

England, &c.

LONDON, September 20. Honorable Acquittal of Captain Dickenson.—On Wednesday the Court remained in deliberation the whole day. On Thursday the Court continued in deliberation till three o'clock, when the doors of the court were opened for the public, and the debate was instantly closed by a rush. The Members were all seated in their respective places, according to their rank, the next in rank being on the right hand of the President, all of them had their hats on. Captain Dickenson's sword was lying on the table, before the President, and Capt. Dickenson himself took his usual station opposite the President. As soon as order was restored, the President called on the Judge Advocate to read the sentence of the Court, which he did as follows:—

"The Court is of opinion that the charges have not been proved against the said Captain Richard Dickenson. That the charge stating that the 'account of the battle given in the General's log book' erroneously insinuates that the General had three Ottoman ships on the line opposed to her on the starboard side, three sixty-gun frigates on her inboard side and ahead, and a double-banked frigate astern, is frivolous and groundless. That the report made by Captain Dickenson that the British were killed in action, knowing that he did not die until many hours after the battle was over, was made without the slightest appearance of any improper motive; that the charge stating that the General continued firing after the battle was over, at the risk and to the probable injury of the allied ships, was ill-faithful and untrue; that the charge stating that the letter presented by Capt. Dickenson to Sir E. Codrington, purporting to come from the crew of the 'Genoa,' and desiring that Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington would appoint him in preference to any other officer, to succeed Capt. Barbot as Captain of the Genoa, appears to be a petition which was presented without any improper motives being imputable to Capt. Dickenson, but in presenting which he was guilty of an impropriety, for which he has already received the reproof of his Commander-in-Chief; and the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Richard Dickenson to be honorably acquitted; and he is hereby acquitted accordingly."

The close of the sentence was followed by loud applause. As soon as it had subsided, Sir Robert Stephenson rose and delivered to Capt. Dickenson his warmest congratulations, saying, "I have great pleasure, Captain Dickenson, in retaining you in my service. He then desired the Court to be dissolved. Captain Dickenson was immediately and very warmly congratulated by his friends, amongst whom were several ladies. All the parties who had been collected by the proceedings, at his termination, left the Victoria at five o'clock. The Court martial on Captain Dickenson has closed its inquiry of twenty days, by declaring him honorably acquitted, amidst the applause of all present, and the President re-delivered to the gallant Captain the sword which, so long ago, he had taken from the hands of the French, and that he will soon on an official communication by which the great city receives its provisions, before he makes any attempt to capture it. It appears, by announcements in the Morning Chronicle, having authority which is sufficient to be taken account of, that a direct application has been made to General Diebitch, by the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, requesting him to suspend his advance upon that Capital; and that the example set by the representatives of the Great Powers has been followed by the Bishops of the minor European States.

The letter conveying this information must have been sent off before any answer was received, and it is less than a week since that the course the Russian Commander-in-Chief may follow. It was lately asserted by the German papers, as which most reliance can be placed, that he had received positive orders from the Emperor to prosecute his operations to Constantinople, without suffering himself to be directed or delayed by any consideration. It seems to be obviously the interest of Russia to have its enemy's capital, that we can hardly believe that General Diebitch will consent to listen to any proposition tending merely to retard his activity at the moment when he can seize on an opportunity so triumpantly. Besides, he will negotiate with more advantage from the Siege of Mahmood than elsewhere. The prostration of the Ottoman Power will, in this case, be complete.

The only obstacle of peace, we suspect, was the military pride and obstinacy of the Sultan. Now that he has consented to submit, nothing remains but to arrange the terms on which his territories shall be evacuated. Never was a Prince, so revered and powerful, so reduced in our country, even the shadow of a Turkish Army is not in existence. The greatness of Turkey has been prodigiously over-rated; it has been devalued for centuries, one proof of which is, the depopulation which has taken place under the yoke of the Sultan in countries anciently very populous, and the desolation that is spread wherever the Crescent is raised, in the most fertile regions of the world. The Turks never settled in their conquered lands; they are only encamped there as a military force, and as their oppression has exhausted the resources of their miserable subjects, the Turkish power has been declining. The reverses of the Turkish Government have been greatly diminished by the revolt of the Greeks, and the expenses it has entailed.

