

England, &c.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The only article of the slightest interest in the Paris papers of Wednesday, is a letter from Pers of the 28th September, stating that the indemnities exacted from the Sultan by Russia have only increased his difficulties, as he is wholly unable to discharge them without the aid of the European powers; and a representation to this effect has been made by the Reis Effendi to the English and French ambassadors. Great reliance is placed upon Hall Pacha's mission to St. Petersburg, the high character given by general Muffling of the Emperor Nicholas having induced a general belief that a modification of the terms will certainly be obtained. Among other presents which the Sultan sends to St. Petersburg by his ambassador, are a cloak of ermine, with a fringe of diamonds, for the emperor; and ten Turkish shawls, adorned with pearls and brilliants, for the empress.

The Pacha of Egypt is evidently concentrating his strength, preparatory to a declaration of independence, for which the difficulties of the Porte, weakened as it is by its contest with Russia, afford a favourable opportunity. Preparatory to an increase of his army, he has secured the services of five French chiefs of squadron, who are to receive each 25,000 francs per annum; and sixteen cavalry captains, who are to have each 10,000 francs. The members of the council have been assembled for some weeks at Alexandria, discussing the project of a general change in the commercial administration of the kingdom.

Three more Catholic gentlemen have just been placed on the commission of the peace for Yorkshire. It is stated that the offices of high sheriff for Cheshire and Flintshire, in the ensuing year, will be filled by Catholics, viz.—Sir Thomas Stanley for the former county, and Sir Charles Molyneux for the latter.

The triumphal arch to the king's new palace in St. James's park will be embellished by figures eight feet high, of the most illustrious warriors of Great Britain.

Two extensive seizures of silk, made at Southampton last week, amounting, it is supposed, to several thousand pounds. The first on Monday, when three out of ten cases, brought over by the George the Fourth, and supposed to be wine, were found full of the finest French silks; the second on Thursday, when a similar cargo was found secreted in some cases of eggs, brought over to a small French vessel.

The Warrior, a fine vessel of 800 tons, bound to the new settlement on Swan River, Australia, sailed for her destination on Friday, from Portsmouth. The warrior carries out upwards of 250 passengers to the new colony, several of whom are gentlemen possessing independent fortunes, who have embarked considerable capital in the speculation; and two of the principal emigrants, named Byrne and Molloy, paid 1000*l.* for the best accommodation the vessel could afford their families and suites. Fifty dogs of the choicest breeds, several pens of sheep, a considerable number of swine, two milch cows, and three valuable horses are taken out. Six pianos were also shipped on board, which belong to an equal number of the fair emigrants.

Mr. Dawe, the artist, who died last week, is said to have realised 100,000*l.* by painting the principal sovereigns of Europe.

INDIAN DISABILITIES.—A numerous meeting of native residents took place at Calcutta, on the 20th of April last, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that they might be relieved from various disabilities and grievances under which they labour.

YORK CATHEDRAL.—The roof is now nearly covered in, and a great portion of it leaved. Several of the pinnacles have been raised above the battlements, and the external indications of the recent lamentable devastation are rapidly disappearing. In the course of last week a considerable number of the centre-knots of the groined roof were removed into the Minister, preparatory to their being fixed. The dean and chapter of Durham have contributed 500*l.* towards the restoration of the building.

The Duke of Wellington has paid into the Treasury the sum of 1,025,000*l.*, received by him as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

SUMMARY.

STEAM ENGINES.—It is said there is a steam engine in Cornwall of 600 horse power! There are at least 15,000 steam engines at work in this country; if each is averaged at 25 horse power, then they are equal to 375,000 horses; each horse requires two acres to keep it one year, which in all makes 750,000 acres of land gained by Great Britain. Mr. Watt says 5*l.* are equal in power to one horse; therefore the 15,000 engines are equal to nearly two millions of men.

