The following account of the Capital of the Ottoman Empire, and its adjacent country is taken from Malta Brun's Geography. As it may be relied on for its correctness, it will be to many, at this time, a very interesting article.

"Constantinople, the celebrated town of Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, and called by the Turks Stamboul, city of Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, is situated on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or straits of Constantinople, between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora. Long. 28 56, E. Latitude 41 N.

"The view round the town has been much admired, its elevated position the great number of trees, houses and minarets, the majestic entrance of the Bosphorus, the spacious harbour surrounded by the suburbs of Galata, Pera and St. Dimitri, the large city of Scutari in front the verdant hills behind it, the Propontis and its picturesque islands, Mount Olympus on the back ground, its snowy sumits, and the fruitful fields of Asia and Europe on every side, present a succession of the finest landscapes. The stranger observes not without emotion the natural beauties in the neighbourhood, and admires the excellent position of a city that may be so quickly supplied with provisions, and so easily defended in the event of a siege; from its safe and commodious harbour, it seems destined by nature to reign over two seas and two continents, but the first impression is soon effaced by examining the interior. Constantinople is ill built, the streets are narrow, and no part of them is well paved; its irregular and pitiful houses are like Turkish barracks or clay and wooden cottages; conflagrations are of ordinary occurrence and the plague breaks out every year.—The moral feelings of the stranger are outraged, the haughty and solemn air of the Mussulman is contrasted with the humble, timid and lowly mien of the Jew; a foreigner, before he is aware of the difference in the dress, may discover from a man's appearance whether he is a Mussulman or a raja. The Fanar, which forms a part of the town, is inhabited by the wretched descendants of the Byzantine families; these degraded men crouch under the Mussulman's sword, assume the titles of princes, and cheapen the temporary sovereignties of Wallachia and Moldavia; faithful representatives of the Low-Empire, submissive to every power, to amass wealth is the sole business of their lives, by honest or dishonest means is to them equally indifferent.

"The seraglio or the principal palace has been considered a great ornament to the town, it must be confessed that the view from the side near the Bosphorus is romantic, but the building is a confused mass of prisons, barracks and gardens; it forms a separate city, the seat of Asiatic debauchery and African slavery, honor, generosity, compassion, the best feelings of our nature are banished from its walls.

"One venerable monument of antiquity, the church dedicated to divine wisdom, by the Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century, now vulgarly called Saint Sophia, has fortunately been spared; but it is certain that it must have been demolished, had it not been converted into a mosque; its effects are imposing, although the style of architecture is much inferior to that which distinguishes the classical epoch. The ancient Hippodrome is now a public walk, the Cyclobion or the modern castle of the seven towers is but a weak citadel, in which the ambassadors of the powers at war with the Porte are confined. The most remarkable mosques are those of the Sultan Achmet and the Sultana Valide, and another called the Solimami: such are the principal edifices; they are seen to the greatest advantage when the whole town is illuminated: they might add, perhaps, to the beauty of a landscape, but when examined singly they appear without majesty and without grace. We are apt from their frail and clumsy appearance to connect them with the works of men in the pastoral state.

The population of Constantinople is variously estimated from 300,000 to 500,000. About one half are Turks, and the remainder Greeks, Christians, Armenians, Franks and Jews.

"Pera and Galata, two large suburbs are situated beyond the harbor of Constantinople, which is about 6000 yards in length, and from 300 to 500 in breadth. Pera is built on a height; it is the residence of the foreign ambassadors and the Europeans who are not permitted to remain at Constantinople; the great warehouses and granaries are situated at Galata, which is near the port and the custom-houses; it is surrounded with ditches and walls flanked with bastions. The inhabitants of these suburbs consists chiefly of foreigners from all nations; their number is so great that Pera and Galata have been compared to the tower of Babel; the languages spoken are the Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabian, Persian, Russian, Wallachian, German, French, Italian and Hungarian. The degenerate Greeks surpass all the strangers in espionage and political intrigue.

"A great many villages almost concealed by lofty trees are scattered along the shores of the Bosphorus; it is there that *Bechick-Tadch* or the summer palace of the Sultan is situated; Belgrade appears at a distance behind it, and is inhabited in one season of the year by the most wealthy Christian families in Pera and Galata; it is sheltered from excessive heat, the air is pure and salubrious, an extensive plantation of fruit trees, verdant meadows and limpid streams adorn the immediate vicinity; the town is not exposed to the plague or the frequent fires that happen in the capital; if the country were under a better government almost every part of it might be as delightful as the neighbourhood of Belgrade. The suburb of Agoub lies beyond two portions of Constantinople allotted to the Greeks and the Jews, and at no great distance from the Fresh Water walk, one of the finest near the city; the harbor there is comparatively narrow, and the gulf is not unlike a large river.

