

LITERATURE.
NOTES ON AMERICA AND CANADA.
(CONTINUED.)

TRENTON FALLS.—The Roads—Travelling—
Agriculture—Petrifications, &c.—American
Philosophy and Geologist.—SYRACUSE.
Great Salt District.—The Oneida Indians.

Trenton Falls, about 15 miles from Utica, on
West Canada Creek, the main branch of the Mo-
hawk River, were so highly spoken of that I de-
termined to visit them, and accordingly hired a
sulkie, as it is called—an old one person, like
a rocking-chair, with a seat for one person, like
a rocking-chair, the wheels very high and wide
apart, making the driver an excellent centre of
gravity; the springs of leather, on wood rising at
certain angle from the shaft to a considerable
height behind.—From their build they are not
easily overturned, and the weight is kept off the
horse's back. A well-bred, but ill-dressed lame
horse, and dirty harness, like that of an indifferent
Dublin car, got me there quickly enough consid-
ering the abominable roads; the paved road being
the town is by far the worst I ever witnessed. I
had reason to be satisfied with my vehicle, being
persuaded that no London Stanhope could have
lived in such a shilling; in this length of ride I
passed through all gradations of cultivation, from
the original forest to a wheat crop. The land is
in general very rich, a kind of bog earth near the
town, though uncultured; it is worth from ten to
twenty dollars per acre, and costs about fourteen
dollars per acre to clear. Here farming on the
high English plan will not answer. Wheat was
from 2s. to 2s. 3d. the bushel; but as towns in-
crease, the lands in their vicinity will pay for
more outlay, and then it is done. To work out-
side of the town, the soil is of a great extent; it
appears to act by calling into use some latent
food for vegetation by a chemical action, because
it is found necessary after a time to feed land,
where it is used, by ploughing in green crops. I
found a comfortable and respectable-looking inn,
where I determined to sleep, and got some ten
before I went to explore. In the room were a variety
of curious petrifications found in the neighbour-
hood; among them was an entire set of mammoth
teeth, for which was asked seventy-five dollars.
Mine host of the inn, Mr. Shearman, was a com-
missioner, a collector, a writer on natural history,
and moreover a philologist, having published a
work on the "Philosophy of Language," which was
told up with the gods. Hence to his ashes! He
has paid the debt of nature since my visit. His
daughter, a pretty amiable young woman, per-
formed the domestic duties with attention and a
certain dignity of manner. The Falls are about
a quarter of a mile from the house, but perfectly
invisible from it, a pine forest intervening; till
within the last five years they were "unknown
to song," because inaccessible to all but Indians;
but a Yankee guessing that they would bring visitors,
if made approachable, has built this good
house of entertainment, cut a path through the
wood, and erected strong wooden stairs, of which
five flights take you to the level of the lowest
Fall. On the opposite side the rock rises like a
Cyclopean fortification, through which a breach
has been made. The rock is a black, slaty look-
ing limestone, very thin and horizontally lam-
inous, like regular masonry; it is full of petre-
factions; its height is about 150 feet; on the edge of
the rocky bottom is a ledge, on which (unless
swelled by wintry storms or melting snows) the
visitor may walk up to four falls in succession,
where there is no natural path. The proprietor
of the house has blasted the rock, and occasion-
ally added a chain along it for the security of the
explorer.—It is an awful spot; over your head
hang rocks that appear ready to slip, and trunks
of fallen trees, in appearance ready to overbalance
below you the troubled waters boiling or foam-
ing along as they tumble into the abyss. In the
pool the water looks quite black—its colour a deep
coffee colour, increased by the shade of the forest.
The turbulence of the waters is the greatest I
have seen, except in the narrow channel between
the Rock of the South Strack Light-house and the
main land near Holyhead, as viewed on the swing-
ing rope bridge before the present permanent one
was erected. The river for four miles is either
cataract or rapid—of the Falls, one is a leap of 33
feet, and another 14 feet. The channel or water
course may be 120 feet wide, and the highest rock
is about 200 feet; the chasm through which the
water has forced its way may be an opening of
about 200 yards the height of the rock 200 feet
to 300 feet. I enjoyed this scene alone on a
summer's evening; it was quiet in the woods—
nothing but the roar of the Falls broke the still-
ness of night. It is a place that might have in-
spired an Ossian, and such as Thomson has made
subservient to his grand object of praise the God
of Nature.—

"Where o'er the rock the scarcely waving pine
Falls the brown shade with a religious awe—
Ye heading torrents, rapid and profound,
Sound His tremendous praise!"

