England, &c.

PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on the 19th June, a short debate took place respecting our foreign relations, incidentally produced in consequence of the Earl of Aberdeen bringing up certain papers explanatory of our present relations with Portugal.

The Marquis of Clanricarde attacked the policy pursued by ministers, and contended that Government had interfered with Portugal too much already to act up rigidly to the principle of non-interference. He wished to know whether Government meant ultimately to acknowledge Don Miguel, and sanction the marriage of Donna Maria with the usurper of her throne and the murderer of her friends. The noble marquis concluded by stating his conviction, that this country ought to have taken a more decided part in the liberation of Greece and expressed his hope that we should exercise our legitimate influence to remove the dissentions which at present exist in the new states of South America.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that neutrality had been, and was to be, the rule of conduct on the part of this country towards Portugal. To this we were bound by existing treaties, and in the fulfilment of one of them we had obtained the reversal of a sentence against a British subject. If it was the wish of Don Pedro to unite his daughter with her uncle, this country would not in any way interfere with the arrangement. It would be the endeavor of ministers to carry the Greek treaty into execution; but they would hazard no opinion with regard to the result. The noble earl said he lamented the state of anarchy and confusion at present existing in the states of South America; but he felt convinced that any attempt on the part of England to settle the quarrel would be a most unwise interference.

Lord Holland was of opinion that ministers had been deceived by Russia; that, contrary to the assertion of the noble earl (Aberdeen) in the last session, the Emperor had gone to war with Turkey, and had not waived his belligerent rights as a maritime power. On all the principles of blockade, however, he (Lord Holland) considered the blockade of the Dardanelles perfectly justifiable, inasmuch as it affected no ports which did not belong to either Turkey or Russia. The noble lord then took a review of the affairs of Portugal and contended that all our transactions with that country had been a species of interference. He agreed with the noble marquis (Clanricarde) that the lines of policy pursued by this country had led it to be much less respected abroad, and concluded by expressing his wish that the noble duke at the head of the Government might be able to add to his great merits on the score of home politics a claim for respect and applause in connexion with the conduct of our foreign relations.

The Duke of Wellington defended the conduct of ministers, and showed that England had not, for more than a century and a half, interfered by force of arms in the internal affairs of Portugal, neither was it the policy of this country to force a monarch on the Portuguese nation. The noble duke justified the conduct of Government with respect to the treatment of the Portuguese refugees off Terceira, and professed the readiness of himself and colleagues at all times to meet inquiry.

Viscount Goderich thought that the course which Don Miguel had pursued throughout was so entirely in violation of his promise, and so injurious to the interests of every throne in Europe, that if it were wise in this country to interfere, we should have a right to do so, were it even by force; but if, out of deference to the opinion of others, we declined this sort of interference, he did not see that they were under any obligation to interfere in any way so as to prevent the subjects of her whom we acknowledged to be the Queen of Portugal going to a territory which really belonged to her, and where her sovereignty was acknowledged.

The Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Clanricarde said a few words in explanation, and the discussion ended.

Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—The opening of this great and important means of public conveyance between Liverpool and Manchester will take place at a much earlier period than was originally intended. It was expected that the Railway would be opened in the course of the year 1830, but the Directors, we understand, have come to the determination to open *one line* of the road, solely for the conveyance of passengers, within three or four months from the present time. Very rapid progress has lately been made in some of the heavier and most difficult parts of the work, and the cutting of clay and marle between Olive Mount and Dr. Park's house, near the Wavertree road, is now proceeding night and day.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