"Adrianople (called by the Turks Adranah,) on the Marizza in European Turkey, 130 m. N. W. of Constantinople, is the second city of the empire, rise above groves of cypress and gardens of roses; the Hebrus increased by many tributary streams decends from the central ridge, turns southwards and flows past the town, of which the population is not less than 100,000 souls."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

REPORTED ENTRANCE OF THE RUSSIANS INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The ship Robert Edwards, at New York, brings a Plymouth paper of the 27th August, and the London (evening) Traveller of the 25th.

The American says:—The two important items disclosed by this arrival are the rumoured occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, of which telegraphic information was said to have been received in Paris—and the continued inclemency of the weather in England, to a degree that caused serious alarm for the harvest. It is quite possible that both of these occurrences may be less significant than, according to general impression, they strike us as being; indeed, as to the first, it may be mere anticipation—a report founded on what was expected, rather than on what had actually occurred. That such, however is to be the fate of Constantinople, we do not at all doubt. What influence, in such an event, a short crop in England would have upon the policy and course of that nation is more difficult to say—though it could not be without very considerable influence.—A very short time must now develope the whole game.

The London papers of Tuesday evening, August 25th. contain the following paragraph:

"A telegraphic despatch is said to have been received in Paris announcing the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople.

☞ROYAL EXCHANGE—THREE O'CLOCK.

It is reported that a Telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris announcing the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople. We also learn that a new Consul has been appointed for Lisbon.

LONDON August 25.—A letter from Portsmouth states that three ships of the line, the Melville, Kent, and Gloucester had been ordered for sea immediately, but their destination was not known; by some it was conjectured to be the Mediterranean, by others South America.

The London papers state, that orders have been given to the captains of the packets between Falmouth and Lisbon to permit the search of their vessels, by, the Portuguese authorities. By this permission, the Portuguese may take from British vessels any Portuguese subjects charged with offences against the state.

The Wheat Harvests appears to have been redundant in Italy.

The Plymouth paper of the 27th, contains the following paragraph:—

"HARVEST.—The weather, since our last publication has, with the exception of two days only, continued so wet and tempestuous, as materially to interfere with the operations of the harvest, and we greatly fear for those crops which were unhoused at the commencement of this dreary weather, which gives the season more the aspect of winter than of autumn. The accounts of the harvest are gloomy from many parts of the country, and we fear we may anticipate a period of extreme distress, for the poor in the coming winter."

The London Traveller of 25th August has the following remarks:

It is more than probable that the fate of Constantinople is by this time determined; and notwithstanding all that we have heard, from time to time about the enormous power of Russia, and the danger of disturbing the equilibrium of Europe, it is quite evident from the comparative indifference with which the population of this country await the event, that they felt no disposition to panic, after all the predictions.

Just so we thought it would be. But can any thing prove more decisively the confidence which is felt in the present Administration? If they had been weak or wavering—if there was any reason to suspect them of want of prudence or foresight, what outcries should we now hear amongst the discontented on the approach of the Russian army to the gates of Constantinople.

But if the people have confidence in the Ministers, so have the Ministers shown a confidence in the resources of the country, which can at any time call upon Russia to fulfil her engagements, in an attitude not only of persuasion, but command. That Russia will fulfil her promises is probable, if for no other reason, for this, that it is her interest to fulfil them. She knows with what jealousy the Cabinets not of England and of France, but of almost every Continental power, must regard her progress at the present moment. It is by good faith alone that she can maintain herself against such a coalition as could soon be formed against her.

Great praise is therefore due to the steadiness of the men, who suspected of being too favourable to military adventurers, withstood every temptation to war, and kept their country aloof from the struggle, and in a condition to look to its termination without the fever of partisans. We look forward with curiosity to the next accounts from the east; but we have every guarantee in the vigilance and energy of our own Ministers, combined with the strength of our resources, that however the war may terminate for Turkey, England and Europe can have nothing to fear.

From the Traveller of the 25th

ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols opened this morning at the price at which they left off yesterday 88 5-8¾ for the account, with little speculation for the present hour. The foreign market presents no feature worth mentioning, the prices being nearly nominal.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Neither the French mail nor the Hamburg steamer have yet arrived. Hence there is a great dearth of intelligence in the city, the want of which is as usual made up by reports.—Some talk of a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and Prussia; others of the capture of Constantinople; but there are none that can be traced to any higher or more credible source than the Stock Exchange. Another report which is palpably of similar origin and equal fertility states that the interest upon Exchequer Bills is about to be reduced.