Mr. Shearman, the late eccentric host, being a
philologist, or lover of words, and a publisher on
the philosophy of language, as before observed,
thus writes of this spot:—

"The first impression is astonishment—you
stand and pause—you behold the operations of in-
calculable ages—you are thrown back to antediluv-
ian times. The adamant rock has yielded to the
flowing water. You tread on petrifications or fossil
organic remains embedded in the four hundredth
stratum, which preserve the bones of the animals
the place of beings once animated like yourselves, and
stratum having been the deposit of a superincum-
bing flood that happened successively—eternity
alone knows when. The visitor ascends by natural
steps to the throat of its yawning, and like a
son of Hercules literally shoulders the mountain
above. In the bosom of the excavation, a Fairy
makes her appearance at a certain hour of sun-
shine, and dances through the mist, modestly re-
fusing as the visitor changes his position, and blash-
ing all colours when she finds him gazing on her
prized beauties. Beyond this a low projecting cliff
compels him to stoop, and seems to demand a
homage as a pre-requisite of admission for those who
would pass from the portico into the Grand Tem-
ple of Nature's magnificence. Of the high Falls
nature reserves to herself the prerogative of giving
to her visitors the rapturous impression. This
place may justly be denominated the 'Athamara
of nature.' Forgive me, Nature! I have merely
endeavoured to illustrate my own impressions;
there are far more sensible to thy charms and far
more competent to minister in the gorgeous pa-
lacio of thy praise."

"Bravo! Mr. Shearman! Here is an excellent
example of 'superfine domestic manufacture,' far
surpassing the best foreign ever exported. Our
Watering place 'Guido' Writers and summer
Tourists must be thankful for this specimen of the
sublime. I would recommend the whole of the
little production to the Novel Writers of Lead-
hall-street. How far does it leave Mrs. Radcliffe
behind! And how truly does it prove the philoso-
phy and philology of its author. But Mr. Shear-
man is a geologist, and he tells me:—

"The strata are composed of bivalve shells,
terrestrial and product, among which are o-
stracodonta, veretebrae of crinoida, and forms re-
sembling the snake or eel in motion; three of these
forms I once found together, radiating asterically
from a depressed point of junction. The geologi-
cal order of these rocks is pronounced by profes-
sors Eaton and Renwick to be transition; in the
lower part, it is the compact fossil carbonate of
lime; in the upper strata, from a foot to 18 inches
thick, are composed of crystallized fragments of
vertebrae of crinoida and of the shells of terro-
bala. The most interesting part of the strata in this
locality is the large trilobite, entire specimens of
which have, so far as I know, been nowhere else
obtained either in Europe or America; its gener-
al name, first given by Doctor DeKay, of New-
York, is the Isotelus Gigas."

Geology being at this time so fashionable a stu-
dy, I have thought it due both to the writer and
the public to give this notice of the petrifications
not going into the subject, I will just observe that
I saw at St. Catherine's in Upper Canada, a pe-
trification of a large quantity of snakes, bedded
in the same way that "Dens of Snakes" are
found when they retire to their winter quar-
ters; it was found in digging the Welland Canal.
Last season a young Lady, aged 18, one of

a party of fifteen who were viewing the scene, was
found missing; a part of her bonnet on the water
and the tale; the next day her body was found
thrown upon a rock; it was a party made just pre-
ceding to her intended marriage. In stepping over
one of the narrow chasms, it was supposed that
she stepped short, and was in a moment hurled
down the gulf.

I had a comfortable bed at the 'Rural Restor,'
as the inn is called, and started at day-break for
Utica again. On taking a last look at the River,
a man accosted me:—"Well! a pretty good wa-
ter privilege, I guess?" "Yes," said I, "it could
be turned to any use." "Any use," he replied,
"Why, I reckon you're calculating on a factory
location, and an annual place, too?" "Well, sup-
pose I am, how could I get operatives?" "Well,
you're only to advertise, I suppose, and you'll
find plenty." The Tariff seems to have turned
all heads upon machinery, and the wonders done
at Rochester by water-power has turned all eyes
to every little rill that runs down a rock.

In the bed of the river are many rounded stones
in basins, formed, no doubt, by the accidental
lodging of a fragment of rock in a fissure where it
has been kept in constant motion by the water.
At the bottom of the Powassan Falls, in the
County of Windsor, I four years since took out
and preserved a similar ball of granite, as large as
my fist, which had worn a circular basin about
twice the size of a washing basin, and was at the
time I picked it out in a continual whirl.

On reaching Utica I again took boat. Since
my visit, sulphurous spring has been discovered,
emitting carburetted hydrogen gas; and I doubt
not that ere long it will be turned to the valuable
purpose of lighting the town at a cheap rate, if
found strong enough.