The adherence of the Turks to the old irregular mode of discipline renders them incapable of meeting any European force in the field. The sort of authority the Pacha exercises renders them almost beyond the control of the Porte, as the Pacha of Egypt has been for many years. There are, no doubt, plenty of warlike men in Turkey to drive out an enemy twice as numerous as that of the Russians, but there is none of the vigor, discipline, and ability, that belong to all the European Governments of Europe; they were formidable a few centuries ago, but they are, by remaining at that point of improvement, become now contemptible.

The Grand Viceroy is still in Schumla, where he will continue until the peace is made, unless he should prefer going a prisoner to Russia. The Sultan shows himself seldom, and is universally unpopular. NAVAL ARMEMENTS.—The Britannia, 120 guns is nearly ready for sea; her middle deck guns 24's, re-exchanging for 32 pounders. She is fully provisioned, and will have the extraordinary complement of about a hundred men. The St. Vincent, 120 guns is also preparing for sea, as is also the Caledonia, 120 guns. Several vessels at other ports—those just named are at Deptford—are also fitting out; so that our naval force in the Mediterranean will soon be increased from twenty-five to thirty ships of war. The Earl of Northesk will hoist his flag on board the St. Vincent. MILITARY BOARD OF INQUIRY.—A Board of Field Officers has been constituted, of which General Sir Charles Doyle is President, for the purpose of carrying on the inquiry into the abuses of the Chelsea Pension list which have been discovered to exist to an enormous extent.

SEPTEMBER 21. Immediately after the surrender of Adrianople, the victorious Russians directed their march towards Rido, the principal port in the sea of Marmora, on one side; whilst another grand column marched on Lucie Bourgas, in the direct route for Constantinople. We learn from the Paris Papers that the Russians have occupied Rido, which is only a few marches from the Dardanelles, and found there a great quantity of ammunition and provisions; and it is added that the Russian fleet in the Archipelago has orders to force the Straits; whilst Admiral Greig's squadron will, in all probability, attempt to force the Bosphorus at the same time, thus leaving the Sultan no other alternative, than we can see, but that of flying into Asia, or submitting to the mercy of the conqueror.

Letters from the Frontiers of Turkey of 7th September, speak of a deputation sent by the Divan to General Diebitch, to induce him to suspend hostilities, by representing to him the danger to which the capital would be exposed. The general is said to have answered that it depended upon the Porte to stop the effusion of blood and save the capital; that the declaration

made by the Emperor at the commencement of the war was known to the whole world, and that it positively stated that the sending of the Turkish Commissioners to the Russian Camp would not suspend the military operations, till a final arrangement should have been concluded; and that he would not sheath the sword till he had obtained complete satisfaction for the injuries sustained by the Russian nation.

HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK. We have just received the Paris papers of Saturday, Zante, Sept. 2.—The Russians are, probably, at this moment at Constantinople, for they were lately at Genoa, and there is nothing to oppose their march. We have just received to-day a piece of news of great importance, viz. That the French and English fleets have entered the Port of Constantinople, at the desire of the Foreign Ambassadors, the Porte having lately declared, that the Sultan was going to depart to put himself at the head of his army, and that the result of the combat being uncertain, he could not know whether he should be able, at his return, to guarantee the lives and property of the Europeans. In consequence the two fleets were to take the most speedy measures for the safety of the Foreigners residing at Constantinople.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It is a little singular that the following calculations have been made and given to the world by a Frenchman. The Abbe de Pradt has just taken upon himself to inform his countrymen,—1st, that since the battle of La Hogue (137 years ago,) the English have taken 130 ships of the line from France, while France has only captured eight from England, and not one of these has been captured in a regular engagement; 2d, that from 1798 to 1813, England captured of all the maritime nations 146 ships of the line, without mentioning small vessels and merchant ships innumerable; moreover, the English fleets took in the same period all the colonies they pleased; 3d, that the French navy has been unable to protect the French colonies; 4th, that it has not been able to protect our large convoys; 5th, that it has not been able to protect our coasts from insult—Dieppe, Havre, and Honfleur have been bombarded, and Cherbourg, Lisle d'Aix, and Belleisle, have fallen under the power of England; 6th, that whenever the English have been forced to re-embark, it has been by the land troops; 7th, that when there is war with England, the French ports are blockaded, commerce is destroyed, and the French fleets are compelled to remain in harbor; 8th, that France cannot have a maritime war except with England, nor keep up a navy except with a view of opposing that of England; and, 9th, that a maritime coalition against England is an absurdity.