JOURNEYMEN COTTON-SPINNERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.—The operative fine spinners of this town, we regret to state still remain out of employment.—The master-spinners have this week published an address to the turn-outs, urging them to return to their work at the reduced prices, and offering to guarantee to them, for the usual quantities and quality of work, from 24s. to 40s. per week, free of all deductions, and still higher for the very fine numbers. They have also published a brief statement, addressed to the Public, which is inserted in the first page. The journeymen spinners have consequently put forth an address to the masters, in which they suggest the propriety of appointing a deputation from each body, to confer on the subject. Such a course they add, "might lead to a more speedy termination of this unnatural contest than any other mode;" "and to prevent misrepresentations on either side," they recommend that "the newspaper reporters be present."—It appears from the address of the masters that by this turn-out the circulation of no less a sum than 100,000*l.* has been prevented; and a perpetuation of the struggle would certainly be attended with effects still more injurious and lamentable than those which have already resulted from it. We hope that means will be adopted to bring about a mutual agreement, and thus restore to employment and comfort the thousands who are now passing their days in idleness and distress.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING.—The long-contemplated junction of the Rhine and the Danube is announced as about to be undertaken by a company in Paris, on a patent for ninety-nine years. The plan is, to enlarge and clear the channel of the Danube from Ulm to Tullingen, and thes into the grand-duchy of Baden; to carry the navigation by a canal through the Black Forest, in the direction of the valley of the Kinzing; and, finally, to make the Kinzing navigable to where it falls into the Rhine near Kelh. The chief difficulty is expected in the Black Forest, where a tunnel will be necessary.

The building of the London University is rapidly approaching a state of completion, the portico, in particular, promises to be, when finished, a splendid specimen of architectural taste.

The Dissenters' College, at Highbury, cost more than twenty thousand pounds, of which eighteen thousand pounds have been paid off by means of voluntary contributions, chiefly from the congregational dissenters. Mr. Thomas Wilson, the Treasurer, gave the land (four acres) on which the building stands, for which he paid ten thousand guineas.—*World.*

Remarkable evidence of the change of times.—To persons unacquainted with the manufacture of cotton in this country, it will afford some idea of the amazing change that has taken place during the last fifteen or sixteen years, when we state the following facts:—Cloth, that in the year 1813–14, was worth two shillings and seven pence per yard, is now valued at *eight pence half penny!* and the weaving of a particular quantity of these articles, which in the years 1813–14, cost the manufacturer eight and twenty shillings, is now done for *four and sixpence or five shillings!* With these facts before us, who can wonder at the unfortunate condition of the poor weavers.—*Liv. paper.*

WESTED INTEREST IN IDLENESS.—In one of our great Law Courts, we have four Judges who have comparatively nothing to do. In our Equity Courts we have three Judges who have more than they possibly can do. Some folks would have remedied this state of things, by sending the surplus business to one of those idle Judges, or, if that would not suffice, by dividing it among the four. This would have been straight-forward, intelligible and economical: but it would not have been gentlemanly conduct towards these four Judges—they have a vested interest in being idle, although it is true they are paid as if they did a great deal. According to the new arrangement, an additional equity Judgeship is to be created: it will saddle the public with an additional expense when there was no need for it, but it obviates the objection we have just pointed out.—*Windsor Express.*

There are at this time more shops shut up in Oxford-street, St. Giles', Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Leadenhall-street, Gracechurch-street, Frenchchurch-street, Fish-street Hill, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand; there are ten times more shops shut in those streets of London, than any man living ever saw before at any one time; and I declare it to be a fact, that the tradesmen in London, wholesale as well as retail, now carry on their business at a loss over and above the interest of their capital. The shipping of the Port of London is still in a worse state than the wholesale and retail trade."—*Cobbett.*

Repugnance to Pauperism.—On Tuesday last, John Elm, of Huddersfield, aged 16, died of want, rather than submit to accept of parochial relief.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Extensive remains of a Roman villa, and other highly interesting Roman antiquities, have been recently discovered at Litlington, in Cambridgeshire.

The ancient church of St. Dunstan, in Fleet street, is to be taken down immediately. It is the oldest religious edifice in the metropolis, having been erected in 1237.—In a niche in the front of this venerable edifice, stand two figures of men made of metal, who beat the hours with brazen clubs on a huge bell suspended between them. Opposite on the edge of the pathway, a group of gazers are never wanted; and here the cockneys often repay themselves by picking pockets, for their trouble in pointing out the wonders of the "metal men" to the gulpins.

New Forest.—The author of "Rejected Addresses," and of "Brambletye House," has just published his novel called "The New Forest." The plot of this striking story is a very remarkable one, and is said to have been founded on a mysterious circumstance which lately took place in a family of large possessions in the West of England, and which occasioned disputed claims to the property. To this main part of the subject, which is of a tragical nature, the celebrated novelist has added underplots and characters of the broadest humour; and, with unusual effect, has satirized the follies of the present day.