The canal from Utica to Syracuse is "flat and
unprofitable;" and, unless for ease, or for the ad-
vantage of writing on board, I would not recom-
mend the boat. In one spot an aqueduct over-
laid was facing with stone, the canal having li-
berally been carried over on wood. It is within
my recollection (and it may still be the case) that
the New River was carried for some distance in a
wooden channel, near Enfield. We pass part of
the Township of Rome, near which was Fort Stan-
wix, famous in the revolutionary war; Oriskany
village; a bridge called Verona Centre; but
whether there is intended the centre of a town-
ship, or that it is intended to be the centre of a
city, I know not. There was a great deal of fire-
wood cutting and piling on the banks of the canal
for freight. When this cut into billets, it is
sold on the spot for one dollar, or 4s. 6d. a cord,
of one hundred and twenty-eight feet. Wheat
this time (July) sold at seventy-five cents, or
from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the bushel; and said to be
worth from twelve to twenty dollars an acre, surely
too much, and the information incorrect. The
neighbourhood being swampy, the log-houses are
built upon heaps of stones at the corners, like our
corn stacks. We pass Durham Village bridge, ap-
proaching Syracuse, when suddenly the stillness of
night was broken by a tremendous roar. Our
Captain was as ignorant of the sound as his pas-
sengers, but on reaching Syracuse we found that
it proceeded from an elephant that was proceed-
ing in a scow, or open barge; the boat sinking
against the abutment of the bridge, and had thrown
himself into the jaws of gravity, and was the cause of
his roar; he was proceeding to the back western
countries, where the people are very curious about
strange animals. Within a short period two ele-
phants have been shot with rifles by some mis-
creants as they were travelling by night. I sub-
sequently met with a very good collection of wild
beasts, which travel from the neighbourhood of
Boston through a large portion of the United
States, and cross into Canada. At three differ-
ent places I fell in with them; the keeper and owner
was a very respectable man; his horses were
altogether as fine a set as ever I saw in harness;
he sells them as he goes along if he can get his
price. He told me that a royal tiger had never
been imported in America, and was very anxious
to wish to see, on my return to England, to write
him if a pair could be purchased; he said they
would be worth 4000 dollars, or £2000, if delivered
to him. The passage was tedious, fifteen hours
for sixty-one miles. I had scarcely got to sleep
when the whole town seemed to be in an uproar;
it was the 4th July, the anniversary of indepen-
dence, and a parcel of boys were firing cannon in
the town at three o'clock. It stirred me up, and
I walked to Salina a distance of two miles. This,
as its name implies, is the grand salt district; it
is a curious and interesting place; it is the prop-
erty of the State, and was very recently sold at
public auction, for the use of the Erie Canal.
The salt spring is a large-mouthed deep pit; the
brine is raised by power (supplied from the waste
water of the Canal) into a large fly reservoir,
seventy feet high, whence it is distributed to the
various works; it raises 83 gallons a minute.
One hundred and fifty acres of land are covered
with salt pans for evaporation, exactly like beer
coolers. Most of the works are conducted by boil-
ing. Above a million of bushels were made here
in 1827; in 1830, only 42,754 bushels were made.
The whole town is covered with timber, logs,
pipes, &c. giving it a very singular appearance.

The water, when it reaches the boiling houses, is
in long rows of large boilers, in each of which
a shovel or scoop is kept at the bottom, caus-
ing the brine to make an eddy as it boils, and
deposit its first sediment in the shovel; this de-
posit is a dirty colour, and very bitter to the taste;
it is called the 'bitter,' and is thrown away, af-
ter which by continued boiling, the fine salt is de-
posited. About forty-five gallons of water is re-
quired for a bushel of salt, whilst about 300 gal-
lons of sea water is necessary. The following has
been given as an analysis of the brine by Dr.
Nares, of Hamilton College:—

40 Gallons, or 355 lbs. contain:—	
Of Saline Extract, - - -	56 lbs. 0 oz.
Pure Muriate of Soda, - -	51 0
Carbon, lime col'd by Oxide of Iron, 0 6	
Sulph. Lime, - - - - -	2 4
Muriate of Lime, - - - -	1 12

And probably Muriate Magnesia and Sulph. Soda.