AN ODD FUNERAL.—The remains of James Hirst, the eccentric Yorkshire intendant, placed in the coffin which he had for years exhibited to the public, and had used as a cupboard, were interred at Rawcliffe, on Saturday the 17th ultimo. It was his express wish to be carried to the grave by eight old maids, each of whom was to be paid 10*l.* for her trouble; and if this could not be effected, eight widows were to be engaged at 2*l.* 6*s.* each, to perform the same service. The former wish could not be complied with, either from a want of a sufficient number, or from a desire of not publicly acknowledging a designation of such a contemptuous and appalling import. The funeral proceeded from the house to the chapel about four o'clock. The corpse was borne by eight widows, and a solemn tune was performed the while with a bagpipe and fiddle, the former being played by a Scotch shepherd, and the latter by a person of Raycliffe. At least three thousand persons witnessed the ceremony.—*Dorchester paper.*

THE FERGUSON PROPERTY.—Some letters in the hand-writing of the late Mr. Ferguson, of Fonthill, have come to light, upon which, it is said, measures will be taken to reverse the decision of the Exchequer Court against the existence of a will, and in favour of the heir at law.—*Evening paper.*

THE PROPHECIES.—The ablest commentators on the prophecies of Daniel and St. John, were Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Zouch, Father Holmes, &c. Though they differ occasionally in the prophetic symbols, yet all agree in one conclusion, viz.—that the Eastern or Mahometan apostasy should last for 1260 years, and then its downfall commence. When Daniel wrote, the Jews reckoned only 360 days in the year, and the alteration in the calendar, making the year 365 days, did not take place till five or six hundred years afterwards; consequently Daniel must have meant 360 days each. If this reasoning be correct, last year (1828) was the prophecy complete; for the Turkish date for that year is 1243. Now the Turks reckon their year as we do, 365; if, then, we reduce 3243 years of 365 days each into years of 360 days, we shall find that the Mahometan religion has lasted just 1260 years, with ninety-five days over.—*Intercessor Courier.*

THE JEWS.—The Jewish nation, dispersed in almost every part of the globe, without forming any where an independent people, amounted in number, in 1825, to about 3,165,800 individuals, not comprising 15,000 Samaritans and 500 Talmudists, which would make a total of 3,181,300 persons. The total number of Jews in Europe is stated at 1,916,173, making the 11th part of the whole population of Europe, estimated at 212 millions in the year 1825.

A BAPTIST VILLAGE.—There is in the very centre of this Christian country, viz.—at Drottwick in Worcestershire, a parish (St. Nicholas) containing a population of nearly 500 souls, without any place for the celebration of religious worship, or any minister to perform the rites and dispense the consolations of religion. The living is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and valued in the king's books at 2*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum; but from the smallness of the revenue has had no incumbent for the last 150 years. The consequence is, that the church is in ruins, and the people wandering in the most deplorable ignorance. Many of the inhabitants, from never having received a Christian name in baptism, derive their cognomen from an accidental form of person, as Dampy Wallis; or are named after some of the nobility or royal family, as Lady Harvey, Duke of York; and by these distinctions alone they are known.—*London Atlas.*

ROWLAND STEPHENSON.—In July last, the notorious Rowland Stephenson was in treaty for a fine chateau situated near to Bristol, Pennsylvania. The celebrated Joseph Bonaparte, who is universally respected, had pitched his tent on the opposite bank of the Delaware, and that the ex-king of Spain and the ex-London banker, were destined to become near neighbours—we do not by any means say friends.—*Dunstable Courier.*

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.—It is a matter of curious speculation what composes the central parts of our globe. From the temperature which is found at a depth to which calorific from the sun's rays cannot penetrate, it has been imagined, that fire is at the centre. The average density of the earth, as estimated by experiment and calculation, seems opposed to this hypothesis. Others, with more probability, have believed that the centre is composed of a mass of liquid burning matter; and others, that its central parts consist of solid granite. One thing is clear, that the crust or shell is composed of this substance, in which no vestige of an animal form has yet been discovered.—*Dr. Crombie's Natural Theology.*

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—To sum up the view of English, Scottish, and Irish character, I may observe, that sincerity and independence distinguish the English; intelligence and sagacity the Scottish; and a gay and gallant spirit the Irish. The best qualities, however are apt to associate with bad ones. The independence of the English sometimes degenerates into coarseness and brutality; the sagacity of the Scotch into cunning and time-serving; and the gaiety of the Irish into fecklessness and faithlessness. Could we combine the independence of the English, with the sagacity of the Scottish, and with the gallantry of the Irish, we should form almost a God.—*Could we, on the contrary, unite the brutality of the first, with the cunning of the second, and with the faithlessness of the third, we should form a demon.*—*Blackwood's Magazine for November.*

SCALE OF PUBLIC CREDIT.—From an article under this title, in a late number of the *Gazette of France*, it appears that monarchical and constitutional governments occupy the first ranks in the scale of public credit; some pure monarchies the next; while many republican states of South America are lowest in the scale, and have continued to fall from 1815 to the present times. Their higher rate of interest is no protection; for, when compared with the states of Denmark or Naples, which pay but 5 per cent, whilst the republics profess to pay 6 per cent, it appears, that whilst the credit of those despotic powers have risen from 68 to 70, that of Chili has fallen from 80 to 16.