LONDON STREETS AT DAYBREAK.—Whoever wishes to see the streets of London in their most singular aspect should mount his horse and ride through them between three and four o'clock on a summer's morning. What a contrast do they present, compared with their appearance at the noon-day hour! Their solitude is almost appalling. Now and then, a party of half a dozen persons may be perceived returning home from the preceding night's revel. It seems a city devastated by some dreadful calamity. The very watchmen are silent, and mostly asleep, in their boxes. The streets can commonly be associated with nothing less resembling them in character than their aspect at such an hour. Clear of smoke and endless in extent, with a pure atmosphere and sunshine over them, they seem operated upon by enchantment; the inhabitants appear dead, as excited from their dwellings. It is as if there was a death in every house, and the closed shutters were tokens of mourning and funeral. But the unbroken, inexorable dead silence is, after all, most startling, when we find it where daily and hourly, for years, we have been stunned by noise and deafened by uproar. Yet in a few hours and all will again present the same busy noise, smoky, obscure appearance; and man and art will rise and extinguish nature, and every thing will assume its accustomed character.—New M. Magazine.

From the London Morning Herald. JUST REBIBITION.—A habit of endeavouring to discover and to contemplate the ways of Providence, if it be restrained by due humility, is among the surest guides and the best tendencies of a reasonable and thinking being. This truth is so fully acknowledged, that I mention it here only for the sake of saying, "Let us remember it when we think of the events of the last few years in Turkey. Within this period, a vast number of the houses of Constantinople, if not the streets, were streaming with the blood of Christians; and this upon no offence of the sufferers, who had not even an opportunity of participating in the insurrection of distant provinces against their oppressors. The massacre was carried on for months, as Christians were discovered in their retreats. It was perpetrated by the will of the Sultan, executed with overweening activity by his Janissaries.

Now let us mark what has followed. This Sultan chose to reform his Janissaries, consisting of about 30,000 men stationed in different parts of his dominions. Upon their resistance, these guilty instruments of his will, were in their turn massacred almost to a man, having been hunted out and pursued with as much industry, as they had shown towards Christians. Next, let us observe the share of Mahmoud himself, in this retribution. The Janissaries were nearly the only disciplined troops in his empire. They were men of the largest and hardest structure, accustomed to employment, or to the expectation of it, in the most dangerous services. Was he not wanted then? Had half their number been present at the late battle, would it have ended as it did? Yet it was his own act that deprived him of them. See how guilt works out its own destruction. It is a trite quotation, which says no law is more just

"Quam necio artificum arte perire sua;" and it is true, because it is true. PROSPERITY OF SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland no longer finds it necessary to seek employment for its people out of its dominions. Manufacturers have made expert progress in the thirteen cantons, and they could employ more hands than they possess. The soldiers who are obtained with so much trouble to recruit the regiments in France, might, without quitting their country, be employed more advantageously for themselves and for her. The interest of both countries requires that the captulations should be rescinded.—Constitutional.

General Despard.—This meritorious veteran closed his mortal career at Swan Hill, near Oswentry, Sept. 1, in his 85th year. He was in 24 engagements; had two horses shot under him; was shipwrecked three times; taken prisoner once; and the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand when he was an English at the age of fifteen years; he was Governor of Canada seven years.

No less than 76,900 deck and steerage passengers have sailed from this port to Ireland within the last twelve months.—Lis. paper.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived in the Pacific at Liverpool. He says the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and he consequently abandons all idea of reforming them. A recent report of the commissioners of revenue states, that the daily business of the Post Office in London, comprises 35,000 letters received and 40,000 sent, making 23,000,000 letters annually. The revenue is £300,000 per annum, of which there have been only £200 lost in a quarter of a century.