All the salt made here pays a tax of 7d. a
bushel towards the expenses of the Canal. My
informant told me that he was the oldest inhabi-
tant of the place; he had been thirty-three years
there. It was the very unhealthy district, but
it is greatly improved by clearing and cultivation,
and is now tolerably healthy. Oswego, on the
na Lake, is about a mile and half farther; it is
six miles long and two broad; it deposits salt on
its banks. There appears to be a vast salt founda-
tion in the United States, which extends also
to Canada, across the lake; but the brine in Can-
ada is very much weaker; probably boring to a
greater depth might bring it up stronger. It has
already been noticed that there is a great want
of leeching strength in the salt made here; it is
frequently the cause of serious loss to the meat
picklers, both in the United States and Upper
Canada, where it is much used. The population
of the village about 2000, and of Syracuse the
same. A great deal is doing here with Canals,
one from hence to Oswego is intended to catch
goods that may have come through the Welland
Canal, when finished, and thus lead them again
to New-York, instead of Montreal.

In the skirts of the town was, as usual, a small
family of Indians—two of the men were of great
size, one of them with the woolly head of a negro;
there were two squaws, and children about
eight years of age, with their bows and arrows. I
spent some time upon them, putting the count upon
bits of stick; one urchin was very dexterous, and
the animated looks and exclamations of his mo-
ther when he hit the money the first shot, which
he usually did, was most ludicrous; "Alas, poor
York! he was a fellow of infinite mirth." His
son, however, might have taken a hint for a new
part of his life. I found the Indians in their
language the most blackguard and full of low slang,
that I had heard in America, with Canals in the
Tempest, they seemed thankful for language, and
it taught them to curse. They were dressed in
the usual costume, a blanket coat and trousers;
one of them told me that his own family were all
equally tall and stout as himself; that though an
Oneida, he was of the real Massachusetts blood;
the number of Oneidas could not now be told, as
they were located in different places; some had
received pay from the Government for the United
States. He boasted of his prowess against us in
the late war, showing me the scar of a severe

wound through his arm with an Indian knife, and
a broken finger got in a quarrel with his squaw,
whom he described as "the best squaw between this
and h—." On asking him if he was a
good shot with a rifle, he replied, "A whale I
guess"—certainly a singular idea for a man who
had never seen the ocean. As geologists say, these
men are of the "transition class;" they have
lost the severe grandeur of the savage, and
substituted in its place the lowest and basest as-
sociation of civilization. The Oneidas, like the
Mohawks, formerly belonged to the Grand Con-
federation of the Five or Six Nations.

(To be continued.)

GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.
LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The Sultan,
seeing the danger increasing, has at length
accepted the treaty of the 6th of July.—
The news of the passage of the Balkan, and
of the Russian victories in Asia, have led to
this result. The capital is tranquil, and it
is thought that General Muffling (Prussian
ambassador), who is arrived, will be listened
to more favorably.

Bucharest, Aug. 7.—General Geismar,
after dispersing the reinforcements sent to
the Pacha of Widdin, has retired to the
left bank of the Danube, doubtless not to
give the Servians, who think of revolting
against the Porte on the approach of the
Russians, any inducement to take such a
step, the Emperor having given his generals
the strictest orders to avoid any thing that
might engage the peaceable inhabitants of
Servia in the present war. Fresh troops
from the interior of Russia have reached the
Danube, and have taken the road to Jeni-
bazar.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—An express, just arrived
from Constantinople, which left that city
on the 14th, brings intelligence that the
Porte, terrified at the progress of the Rus-
sian army, has resolved to consent to negoti-
ation for peace. The Reis-Effendi has in-
timated to M. Gordon and Count Galleimont,
that the resolution of the Sultan
was to accept the treaty of the 6th of July,
1827, and to negotiate on the basis of the
convention of Akermann, also to make
great commercial concessions to Russia.—
His plenipotentiaries had not set out for
the Russian headquarters when the express
left, but were to do so immediately after.—
Hostilities may be considered as suspended
at this moment. The headquarters of Gen-
eral Diebitsch were believed at Constanti-
nople to be at Kirk-kilissa.

DEFEATED ATTACK ON TERCEIRA.

An express arrived at the North and
South American Coffee-house, in London,
last Saturday, with the following interesting
information:—

"Chevalier de Antonio de Mello, aid-de-
camp to General Count Villa Flor, Govern-
or of Terceira, arrived yesterday at Exeter,
from whence he proceeded with despatches
to the Marquis de Palmella, announcing
the complete defeat of the army of
Don Miguel, which landed at Terceira on
the 11th ult. The invading force lost 1200
men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and
among the killed is the General who com-
manded in second the Miguelite army."