BOBAPARTE'S OPINION OF FRIENDSHIP.—One of Bobaparte's greatest misfortunes was a dislike to the existence of friendship. How often have I heard him say "Friendship is but an empty word—I love nobody; no, not even my brothers—Joseph perhaps a little; and yet if I love him, it is merely from habit—because he is the eldest. Then, Durpo;—yes, I like him too;—but why? His disposition suits mine; he is cold, harsh, and unbending—he never weeps. As to the friendship of others is a matter of indifference—I know that I have no real friends—as long as I am what I am, I shall have no scarcity of seeming ones. Mark my words, Bourgeois—leave women to weep and whine—it is their business. I hate sensibility;—man should be firm;—his heart should be firm;—he that is otherwise must meddle neither with war nor government."—*De Bourgeois's Memoirs.*

NOVEL READING.—It is undoubtedly owing to the fact, that during 1828 alone, thirteen women having lost their reason from novel-reading, and been shut up in the madhouse of Charenton, that the government of Schaffhausen has published an exhortation against the perusal of romances.—*Quotidienne.*

SOCIETY IN SYDNEY.—As in France, the first class call themselves "gens comme il faut" and in England, "people of fashion," or "the world"—so here, the leaders of society are distinguished by a peculiar term. They are called "respectable." Not to speak of France, it is difficult to say what in England constitutes "fashion." Not high birth, certainly—for some of the despots of English society are sprung from the dunghill. Our epithet to express plainness is, I think, better chosen—for though strictly speaking, it means worthy of respect, it is claimed, here, only by those to whom respect is paid. In England, the *Quarterly Review* tells us, "respectability" sometimes means keeping a gig—here it always means doing with the governor.—*Letter from Sydney.*

WHISKEY DRINKING IN EDINBURGH.—Notwithstanding the badness of the times and scarcity of money, we are sorry to observe that victims to the crime of drunkenness are rapidly increasing in number. No fewer than one hundred and forty creatures (ten males and one hundred and thirty females) were brought to the different police watch-houses in the course of last week; the greatest number for many years.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

RETURNS HAVE BEEN MADE BY SEVERAL OF THE GENTLEMEN IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER, WHO SUSTAINED LOSSES BY THE LATE UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS, WHICH SUFFICIENTLY EVIDENCE THE EXTENT OF THAT GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY. It appears from those, that the Earl of Shaftesbury has sustained a loss of 230,000; the Duke of Gordon 116,194; Mr. Grant, of Ballinloch, 8,500. Other landlords have suffered in proportion to the extent of their property. Most of the tenants in those counties have been all but ruined.

GREY'S SPORT.—The following instance of felicitous sagacity and affection occurred lately in this town. A person residing in one of the western suburbs, from a desire to practise the art of ingeniously tormenting, gave a cat a piece of beef, in which was concealed a quantity of mustard, a vegetable substance, proverbially obnoxious to the species of animals. The stranger succeeded; but, no sooner had the meat been swallowed, than the cat exhibited symptoms of extreme anguish, and continued to do so for some time. It then disappeared; but, shortly after, it returned with a kitten, to which it had given birth, and which it laid down at its tormentor's feet, and then expired;—thus appearing to be the cause of its death, and committing to him the charge of its offspring.—*Dunelm Advertiser.*

ARRANGEMENTS ARE MAKING TO SUBSTITUTE A LOCAL POLICE, IN LIEU OF THE MILITARY GUARDS, THROUGHOUT IRELAND. It is expected that the latter will be withdrawn on the 1st of November.—*Atlas.*

IT APPEARS THAT NO FEWER THAN FIVE CANDIDATES ARE LIKELY TO START FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARE; Mr. Lucius O'Brien and Mr. O'Connell, the present representatives, Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Major Macnamara, and Mr. O'Garra Mahon.

MR. JOHN GRAYING, OF LONDON, lately deceased, bequeathed forty-five thousand pounds for the establishment of a school "for the education, clothing, boarding, and apprenticing of male children in the city, and a prescribed adjacent district, without regard to religious distinctions."