The London New Monthly.—The concentration of literary talent in the pages of the New Monthly Magazine is at present without parallel in any publication of the kind. The London Magazine is incorporated in the New Monthly, which, to its own distinguished list of contributors, now adds those whose productions have been so much admired in the former periodical.

Monies raised by Religious Societies.—It appears, by the Christian Register, just published, that the sums received by the several societies for the promotion of Christianity and Education, which have lately held their meetings in the Metropolis, amount to no less than £615,888. 17s. 9d., within the past year, and of this sum £434,211. 3s. 0½d., has been expended.

A Sea Devil.—A sea devil, or fishing frog, so called from its resemblance to the tadpole or frog, was picked up on the Essex side of the River, near Gravesend, on Monday, June 15. This extraordinary lump of deformity, whose head is much larger than his whole body, exceeded 5 feet in length. The eyes are placed on the top of the head, and surrounded with prickles.

Cape of Good Hope Papers to the 30th of April have been received. The South African of the 25th gives a detailed report of the commercial anniversary dinner, given at Cape Town on the 22d. It was attended by the Governor, and principal officers and merchants of the Colony, many of whom took occasion to make speeches indicative of an impression that the prosperity of the Cape was steadily and rapidly advancing. One of the principal merchants stated that the exports during the last two or three years had increased to an extent which had not previously been thought possible within so short a time. This was attributed to the effects of freedom, and a more liberal system of commerce. Particular stress is laid on a toast proposed by the Colonial Secretary—"The Liberty of the Press,"—and the colonists are congratulated on the approach of the consummation which such a toast seems to announce to them. Sir John Wylde, Chief Justice of the Colony, expressed a hope, on the occasion, that the time was not far distant when trial by jury in civil cases would be added to the existing jury system of the Colony. Captain Stirling was at Cape town, on his way to the Swan River settlement.

THE SULTAN.—On the 9th of June, the Sultan unexpectedly paid a visit to the Baroness de Hubsch, mother of the Danish ambassador, and her two daughters, at their country seat at Bujukdere. The Sultan arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon on horseback, with a very splendid retinue. Several pachas, who formed part of it, waited three hours in the anti-chamber, till the Sultan, who was introduced alone, ended his visit. He amused himself in making the young ladies play upon the piano forte, and in talking to them about their drawings, which he examined with much attention and pleasure. In acknowledgment of their complaisance, he presented each of them, at parting, with some handfuls of ducats, which they did not dare to refuse, because this coin bears his cipher.

The important Turkish fortress of Silistria, lately taken by the Russians, is situated on the Danube, about 50 miles to the northward of Choumla. It is a city of much celebrity, and has a population of about 60,000. It successfully resisted a Russian siege in 1773, and was invested by the Russians the last year, but they were compelled to raise the siege on the approach of winter.

In the market place at Cadiz are sold grasshoppers, confined in little traps to enliven the chambers of the Cadiz ladies with their evening chirp. At Seville, a pet lamb is quite as common an inmate of the house as the dog, and it is by no means rare to see a full sized merino, grown up in family favor, following its master about the streets to his daily avocation.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

Arrivals at this Port from the 25th June, 1828, to the 24th June, 1829.

Africa	34	Azores,	20
East Indies	43	Portugal,	61
West Indies	153	Germany	151
British America	99	Russia,	101
United States	713	Prussia,	41
Newfoundland,	30	Holland,	98
South America,	267	Sweden & Denmark,	20
Mediterranean,	94	Isleman,	202
Levant,	47	Ireland,	3272
France,	128	Scotland,	834
Spain,	71	Coastways,	4164
Total,	11,383 Vessels—	1,387,957 Tons.	
In 1828,	10,703 "	1,311,111 "	
Increase,	680	76,846	

Duties from the 25th June, 1828, to 24th June, 1829.

On Tonnage, 11,383 Vessels, 1,387,957 Tons,	£77,178	9	8
Merchandize,	81,198	5	1
	£158,370	15	9
Total duties ending 1828,	£151,722	14	1
Increase,	£6654	1	8

"*The last of the Catholic Question,*" an ably written article in the 97th number of the Edinburgh Review, furnishes us (says the New York Evening Post) with the following eloquent extract. The article is from the pen of the editor of the Edinburgh Quarterly, Mr. Lockhart, and the passage we select comprises a few of the concluding paragraphs.