We (London Courier), have also been fa-
vored with the sight of several private let-
ters, by which we are enabled to add the
following particulars of this gallant feat
of the Portuguese refugees; a feat, however,
performed too late to be of much service
to their cause:—

"The blockading fleet off Terceira having
been joined by the Don John VI. and the
other vessels conveying troops, preparations
were made on the 11th ult. for effecting a
landing. The whole force, supposed to
consist of 3000 men, was divided into two
parts; and the first division having got into
the boats, was suffered by Count Villa
Flor to approach the island, and land with-
out any opposition. The boats then retired
to fetch the rest of the troops, and were
no sooner out of the reach of those on
shore, than the refugees who had waited, or
rather concealed themselves at some dis-
tance, rushed from their positions, unmask-
ed several batteries, and so surprised the in-
vaders, that, after a short conflict, all who
did not surrender were killed, or perished
in the sea. By this time the action was ob-
served on board, and the second division
was embarked as rapidly as possible on the
arrival of the boats, that it might hasten to
the assistance of the first. This time, how-
ever, the forts and batteries were not silent,
and though the vessels of war approached
to cover the landing, the fire of the former
prevailed, and assisted by the roughness of
the sea at that period, and the strength of
the wind, proved nearly as destructive to
the second division, as the land surprise had
been to the first. Most of the boats that
were sunk are said to have been driven
on shore, where the men were killed or taken
prisoners, and hundreds of dead bodies
were seen floating the next day, at which
time the hostile squadron had disappeared.
According to these accounts most of the
prisoners had joined the refugees, who had
thus been considerably strengthened by the
very attempt made to destroy them."

MALTA.—A Mediterranean mail has ar-
rived, bringing letters and papers from Cor-
fu to the 16th of July, from Malta to the
25th of the same month, and from Gibralt-
ar to the 12th of August; they contain no
news of any importance. At Malta the aver-
age price of Egyptian wheat was last de-
clared to be £1 14 2d. per salm. The me-
tropolitan archbishop of the Island lately
died of old age, and the ceremonies relat-
ing to his approaching burial seemed to be
the all-engrossing subject of the thoughts of
the inhabitants. There were hardly any
ships of war in port. The heat appears to
have been excessive during the whole sum-
mer, both at Malta and other parts of the
Mediterranean. Indeed, persons who have
recently come to England from that quar-
ter, express great surprise that any thing
but very hot weather should have prevailed
every where this summer.

The death of Mattei, the Archbishop of
Malta, is matter of some anxiety with the
English government, on account of the im-
portance naturally attaching to the choice
of a successor to that high dignity. Those
functions were filled, it is said, by the late
Archbishop in a manner which gave entire
satisfaction and which fully justified his ap-
pointment, partly obtained by the instances
of our ministry, who even especially solicited
it of the Court of Rome, with whom being
a Catholic, the appointment is considered
to lie. Some doubts are, we believe, enter-
tained, whether the new pope will prove
as accessible to such influence as his prede-

cessor; but the mission is about to be under-
taken by a gentleman, whose acquaintance
with the island, as well as with the manners
and habits of its population, are more ex-
tensive, and who is well qualified in every
respect for a negotiation of such peculiar
delicacy. It is considered that on the char-
acter of the prime of the island, and his
influence over the natives, their attachment
to its governors, and consequently the tran-
quil administration of its affairs, materially
depend.

SEPTEMBER 7.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government seems
about to carry into effect its long-cherished
plans for the reconquest of its ancient colonies
in the western hemisphere. The ex-
pedition which sailed from the Havana, in
early in the month of July, is said to have
effected a landing on the coast of Mexico,
and even to have captured the castle of
Vera Cruz. Another expedition is fitting
out at the Havana, the destination of
which is reported to be the Coast of Colom-
bia, where a descent is to be attempted.—
The preparations, naval and military, which
have been made for these expeditions seem
wholly inadequate to accomplish the end
proposed in their equipment; but even were
they more formidable than they are, they
will never succeed in conquering either
Mexico or Columbia, if the citizens of those
republics are united and harmonious among
themselves. If, on the contrary, the Span-
iards should find the citizens split into fac-
tions, the presence of the common enemy
could not unite in defence of their
respective states, the invaders may meet
with more success in their enterprise than
would, under other circumstances, attend
their hazardous expedition. The dissensi-
ons which have too long disturbed the tran-
quillity of Mexico, and which have led to
the expulsion of the old Spaniards, are it
must be confessed, favourable to the enter-
prise; but we should hope, that the immin-
ency of the danger will reconcile the factions
to each other, and that, should the climate,
which is extremely fatal on the coast, not
rid the country of its invaders, they will
speedily be made prisoners by the troops of
the republic. The present state of Colom-
bia, too, is rather inviting to an enemy.—
The forces of the republic are engaged in
the war against Peru, the Government of
which seems inclined to carry on hostilities
with vigour. But should the coast of Col-
umbia be menaced by the Spaniards, the
genius and military talents of Bolivar will,
there is scarcely a doubt, enable the Colum-
bians to repel the invaders. These expedi-
tions, whatever may be the result of them,
will be attended by one mischievous effect:
they will, by distracting Mexico and Colom-
bia, prevent those republics from settling
down into a state of internal peace, and re-
tard the progress of measures which are
necessary for ensuring permanent tranquillity
on the western continent.