A CAN-FRANCER.—The first day we had the honour of dining at the palace of the Archbishop of Taranto, at Naples, he said to me, you must pardon my passion for cats, but I never exclude them from my dining-room, and you will find they make excellent company. Between the first and second course the door opened, and several enormously large and beautiful Angora cats were introduced by the names of Pantalone, Desdemona, Otello, &c. They took their places on chairs near the table, and were as silent, as quiet, as motionless, and as well behaved, as the most dog on table in London could require. On the bishop requesting one of the chaplains to help the Signora Desdemona, the butler stepped up to his lordship, and observed, "My Lord, la Signora Desdemona will prefer waiting for the roast."—*Lady Morgan's Book of the Household.*

VIEW ON THE BOSPHORUS.—As you ascend the Bosphorus from Constantinople, Bujukdere presents itself on the left, or European side, at the broadest part of the channel, and at the distance of about four miles from the "blue Sapphires," which classical rocks are concealed under the Thracian shore, whilst the widening expanse of the Buxine sea, beyond them meets the eye from particular points, and looks nearly always dark, cloudy and cold. The Turkish name of Bujukdere, or "The Great Valley," is applicable, for it is by far the widest and most open on the channel, although its greatest width, which is at its entrance, on the banks of the Bosphorus, does not exceed half a mile. The valley runs into the hills of Tuzace, slightly ascending and contracting as it rises, for the distance of about two miles, where, at its narrowest and most elevated point, it is traversed by the aqueduct of Backchey-Keui, which is formed of two rows of pointed, or Saracenic arches, and kept purely white. The aqueduct, indeed, terminates the valley; for, beyond it you descend to an irregular hemb, which finishes at a short distance, and just beyond the village of Backchey-Keui, on the *lisiere* of the dark, thick forest of Belgrade.—*Appendix to Mac Farlane's Constantinople in 1828.*

There is a physician in Chifton who wears a wedding ring of his mother's, on which is engraved—"Married when 18—died aged 47—was the mother of 36 children."

There are now living in the parish of Wilton, near Taunton, two sisters, named Mary Landon and Hannah Brooks, the one a spinster, and the other a widow, whose united ages amount to 185 years. Both sisters have occupied one and the same house upwards of ninety years.—*Bath Herald.*

The following is given as the number of English residents at the principal places frequented by our countrymen in France, Paris 14,500; Versailles 2,080; Tours 2,800; Boulogne 6,800; Calais 4,550; St. Omer 700; Dunkirk 500; Bourdeaux 1,000. These together with the numbers scattered about at other places of less note, amount to about 38,000. Among these are 351 persons of title; 4,500 naval and military officers; 6,080 mechanics; and above 10,000 servants.

Bull's Messenger contains the annexed remarks on the difference of disposition and policy evinced by the present and that of all the Russian and his predecessor on the throne.

The Emperor Nicholas, he it known, is a very different man from the late Emperor Alexander. The Emperor Alexander was of a mild nature, fond of ease and tranquillity, excitable in wrath. He had imbibed a good deal of the philosophy of the French school from his tutor, the famous La Harpe; but it had not corrupted a generous heart, or poisoned the sources of moral and religious truth. If it made him a little of a cosmopolite, it did not make him a cosmopolite in the sense of the Holy Alliance, was foreshewn in the heat of motives, and had, with Alexander, the merit of being directed by a virtuous and conscientious principle. Other Powers cling to it, and will be loath to construct it, or change, when these are once fixed. Now we are indeed interested in the support of this Empire, in the condition in which it has existed for many years. But we must be on the watch for its falling in—not indeed to act or not to act as we please, but as we see the advantage of the world at large.

With respect to Turkey, we mean European Turkey, her fate is sealed, and she must yield to her destined destiny. We cannot, as we have often observed, prevent the gradual progress of such an event; we cannot, if it were in our hands, prolong the existence of the Turkish Empire, when the period is arrived—no, it is, we were, marked out by the nature of things, though accelerated by his own blind and infatuated policy. It cannot give us a king or people, or an ally, or enemy, when these are once fixed. Now we are indeed interested in the support of this Empire, in the condition in which it has existed for many years. But we must be on the watch for its falling in—not indeed to act or not to act as we please, but as we see the advantage of the world at large.