This however, is supposed to have had some influence on the Consol Market which opened in the early part of the morning at 88¾ for the account, and have been since done at 88 5-8 sellers.—At present they may be quoted at 88 5-8 buyers, and 88 37-48 for the account.—A sale of £100,000 Consols has been effected for the British Linen Company. Bank Stock, 216 17, Consols for August 27th, 88 53 84.

THREE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 88 5-8 sellers.

☞The Boston papers of Friday announce the arrival at that port of the brig Goliah, Captain Davis from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of August. The Captain states, that just before his departure intelligence was received that the *Russians had posssession of Constantinople.*

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The scepticism which has hitherto operated so powerfully against the bold and highly important enterprises of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and consequently upon all interested in the success of the Canal, will, from every appearance soon be entirely removed—and as the Canal is now in operation, it requires only to be seen, to ensure to the projectors and promoters of this stupendous undertaking, not only the patronage of the nation, but eternal fame for their manly and indefatigable perseverance.—The Citizens' Line of Boats for the conveyance of passengers through the Canal, has been for the last ten or twelve days, in full, free and satisfactory operation—a circumstance I believe not very generally known, but which ought to be on account of its agreeable accommodation. Within the last few days I have had occasion to pass four times by this conveyance, in company with gentlemen from nearly all parts of our country, and with several foreigners of a highly respectable appearance and conversation, all of whom agreed that this conveyance and mode of travelling, combined with the scenery, greatly surpassed every thing of the kind they had experienced in any country or place—indeed the *"tout ensemble"* is so blended with sublimity, comfort and accommodation, as to draw from all beholders the most praiseworthy observation, and with cordial evidences to patronize such extended zeal and perseverence as was manifested by the line to give satisfaction; we always separated full of the important object we had witnessed, but which would require the mind and pen of a Byron or Cooper to describe.

The Boats or rather elegant Barges, now occupied on the line of the Canal, are splendid vessels, ninety feet in length; can accommodate over one hundred passengers with ease—and while progressing at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, you are not sensible of any motion, but by objects apparently hastening in an adverse direction—one of these boats is called the Chesapeake, and the other the Delaware, and drawn at a smart trot by six horses; three relays to each boat; they generally run through, including lockage, in about two hours & 7 or 8 minutes—on one occasion we were two hours and 16 minutes, occasioned by two stoppages to land passengers.

The steamboats now in operation on the line are the *Philadelphia* and *Norfolk* both superior boats, and commanded as well as the Barges, by experienced sea-captains, and reputed men of science—their good fare, accommodating disposition, and gentlemanly deportment, I have experienced, and shall remember with pleasure.

Besides the boats above noticed, two others of far superior dimensions are in a forward state of preparation, viz: the WILLIAM PENN, and CARROLL, of Carrollton. These boats are said to be constructed of the best materials and workmanship. Curiosity led me on Wednesday last to visit the former boat, when I ascertained the following facts respecting her:—She is about 408 tons; something more than 150 feet in length; upwards of 50 broad, draws 4½ feet water, of the most approved model for speed with two engines of nearly 80 horse power, constructed upon the most improved and safe principles. Her cabins are so arranged as to form at pleasure one entire apartment the whole length of the vessel, all of which is highly finished, and decorated with simplicity, but great taste; between two and three hundred might dine with great comfort in this apartment; seven or eight hundred perhaps might be accommodated on her main deck. She is certainly a most substantial and beautiful vessel, and reflects great credit on the direction of the company and mechanics. The Carroll of Carrollton, I have not seen; she is however said to be equal in dimensions, make and workmanship, to the "Wm. Penn," but not so forward in her preparations. I learned that the Penn was to be tried this week, and will go, it is said, into immediate operation on the Delaware. A schooner from Philadelphia, with a cargo of goods for Baltimore drawing more than four feet water, passed through the Canal on Monday and the workmen informed me the remains of the slip, which caused the late obstruction, will in a few days be entirely removed; there is now no visible cause to apprehend a similar disaster, nor no fear entertained of any stoppage on the canal to the tow boats, but that which ice may occasion. A number of highly respectable gentleman from Philadelphia, passed entirely through the Canal, and back on Sunday last, with the view it was said, of inspecting in person the works, and testing the convenience and transportation of passengers by means of the Canal—they returned highly gratified with the experiment, perfectly satisfied as to its superiority over land carriage and greatly impressed with a conviction of its efficiency and comfort, especially as regards feeble and delicate persons. The exertions the directors of this company are now making for the convenience, safety and accommodation of the travelling public, must gain for them the approbation and applause of all who travel either on business or pleasure.—*Balt. Amer.*

TRAVELLER.

Sept. 30.