We have much pleasure in stating, that
the markets have, during the past week,
manifested some symptoms of improvement.
In cotton the business transacted has been
on a more extensive scale than usual, the
sales amounting to no less than 20,000 bags
and bales. Upland cotton was not so easy
of purchase, the holders generally asking a
small advance in price. In tobacco, tur-
pentine, and other articles the produce of
the United States, more business than usual
was also transacted, and prices showed
a slight tendency to rise. We believe that
the holders of such produce experienced trou-
ble towards the close of the week, little diffi-
culty in effecting sales, which could scarcely
be made two or three weeks ago. We have
not heard whether the markets for general
produce exhibit a similar tendency towards
improvement; but we hail this slight im-
provement in one branch of trade, and that
an important one, as a promise that some
change for the better is about to take place
in the commercial world.

We believe, we may now confidently state,
that the crops, notwithstanding the recent
ruins, are nearly all carried, and that the
harvest will, contrary to the general expec-
tation which prevailed a fortnight ago, be
most abundant throughout the United
Kingdom. Speculation in the prime arti-
cle of human subsistence has been checked
by the excellence of the crops. The price
of wheat is falling at all the markets; and
there is every prospect of bread being cheap
throughout the country. The abundance
of the harvest will have a beneficial influ-
ence in ameliorating the state of the coun-
try, and will materially tend to promote
the improvement which is taking place in
the Markets for produce generally.

War in the east.—The Prussian State
Gazette, of the 28th August, furnishes some
further details of the operations of the Rus-
sian army beyond the Balkan, up to the 6th
of August inclusive. The headquarters of
General Diebitsch were at Aidon on that day.
Preparations were making for a "for-
ward" movement. Major-General Schere-
metieff, who had been ordered to make a
reconnaissance, to the right of the main ar-
my, from Karnabat as far as Jambol, was
attacked under the walls of that place, by
15,000 of the enemy's cavalry and infantry,
under the command of Halil Pacha, but,
notwithstanding the impetuosity of their at-
tack, the Turks were repulsed with great
loss. This took place on the 30th July.
In the night of the 31st the Turks retreat-
ed hastily from Jambol toward Adrianople
and Esli Saar, or Sagra. The Russians took
possession of Jambol, in which they found an
immense quantity of ammunition and pro-
visions. On the 31st of July General Dieb-
itsch issued a proclamation to the inhabi-
tants of Roumelia couched in the most
plausible terms of moderation. The fol-
lowing is the preamble:—"The Comman-
der-in-Chief of the Russian army, which
victory has brought into the plains of Rou-
melia, cannot but regret that the Ottoman
Government rejects, with cruel obstinacy,
the proposals made to it in the name of his
Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the
acceptance of which would have put an end
to all the evils of war, and restored repose
and tranquillity to the peaceable inhabitants
of these countries; he is thus placed under
the necessity of following up his victories,
occupying the country, and advancing as
far as Providence shall please, in order, by
these means, to compel the Sultan to listen
to the voice of reason and humanity. In
fulfilling this painful duty, the Commander-
in-Chief feels the most ardent desire to spare
the peaceable inhabitants, Mahometans as
well as Christians, the burdens of a military
occupation, or rather to prevent their ruin,
which would be inevitable, if terrified by the

approach of the army, they should take the
unhappy resolution to abandon their dwell-
ings, their villages, and their towns." He
then goes on to explain the line of conduct
which he calls upon the inhabitants of every
class to adopt, and that by which he
proposes to regulate his army on their ad-
vance, which are interesting by the spirit of
moderation and humanity which they
breathe.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.—Despatches were re-
ceived this morning at the Foreign Office,
from the Honourable Robert Gordon, dated
Constantinople, August 12, four days later
than the former; and from Lord Cowley
at Vienna, dated August 27. At the
time when the Courier quitted Constanti-
nople, notwithstanding the assertions of the
French papers, it appears that nothing had
been yet definitely settled respecting the
Greek question; but the negotiations were
still going on. Great exertions were mak-
ing to raise new levies of troops, but they
had not been attended with much success,
and it was not expected that Adrianople
could resist the attack of the Russian army,
although it was believed that General Dieb-
itsch could not bring more than 35,000
troops against it. That commander was un-
derstood to have stopped his advance, in or-
der to endeavour to intercept the Grand
Vizier before his arrival at Adrianople, hav-
ing heard that he had quitted Choulia for
that city. As late as the 12th ult. no ne-
gociator had been sent from Constantinople
to the Russian headquarters.