"This Act has, in one hour, expunged the national debt of hatred which had been so long accumulating against us, and which was worse than one of three per cents. Seven millions of injured countrymen were a more formidable antagonist even than the 3. with the eight succeeding cyphers, which is so awfully arrayed against us. Amenders of our law have done well indeed to tear out of the statute book the waste paper which embarrassed the Custom-house and the Old Bailey. But there was no encumbrance so great, no subtleties so disgraceful, no consequences so appalling, as hoarding up the follies and the passions of former times. Even Lord Eldon will live to see that his king O'Connell has lost the crown of Ireland, and it is again on the head of George IV.—We have taken off our standing premium on faction, and given loyalty its due and honorable encouragements. A Roman Catholic will no longer get more by his faults than by his virtues, or be bound to a litigious obedience in his own defence. We no more insist upon his qualifying by political indiscretion, before he can become a member of our Magdalen Asylum. The threatening and wasting fire that broke out from the clouds of the Catholic Association, will make the warmth and ornament of our household hearth; and Catholic orators will as freely shed their blood in metaphor at Westminster, as their brethren have already done, after their own more popish and jesuitical fashion at Waterloo and Trafalgar. This might be called a Bill to remove the exclusion of English capital from Ireland, which will now flow in to cheaper labor, and lay the first security for the improvement of the people, through their employment, by means more advantageous than any poor laws.—Protestant families, of the middling class, will not be driven to emigration by a pressure, and by an atmosphere which they dare not stand. It is a safety-lamp for their neighbourhood. The position between landlord and peasant must assume quite another character; and residence among their tenantry is more likely to be promoted by the reciprocal feelings of this new alliance, than by any acts against absentees. It will be henceforth a matter of indifference what is the creed of any juryman. One law for the rich, and another for the poor will soon be a thing as incredible among ourselves. We need no more alternate between the rival dangers of Ireland's strength or Ireland's misery. The withered arm of the empire is restored to health and vigor. Her prosperity is now all ours. We shall feel it in the Budget, when Irish taxation pours in its supplies. We shall feel it in the release of those numerous regiments that have stood sentinel over our prisoner. We shall feel it in the respectful caution of those Continental Courts which have lately trespassed on our divisions, and defied our weakness. To foreign Protestants it is a cup of peace—to foreign despots, one of wormwood.

"The domestic moral of this great event should be a warning to leaders in party politics not to trifle with great subjects, and, by putting off the day of reckoning for a time, accommodate their own convenience or their private jealousies at a nation's risk. It should teach a rising generation to emancipate itself betimes from those traditional prejudices, which stand in the way of great living interests, and the necessities of their age. Above all, as long as the sun and moon endure, it should, amidst evil days and evil tongues, encourage the Abdiels of politics to press on, in straightforwardness of heart and purpose, to the substantiating of those principles of civil and religious freedom, whose ultimate success repays all sacrifices, and is our exceeding great reward.

"In point of fact, we have always felt that this might be much more properly called 'the Irish' than the 'Roman Catholic' question. The disqualification was national in its spirit, though Religious in its form. The temper with which it has been received in Ireland, is the sure pledge that it will successfully execute its great object—the public peace. The very promise of justice has already bound up the wounds of this long bleeding country, and is uniting her citizens within herself. The rest will soon follow. Ere long, there will be no Irish Channel—or at least one no wider than the Tweed.—This is the real year from which the Irish Union ought to run. It has existed hitherto only on paper. The national feeling, which dwelt under the 'Union in partition,' was as distinct as though the Act had been literally repealed; and could not but remain so, till the happy day of conciliation and equality should arrive. The padlock on the rolls of Parliament was nothing, without a padlock on the mind. The pleasures of ascendancy and affection could never have been combined; since nations can escape as little as individuals from the gracious condition, by which the human heart is brought into obedience, and its service made perfect freedom. Like Theseus, we had a fancy for an Amazon as a bride; and both parties, it may be hoped, will learn from him, that Heaven can secure the happiness of such a marriage upon no other terms, than that of our agreeing to recollect acts of kindness only, and forgetting whatever blows have passed before we went to church.

I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries:
But I will wed thee in another key,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelry."