In the London Morning Herald, the following description of Wellington's exterior is given by a writer who was at the Louvre on the 21st of August, and seemed to take a good natured interest in all that passed, mingling with the crowd, and observing with every promise in the world for a half an hour. The appearance of the man is a simple and unassuming description of his dress, may prove interesting to some of our readers. The Duke of Wellington is a great man, few will deny it, and it will generally be his manner, and orientation in his nature. Such is an eminent degree in the Duke of Wellington, and I will endeavour to give a full length portrait of him. In height he certainly does not appear to exceed five feet six inches, and his person is in a very small centre; yet, notwithstanding the smallness of his outer man, he has that about him which very plainly shows, that he has long been accustomed to command and to obey; his hand in which part of a man's dress is often most remarkable for nothing but its neatness, he wears a white neckcloth, (the caricaturists give it exactly), a plain dark blue surtout buttoned up to the chin, white duck trousers, and boots which bear his name, made with the same care as the dress; among white kid gloves completed his dress. In his right hand he held a pair of spectacles, and his left hand rested on the handle of a very great brown umbrella, which said umbrella repels more water than the characteristic companion of a gentleman generally does. It was fastened up in the most proper manner, and held together by three loops, one in the centre, and the others equidistant from it. The Duke's dress is not extraordinary large, but he commands the notice of his mind, there is the elegant smile, which plays about the corners of his mouth, and which, at the same time it speaks conscious superiority, looks good humoured. Of his nose, I need say nothing—there never were two noses. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington possesses a remarkably retentive memory; a gratifying proof of this quality of mind led to my observation. An aged officer who had retired from the service above 30 years, on entering the top of the stand, caught the Duke's eye, and was instantly recognized as an old comrade. The officer at first modestly retired, but was soon encouraged by the Duke's affable manner, to advance. On meeting, his Grace cordially shook his hand, and inquired after several of his old comrades, and he seemed to be in the habit of doing so, and he held his horse or some other trifling services, for him, and I have considered such stories to be fabulous, but I now think them perfectly credible.

HAMBURG, Oct. 20.—The Hamburg Reporter, after giving the terms of Peace between Russia and Turkey, adds the following—

RELATING TO THE PRINCIPALITIES OF MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA. In the name of Almighty God! The two High Contracting Powers, at the same time that they confirm all the stipulations of the separate act of Akermann, relative to the forms to be observed in the election of the Prince of the Principality of Wallachia, have recognized the necessity of giving to the administration of the province a more durable basis, and one more in harmony with their true interests. With this view it has been decided, that the Prince of Wallachia, who shall be appointed, shall be invested with the dignity of life, except in the case of a free and uncontradicted abdication, or of an expulsion in consequence of crimes committed against the laws of the Principality.

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tioners Mohammedans, have a right to consider themselves as an exact compliance with such guarantee of the Sultan. For the execution of the guarantee duty, the protection of the frontiers, the maintenance of order in the cities and in the open country, and for the purpose of obedience to their decrees, the Government of each Principality shall be permitted to maintain a sufficient military force. The numerical force of these troops is to be determined by the High Contracting Powers, upon the basis of former examples. The Sublime Porte, animated by an earnest wish to secure to the Principalities every species of prosperity which they are capable of enjoying, and being aware of the abuses and oppression occasioned by the contributions for the supply of Constantinople, and the victimating of the frontiers of the Danube, renounces, in the most complete and unconditional manner, its rights in this respect. Moldavia and Wallachia are accordingly for ever relieved of all those contributions of corn, provision, cattle, and timber, which they were formerly bound to furnish. Nor shall in any case laborers be demanded from these provinces for any forced service (corvée). In order, however, in some degree to indemnify the Grand Seignior, Treasury for the losses which may be sustained by this renunciation of rights, Moldavia and Wallachia shall, in proportion to the yearly tribute paid under the denunciations of Kharash Islye, and Kalkaliby, by virtue of the hatti-scherif of 1822, to pay the Sublime Porte yearly a pecuniary indemnity, the amount of which is hereafter to be determined. Moreover, upon the occasion of the election of a Hospodar, in consequence of death, resignation, or deposition, the Principality where that event occurs shall be bound to pay to the Sublime Porte, a sum equal to the yearly tribute of the province. With the exception of these sums, no tribute shall be exacted of any kind shall, under any pretext whatever, be demanded from the Hospodars.

In consequence of the abolition of the above special contributions, the Hospodars of the Principalities are to enjoy an unlimited freedom in the disposal of their soil and industry (as stipulated by the separate act of Akermann), the same not to be liable to any other restraint except such as the Hospodars, with the consent of their Divans, may consider necessary for the due provision of their subjects; they shall be allowed to navigate the Danube with their own vessels, being provided with passports from their own Government, and it shall be lawful for them to proceed for the purpose of trade to all the harbours and ports of the Sublime Porte, without suffering any persecution from the collectors of the Kiudiah, and without being exposed to any other act of oppression whatever.