MR. ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

We copy the subjoined letter from this gentleman to the Post Master Gen'l. By it it will be seen that Mr. Bradley, the late Assistant Post Master General asserts, that Wm. T. Barry, the Post Master General, is indebted to the Department in the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that the United States is the loser by him during the six months he has been in office, in payments and engagements nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more. The knowledge of these facts by Mr. Bradley, together with his daring to defend himself against the rude attack of Amos Kendall accounts for his dismissal.

[Chevy Chace, Sept. 23, 1829.]

SIR: When my friend Simpson was here on Saturday evening, he was so *diplomatique*, that I could not well tell whether he came on his own account, on your account, or on the account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave of course little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of Postmaster General, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal, if known to the President. These were told him with the express intention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however I have concluded that whatever appearance it may have, it is my duty, both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation to represent the subject fully.

There is a law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public, until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty, to state in due form to the Comptroller of the Treasury, that you are in that predicament. *I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct and indisputable, as it is in any case whatever.* That he knows very well, as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation which lately appeared in the Telegraph, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable to serve my friends and to do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you were advised through Mr. Simpson, THAT THE PUBLIC IS ALREADY A LOSER BY YOU IN PAYMENTS AND ENGAGEMENTS TO THE AMOUNT OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and you have been hardly six months in office.

The duty, therefore, of making these representations is no less indispensable than it is unpleasant. I cannot but hope therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law, that the President must discharge you from office: his duty is imperative; and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties, and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment, which, although his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance, too great for his advanced years. You can, therefore at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought, therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to depreciate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hands, without proper efforts for prevention. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AB'M BRADLEY.

Hon. WM. T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

SWEARINGEN EXECUTED!

From the Cumberland Civilian received by Sunday night's Western Mail, we copy the following.

THE EXECUTION.—We have detained our paper beyond the usual hour of publication, to-day, in order to give some account of the execution of the ill-fated *George Swearingen*, which took place this day on the West bank of Will's creek, in the vicinity of the town of Cumberland, Maryland.

At ten o'clock precisely, Swearingen was taken from the jail, from whence he proceeded on foot, to the place of execution escorted by six different companies of infantry, five of which were from the neighboring counties of Bedford and Somerset Pa. and by Capt. Forward's troop of horse from Somerset, who attended at the especial invitation of Sheriff Beall.

When arrived at the place of execution Swearingen ascended the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, the Rev. John Miller, Rev. C. B. Young, Rev. N. B. Little, Rev. L. H. Johns, and Rev. H. Haverstick.—The Rev. Mr. Miller then commenced the ceremonies by singing a hymn and offering up a prayer; after which he delivered a very feeling and able address to the multitude of people who had assembled to witness the execution.—When he concluded the Rev. Mr. Young addressed the throne of Grace in a feeling and appropriate prayer. Another hymn was then sung, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Johns.

After singing another hymn, and the Clergymen severally shaking hands and bidding the unfortunate man a "God's help"—the rope was adjusted, and the cap drawn over his face by the Sheriff—To several questions then put by the Rev. Mr. Little, relative to his prospects of a future salvation, he observed, that he "died in peace with all the world; with his God, and with an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection." A few moments before the fall of the platform, he stated to the Sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Little, in relation to some particulars previously given by him to them that they were true, and declared them to be so, in the presence of the Judge of all the earth.

The Rev. Mr. Little then continued to exhort and comfort him with the declarations and promises of the Saviour, until 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, when the Sheriff told him his last moment had arrived—and let the platform drop from under him! The Rev. Dr. Little, who stood by him till his last moment, understood him to say, (as he had previously said he would—"*God be merciful to me a sinner! Lord Jesus receive my spirit!*" and he died without much struggling or apparent agony.

The particulars communicated and affirmed in his last moments, we are not able to procure; but understand they are the facts in relation to the deed for which he had to pay the forfeit of his life. As a full confession, however, (made to the Rev. Mr. Little,) is to be published in a few weeks, every fact and circumstance relative to the murder, &c. will be given to the world.

The multitude that assembled to witness the last moments of this unfortunate being, has been variously estimated at from 4000 to 6000 souls; we should conclude however, that there were between 4 and 5000.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, at the suit of Ann Goldsborough, Survivor of Juliana Goldsborough, against Wm. P. Kerr and Stephen T. Johnson, will be sold at public Vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. of the same day to the highest bidder for cash, a tract or part of a tract of land, situate in Kings Creek hundred, in the county of Talbot aforesaid, called part of White Marsh, and part of a tract of land called Rich Farm, containing the quantity of 392 acres of land more or less; also one horse seized and taken as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Stephen T. Johnson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon—attendance given by WM TOWNSEND Shff.

Oct. 10

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