EXTINCTION OF EGYPT.—Sir R. Donkin has lately published a Dissertation on the course of the Niger, in which he indulges in some speculation on the probability of the physical extinction of Egypt. This is his language:

If we turn to the valley of the Nile of Egypt we shall see at this moment the very process going on by which the lower part of the Niger, or Nile of Bornou, has been choked up and obliterated by the invasion of the Great Sahara, under the names of the Deserts of Bilman and Libya. Thus has been rubbed out from the face of the earth, a river which had once its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, and its inundations, like the classic Nile; but which so existed in days of which we have scarcely a record. * * * In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley! its pyramids, its temples, and its cities: the Delta shall become a plashy quicksand—a second Syrtis; and the Nile shall cease to exist from the lower cataract, downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction already treading on the Egyptian valley, and who is advancing from from the Libyan Desert, backed by other deserts whose names and numbers we do not even know, but which we have endeavoured to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara,—advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and all her glories, with the silence, but with the certainty too, of all-devouring time. There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers, and to nations; the more so, when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but *eternal.*

ENGLISH TRADE WITH TURKEY.—"Our trade with Turkey has been long declining; In the reign of Queen Anne we had five-and-twenty merchants in Constantinople; we have now about half that number. Our shipping gets no employment in the Archipelago; for one English vessel that gets a freight to Candia, or from it, the Consul told me there were twenty Austrian. Our cloths are no longer in request in the Turkish markets; the German cloths, though coarse, are cheap and suit the people better. The Dutch supply the market with arms (we once did so exclusively.) And even in printed calicoes and muslins, we now divide the trade with the Swiss; the colours of their goods are brighter and more esteemed than ours. The impoverishment of the Turks is another cause of the decline of our trade here; they can no longer afford to clothe their harems and themselves as they were wont. The constant fluctuation in their monies is also a great evil to trade; attended with much inconvenience to the merchants and distress to the people. Thirty years ago there were eight *piastres* to the pound sterling; now there are ten piastres to a Spanish dollar in Constantinople, and fifteen in Egypt."—*Madden's Turkey.*

PROTOCOL

Of the Conference held in London, at the Office of Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of March, 1829.

Present, the Plenipotentiaries of Great-Britain, France, and Russia.

Immediately after their arrival, the plenipotentiaries of France and England will open with the government of the Ottoman Porte, and in the name of the three allied courts, a negotiation founded on the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, respecting the pacification and future organization of Greece. It is well understood that each of the three courts reserves for itself the right of weighing the value of the objections which the Porte may make to the propositions addressed to it in fulfilment of the present protocol; and that, should those objections induce the courts to present other propositions, they would yet endeavour to come to a determination on the question of fixing, as promptly as possible, the limits of the continent and the Isles of Greece.

It will be proposed to the Porte that the frontiers of Continental Greece should extend from the mouth of the gulph of Volo, along the reverse of Ofolby mountains, up to the western point of Agrapha, where these mountains form their junction with the chain of Pindus. From that point the frontier will edge the valley of Aspro Potamus as far as Leontejos, which remains part of the Turkish territory. It will then pass through the chain of the Macrinuros mountains and the river which bears that name, and which, coming from the plain of Arta, throws itself into the sea through the Ambracian Gulph.

All the countries south of this line will form part of the new state of Greece. The islands in the neighbourhood of the Morea, that of Rubona or Negroponi, and the isles known under the name of Cyclades, will also belong to that state.

Tribute.—It will be proposed to the Porte, in the name of the three courts, that Greece do pay her annual tribute of 1,500,000 Turkish piastres. The rate of the Turkish piastre shall be settled at once, that it may never be taken for the high Spanish piastre.

In consequence of the present poverty of Greece, it will be agreed that, from the moment when the payment of the tribute shall commence, the first year there shall not be paid more than one-third, or less than one-fifth of this sum of 1,500,000 Turkish piastres, and that this proposition shall be raised from year to year until the fourth, when the maximum of 1,500,000 shall be paid. At the expiration of these four years, Greece shall pay the whole tribute annually, without any diminution or augmentation.