Duly considering, moreover, all the benefits which it has been necessary for Moldavia and Wallachia to support, the Sublime Porte, animated by a proper feeling of humanity, consents to release the inhabitants of the yearly tribute, payable to the Treasury, for the space of two years, to be reckoned from the date of total evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian troops.

Finally, the Sublime Porte, animated by the wish to secure in every possible way the future prosperity of the two Principalities, binds itself to conduct all administrative measure which, during their occupation by the Russian Army, may have been decreed, in conformity to a wish expressed by the assemblies of the principal inhabitants of the country, and to be carried out hereafter, as the basis of the internal administration of those provinces; provided always that such decrees do not in any way infringe upon the rights of sovereignty vested in the Sublime Porte.

On this occasion, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, have, conjointly with the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, regulated and fixed the points respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, the same being a continuation of articles of the hatti-scherif concluded at Adrianople, between the said Ottoman Plenipotentiaries.

Done at Adrianople, the 4th September, 1829. (Signed) Count ALEXIS DE LOFF, Count E. HADJIDAN, Confirmed in the original copy by Count DIMITSCH SABALKANSKY, Commander-in-chief of the 3d Army.

HISTORY OF THE JANISSARIES. A rapid sketch of this celebrated military establishment was given by Dr. Mitchell on Monday evening, in a lecture or discourse delivered in the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the history of Turkey.

The Janissaries were instituted by Asparuch, who reigned from 1366 to 1390. He selected the fifth child between fifteen and full growth of all the Christians of the empire; removed the youth from their relations to other provinces; employed them for manual labour, agricultural labours, and caused them to be taught the use of the sabre and the Mahometan faith. Their minds were rendered ferocious by being employed to slay their own kindred and fathers of war. They were then formed into regiments, and became a regular standing army. Their religion taught them to expect Paradise as the reward of their military achievements; and such a paradise as he adapted to their sanguinary natures; and history and the pleasures of indulgence, gave them of this world an anticipation of the delights of the next. Care was taken to keep up their numbers by young men of vigorous bodies and courageous habits. With such troops, who had no other trade but war, the Turkish states were enabled to triumph over the brave Greeks. But such a ferocious body of soldiers would require a great and warlike sovereign to restrain them; and when the sultans became effeminate and the pleasures of the palace at Constantinople, and a regular standing army, led their armies to battle; the ambitious sultan, subordinate, and most of the sultans have terminated their reign by being deposed and put to death.

The Janissaries having acquired the whole power of the state, quickly broke through their regulations, which had rendered them obedient to a military body. They obtained permission to marry; free of having their sons admitted into the corps; and being established in Constantinople and other great towns for years together, in time of peace they indulged in trade and occupations, that neglected their military exercises. They next admitted the "tradition" of those towns amongst them; and thus at last they became scarcely obedient to any voluntary regiments, and were both unwilling and unable for carrying on long continued wars.

But whilst the Janissaries were deterring the Christian armies were making improvements in the military art. Their soldiers devoted themselves exclusively to their profession. The improvements in the musket, and the invention of the bayonet, and the whole military system. The use of artillery, and the scientific movement of armies, rendered war no longer an exertion of bodily strength and of individual valour, but an operation of the mind. The most cultivated led forth the highest principles of the most cultivated. But all knowledge of this kind the Janissaries acquired; hence, in the war which broke out with Russia in 1769, their armies were uniformly defeated in pitched battles. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Janissaries were a military body, as well as by dues of opinion on going into battle the troops, by the deadly bullets of the unbelievers, if they could no longer endure the drudgery, and peace was purchased by the loss of the principality. The case in 1770, and even in 1812. At the very time when Broussaille was urging his way forward to Moscow, he was surprised by the Turks by defeat, that he had no other resource than to retreat to the present Sultan, Mahomet, consented to make peace, and to buy it at the expense of Besarabia and part of Moldavia. The late Emperor, Selim, was convinced of the inferiority of the Turkish troops to the troops of the Christian powers, and attempted in 1810, to introduce an improved discipline, which attracted the attention of the present Sultan, who succeeded in putting down the Janissaries, and had begun to introduce European time to make any progress.

The lecturer remarked, that the Turks have never enjoyed the blessing of knowledge, and it was therefore vain to reason with men who had no materials for thinking. Printing was a very unknown name in Turkey. But even if the fruits of the arts of the Christians were introduced, it might be doubted, if it were possible for such a country as Turkey, in a hundred years, to improve the education of the people to such a