The most lamentable accounts continue
to pour upon us from all sides, of the in-
jury done by the tempest and flood of yester-
day's night. From the Tweed to the Moray
Frith, the whole of the eastern and in-
land counties have been laid waste by inun-
dation. In Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire,
Banffshire, Morayshire, and Nairnshire, all
the rivers are partially denuded of their
bridges, and the crops, and cottages, and in
some instances the flocks on their borders,
have been swept away to the sea. Several
of the structures overthrown by this deluge
were of the most perfect and expensive de-
scription, and a vast expenditure of money
will be required before they can be restored
to their former stability. The loss sustain-
ed by individuals is incalculable, and must
fill many a once happy homestead with dis-
tress and despondency. In one night the
hopes of the farmer have been completely
annihilated. Even in this quarter, where
the tempest was comparatively innocuous,
the grain on many fields is either beaten
down, as if a roller had passed over it, or
wrapped and twisted together into ridges like
waves. When the tempered strength of the
tempest effected such destruction, what
must those districts have suffered which
were exposed to its fiercest rage?

The storm burst from the north; and the
heavily surcharged clouds it swept along, af-
ter being broken by the mountains of Inver-
nesshire and Aberdeenshire, appear to have
rolled straight onward from the sources of
the Findhorn and Dee, to those of the
Tweed. The accounts from the North
Highlands, we rejoice to have it in our power
to state, describe Ross-shire, Sutherland,
and Caithness, as having escaped its violence.
It is consolatory, too, to learn, that the
west coast was entirely exempted from
this disastrous visitation. Heavy showers,
indeed, fell in that quarter on the night the
tempest happened, but they occasioned little
injury, and no alarm.

Aberdeen, August 5.—Since the great
storms in 1759 and 1812, no similar visita-
tion has happened to this quarter, that could
at all be compared to the deluge of Monday
last. The wind blew chiefly from N. and N.
W., and the rain fell in torrents during
the whole day, and the greater part of the
succeeding night; extending along the line
of the Moray Frith, and over the whole of
this and the adjoining countries. The con-
sequence has been the flooding of the rivers,
streams, and burns of the districts, to a de-
gree that is but too fatally evinced by the
scenes of devastation and mischief that mark
their course. The river Dee on Tuesday
morning attained an elevation of about 8
feet above its ordinary level, and in some
confined places not less than 12 feet; and
the quantity of water discharged by it may
be estimated from the fact, that at the time
of dead low water the whole expanse
of our harbor was filled to the height of an
ordinary spring tide. A similar risk took
place in the Don, the Ury, and the Deveron.
It was lamentable to see the multitude of
sheep and lambs, and the quantity of tim-
ber, hay, straw, &c. which floated through
the harbour into the sea and were lost.
One of the most disastrous effects of the
flood that we have hitherto heard of, is the
destruction of the beautiful suspension
bridge at Charleston, recently erected by
Lord Aboyne. At the bridge of Dee, the
old road was entirely covered; and from Mr.
Blakie's house to the farm of Kemhill, on
the north side, was one continued sheet of
water, the flood rising to within a foot or
two of the present turnpike. The shipping
in the harbour suffered no damage.

The destruction of the feathered tribe, of
every species, occasioned by this tremen-
dous storm, and these tremendous rains, is
uncommonly great. The woods and plan-
tations in some parts are literally strewn
with them. Even the crows were so much
exhausted and injured by them, that on
Tuesday, when the rains had ceased, im-
mense numbers allowed themselves to be
taken by individuals, without attempting to
escape. Partridges, grouse, &c. have also
suffered to a great extent.

The destruction of lives and property at
sea has also been painfully great.

Our intelligence from Ross-shire states,
that on Monday they had a pretty strong
gale there, accompanied with rain; but the
rivers had not swollen to such a height as
to have done much damage to property.
Not so, however, with the district of coun-
try in and about Grantown; several bridges
have been broken down there, and a great
quantity of property either entirely destroy-
ed or greatly damaged. A gentleman, who
has this day arrived from Rothiemay, in-
forms us, that some of the small rivers in
that part of the country were swollen by
the late rains to such an extent, that they
actually rose 15 feet above their usual
height, while black cattle, sheep, pigs, and
other descriptions of property, animate and
inanimate, were ever and anon seen float-
ing down them.