Indemnity.—It will be proposed to the Porte that the indemnity mentioned in the second article of the treaty of July 6th be determined and settled in the following manner:—

1st. The Mussulmen (private individuals) proprietors of estates on the new-constituted Greek territory—

2dly. The Mussulmen (private individuals) who, in the capacity of tenants or hereditary administrators, have an interest in the Vacuf-Sady of mosques on lands formerly Turkish, deduction being made of the amount of the impost levied on that Vacuf—

Both these classes of Mussulmen, whose claims shall have been recognised as valid, shall be bound to proceed themselves to the sale of their property, within the space of a year, with a proper reserve for the amount of the debts secured upon those estates. If within that time sales cannot be effected, commissaries shall be appointed to estimate the value of the unsold lands; and when once that value shall have been ascertained and fixed, the Greek government shall give to the proprietors or heirs, whose claims and rights shall have been established, bills upon the state, payable at periods agreed upon.

The verifications of the titles and debts, and the appraisement of the estates to be sold, shall be made by a commission composed in equal numbers of Mussulmen and Greeks. It will be authorised to do justice to every claim, and to pronounce upon every claim submitted for its consideration, and on the losses experienced by the claimants during the revolution.

In order to prevent all difficulties and differences which might arise between the commissioners of the two nations, with respect to the above mentioned operations, to abridge and facilitate liquidation, and to arrive at a prompt and universally convenient settlement, a court of appeal shall be formed, and a tribunal of revision, composed of commissioners from the three allied courts, who shall decide in the cases in which the Greek and Mussulmen commissioners shall not be able to agree.

Suzerainete.—Greece, under the suzerainete of the Ottoman Porte, shall possess that internal administration best suited to her wants, and best calculated to secure to her liberty of conscience, of worship, and trade, and the enjoyment of property and peace. For this purpose the administration of Greece shall assume, as nearly as possible, a monarchical form, and shall be entrusted to a Christian chief or prince, whose authority shall be hereditary in the order of primogeniture.

In no case shall the choice of this chief fall on the family of any of the three courts, parties to the treaty of 6th July. It shall be agreed in common between them and the Ottoman Porte.

To secure to the Porte the stability of the tribute allowed her by the present treaty, every chief shall receive the investiture of his dignity from her, and at his accession shall pay her the additional tribute of a year. Should the reigning branch be extinguished, the Porte shall take the same part in the nomination of a new chief as she did in that of the first.

Amnesty and Right of Departure.—The Ottoman Porte will proclaim full and entire amnesty, in order that in future no Greek may be called to account, in the whole extent of her empire, for having taken part in the Greek insurrection. On its side, the Greek government shall grant the same security, within the limits of its territory, to every Greek or Mussulman of the contrary side.

The Porte will allow a whole year to any of her subjects, who may wish to leave her empire to settle in Greece, for the purpose of selling their property. They shall be permitted to depart freely. Greece will ensure the same facilities and the same period for the sale of their property to the Greeks, who will prefer turning under Mussulman domination.

The commercial relations between Turkey and Greece shall be settled as soon as the articles specified in the present protocol shall have been reciprocally adopted.

The ambassadors of France and England shall claim from the Ottoman Porte the continuance of the truce, which the Reis Effendi stated existed *de facto* on the part of the Turks towards the Greeks, in his address to the representatives of the allied powers in the Archipelago, dated the 10th September, 1828.

At the same time the three allied courts, having decided upon the step which they take in opening fresh negociations at Constantinople, with the sole view of settling the fate of the Greeks, shall claim from the provisional government of Greece the cessation of hostilities on every point, and the return of the Greek troops within the line of the limits described in the foregoing proposition, without, however, any detriment to the future boundaries of Greece.

As soon as the preceding disposition shall have been agreed to by the Porte, their execution shall be placed, conformably with the sixth article of the treaty of the 6th July, under the guarantee of the three powers by whom the treaty was signed, and the rest will become the object of ampler stipulations between the three allied courts, as declared in the precited article.

Let it be understood that from the present instant the guarantee of the Greek state now about to be formed is ensured by the three powers against all hostile enterprise on the part of Turkey against the Greeks.

The ambassadors of France and England shall reject all dispositions which might militate against this fixed basis.

Although Russia, while adhering to these dispositions, be not represented at Constantinople by any individual invested with special powers, it is understood that the negociation will be carried on in her name as in the name of France and England; that all the articles shall be debated and agreed in common by the three courts; and that under no pretence whatever shall any thing be acceded to which might tend to exclude Russia from the negociation or its results.

