "Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6, 1857."

"My Lord, "It is now my duty to acquaint your lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at an anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent ahead with a flag of truce, at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power we should have then taken our station off the town immediately, but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take, for in the conferences between his majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. Arbuthnot, that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that we should be willing to negotiate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise and as it would convince the Porte of his majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace, as well as possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. Arbuthnot, in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Usak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for the present instance every circumstance proved that between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) were really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Endymion was at anchor, that Captain Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiar unsettled state of the weather, and the ministers desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Usak Bey, prevented me from trying.—Before five o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

"Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business.—Under these circumstances he had delivered in the 23d to the Turkish minister a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it has not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no effort has been wanting on the part of Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen from the state of the preparations at Constantinople could be effected by negotiation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.