In the middle of the street of Kintore, the
water had acquired such a depth, that the
Star coach horses were almost drowned in
wading through it. The water was four

feet deep in the inside of houses, and sev-
eral boats were sailing along the street, en-
deavouring to save furniture.

In regard to the extent of the late flood,
ceding it in the recollection of any indis-
credulous now alive, we may remark, that it
surpasses any of those. The height of the
flood of Nov. 3, 1803, was marked at Elgin,
higher than this. It even surpassed in height
fully 15 inches, the vast flood of September,
1768.—Elgin Courier.

The Courier.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.
Director next week, N. Parker, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Bills for Discount, must be lodged with
the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
A DIVIDEND of 4 per Cent. on the Capital
Stock for the Half Year ending 30th Sep-
tember, 1829, will be paid to the Stockholders on
or after the 15th instant.

Z. WHEELER, Cashier.

October 24, 1829.

Marine Insurance Office.
Committee of Directors for the ensuing year:
GRAVEN CALVERTY.
R. W. CROOKSHANK, Esq.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON.
Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

OUR London dates, by the English Mail for
September, are down to the 31 of that month;
but the arrival of the Tweed on Tuesday evening
last, puts us in possession of the London Globe of the
5th. (Two days later) and a Liverpool Advertiser
of the 7th September. The reader will perceive,
on referring to our compendious Foreign Intel-
ligence, extracted from these Papers, that the
Russian army remained at Aidon, and that Gen-
eral DIEBITSCH, was preparing for a forward
movement towards Adrianople. So far, the
tempest of this brave officer have been crowned
with victory; he has not suffered the great to
grow under his feet; and his movements during
the present campaign have been so masterly,
there is no doubt but he will perform what he
takes in hand, with complete success.

It will be seen, on perusing these accounts,
that Rumours were afloat, on the authority of the
French Papers, that the Sultan had agreed to re-
cognise the independence of Greece, and that
he had agreed to the approach of the Russian Army
to his Capital, he had even expressed his readiness
for PEACE! But it appears, later intelligence
from Constantinople (than that contained in the
French Papers), had been received in London,
which proved the rumours to be altogether false,
and without any foundation whatever. We are
now looking anxiously for later intelligence from
the Theatre of War in the East. Affairs in that
quarter are approaching to a crisis, and assuming
an important aspect at this moment. Indeed, it is
the impression on the public mind, (and there is
very good grounds for it), that the fate of the
Turkish Empire in Europe, if not in Asia, is
sealed; for the victorious Russians, as the
last accounts state, were only one hundred miles
from the GREAT CITY OF THE EAST!—and the
Sultan still refusing to listen to terms of peace.
Besides this, the Turkish Troops had lost their
confidence and spirit, and were disaffected and
mutinous. Let us view the scene in another
light:—Probably it may be the plan of the Sultan,
(and that he has plans, and deep ones too, we
are at all inclined to doubt), not to hazard any
great battle with the invader, while he is full
of force; but to weaken him and dispirit him with
a constant succession of attacks: True it is, the
distance through which the enemy will have now
to pass, will be a solid phalanx of Turkish sol-
diers. If this is not the disposition of the Turkish
forces, we would ask, to what end, or to accom-
plish what object, have been all the organizing,
training, and manœuvring of troops near Consti-
nople, of which we have heard so much during
the last three months? But to conclude the
not known, as yet, whether the decisive battle
has actually taken place; and when it comes to
pass—whether the Russian Army enter the Ottoman
Capital, it will then be time enough to predict
the downfall of Constantinople! Undoubtedly,
will be found some remarks, from the Paris Cor-
respondent, which touch upon the interest of other
Powers in this contest:—

"The taking of Constantinople, if this news is
confirmed, will only be the signal for a greater
political movement in Europe. England has de-
clared that Turkey, as an independent power, was
necessary as an equilibrium of Europe, and es-
pecially to the commercial interests of Great Brit-
ain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in
contact with what the English call the Giant of
the North. It will then be necessary to rethink
the giant back towards the Pole. This is the
task of the giant of the seas united to Austria.
But the combined forces of the great powers will
not be sufficient to attain the result which is de-
sired. The Russian Empire of France would be de-
stroyed. It would be necessary for her to display
her force in order to calm the fears of Austria,
and insure to England, in case of war, the pos-
session of Malta, the Ionian islands and her com-
mercial influence in the Levant.

"In truth, England and Austria, who did not
suffer us to preserve our ancient limits, who pil-
laged our museums and enriched themselves with
the ransom we paid them, would come to the
grace to ask us to draw for them the secret of
from the fire. This we shall see.

"The formation of the Polish military will make us
soon to be a mystery, and the