The ambassadors of France and England shall employ every means in their power to attain, in the shortest period possible, the accession of the Porte to the propositions which they are authorised to make to her. They will require from the Ottoman government a prompt and decisive answer.

The official documents to which the present negociations may give rise, shall be drawn up in common by the two ambassadors in the name of the three powers, a triple copy shall be signed, and one shall be forwarded to each of the contracting parties.

The basis of the present protocol shall serve as instructions for the two ambassadors in their negociations which they are to open with the Porte.

The plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of Russia has formally declared, on the part of his sovereign, that he has been authorised to negociate with the Turkish government on all points making part of the present protocol, and the plenipotentiaries of England and France have announced, that in order to attain the end in view, the representatives of their courts at the Ottoman Porte consider themselves authorised to negociate, without any other formalities, in the names of their respective sovereigns, and will, for that purpose, immediately repair to Constantinople, to act in a collective name and in concert. Signed,

ABERDEEN,
POLIGNAC,
LEIVEN.

SCOTLAND.

Francis Jeffrey, Esq.—Yesterday, at two o'clock, the Faculty of Advocates met, pursuant to appointment, in the Court-room of the Second Division, for the purpose of electing one of their number to fill the high and important office of Dean, vacant by the elevation of Lord Moncreiff to the Bench. The meeting was unusually full, the Court-room, both within and without the bar, being completely crowded. The Vice-Dean, Mr. Thos. Thompson, having taken the Chair, the minutes of the previous meeting, embodying Lord Moncreiff's letter of resignation, and the reply of the Dean's Council thereto, were read by the clerk; after which the Solicitor-General, in a speech distinguished alike for high feeling and just discrimination, proposed Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate, as in all respects the most proper person to fill the vacant office. Mr. Cockburn, evidently under the influence of strong feeling, rose to second the Solicitor General's motion. When Mr. Cockburn had concluded, the motion of the Solicitor-General was carried by acclamation; and Mr. Jeffrey took the chair amidst the hearty and honest cheers of his professional brethren. At this gratifying moment, when the unanimous voice of those who had known him so long and so well, placed him at their head, and greeted with the most cordial acclamations his occupation of that chair which he is so signally qualified to adorn, Mr. Jeffrey seemed to be struggling with almost overpowering emotion, and a few seconds elapsed before he was able to address the Faculty in the capacity of their newly appointed Dean. This, however, he at length did, in a subdued tone, but with a felicity, gracefulness, and propriety, altogether inimitable. With the Dean's address the business of the meeting terminated, but numbers crowded around him to offer their felicitations on this truly interesting occasion.—*Edinburgh paper.*

It is a curious fact, that there is a seam of coal at the coal works situated between New Sauchie and the river Devon which is, at present, burning underground, and is said to have done so for many years past; and though repeated efforts have been made to extinguish the fire, they have been hitherto unavailing. Early on Monday week two men and two women had gone so far down this burning pit, for the purpose of building a dyke to serve as a barrier between the coal not ignited and the burning mass, and had not been long engaged at their work when the roof fell behind them and shut them in, close to the flame. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more horrific situation. They had entered in a sloping direction, the earth had fallen behind them, and there they were entombed alive, amid the burning embers and smoking turf. Escape was out of the question. The unfortunate sufferers were literally burned to a cinder. Their situation, however, dreadful as it was, soon became known to their neighbours; in a short time after the roof fell in means were taken to extricate them. First one woman was discovered, whose hand was burned off, and her body shrivelled to a skeleton, and another about ten yards further in, and, at last, the two men were also discovered still further in, and nearer the burning mass, the blackened corpses lying, as it were, in each other's arms. It was some time before any one could approach the place where the bodies lay, on account of the flame, and when they did reach them, they were almost totally consumed.—*Stirling Journal.*

Sir Walter Scott, in company with the Chief Baron and some other gentlemen, paid a visit to Falkland on Monday week. The appearance of the distinguished Baronet in that ancient seat of Royalty, gave rise to as many conjectures amongst the town's folk, as a visit from the Gudeman of Ballengiech would have done among their ancestors. It was surmised by some that a new novel was on the *tapis*, in