SCARCITY OF LAWYERS.—The county of Lancaster may challenge every other in the Kingdom, to produce any town within their confines, containing a population of 82,000 souls, in which there is but one attorney's office. Such is the happy situation and such the population of the neighboring town of Salford.—Manchester Advertiser.

TESTIMONY TO LORD ELDON.—The Bank Quay Glass Company, at Warrington, have presented the venerable Earl of Eldon with a magnificent glass vase, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his lordship's manly and energetic resistance to the "breaking up of the constitution." It is particularly worthy of record, that when the workmen employed upon the vase, were made acquainted with the purpose for which it was designed, they requested that they might be allowed to contribute their labour gratuitously to the work as a mark of their veneration and regard for the noble earl. The vase, which is valued at forty guineas, is of an elegant form, and is ornamented by the royal crown; and the whole tastefully and elegantly cut. It was forwarded last week to the venerable peer; having been previously exhibited in the shop of Messrs. Haddock, in Warrington.

Kilbride is rather stationary, as respects houses or population. The church spire is at present undergoing repairs. The old bell, which was made in the 15th century, got cracked during the rejoicings over the death of the bloody Clavehouse, and the defeat of his remorseless mercenaries. An excellent instrument of Glasgow manufacture is now substituted.—Glasgow Chronicle.

A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when this ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.

The following advertisement appears in a Paris paper of July last:—"A rich Planter and Merchant, from Guadeloupe, who will remain a few months in Paris, has an only daughter, aged 19, of most agreeable person and manners, and cultivated education, is disposed to find a suitable marriage for her, and will give her a portion of 1,800,000 fr. An introduction may be obtained by applying to Mr. Brunet, No. 3, rue des Bonis Arts, Faub. St. Germain."

ROUTE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—As every step in the advance of the Russians is now full of interest, a brief survey of the districts through which they have to pass in their approach to the Turkish capital will not be out of place at this moment. Bourgas, which lies at the westmost point of the Black Sea, is 150 miles from Constantinople. It would be quite practicable for General Diebitch to pursue his march along the shores of the Black Sea to the latter city, and by keeping up constant communications with the Russian fleet, he could assure himself of the necessary supplies without depending upon the resources of the country. It is probable, however, that he will not deem it prudent to leave the large Turkish population of Adrianople in his rear. This town has always served as a place of general rendezvous for the Turkish armies in Europe; and its position, in the centre of a fertile district, and at the junction of the two great branches of the Hebrus, makes it of great importance as a depot for provisions. Adrianople is about 150 miles west from the Turkish capital, and about 80 southwest from Bourgas. It contains, according to Mr. Galt, 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, 2,500 Jews, 2,500 Armenians, and the rest Turks. It is surrounded by walls, the great extent and bad condition of which, however, must render them of little avail as means of defence. A great plain, extremely monotonous, and in general very desolate, extends from Adrianople to the vicinity of the capital. The only places of any importance in it, are Kirk Kilissi, an unfortified town, 40 miles east from Adrianople, and 80 south from Bourgas; a second town named Bourgas, 15 miles south of Kirk Kilissi; Tehourli, which Mr. Galt found in ruins; and Setivria, a trading town on the north side of the sea of Marmora. There is, so far as we can find, nothing deserving the name of a fortress between Aidos and Constantinople. Mr. Walsh describes the country as a "fertile desert," up to the very walls of the capital, which is surrounded, he says, by a degree of solitude, silence, and desolation, nearly as great as encircles Palmyra. In the first hundred miles of his route, he did not see a tree. An active and pretty numerous population is only found in the woody region of the Balkan ridge and its branches, where the natural strength of the country, and the small proportion of the Turks, give the Christian inhabitants some degree of security. Mr. Walsh describes the latter (the Bulgarians) as industrious, hospitable, clean, and good humoured. They have a language of their own, which is of the Slavonic or Russian stem; and

they adhere to the doctrines and ritual of the Greek church. It need not surprise us then that they prefer being ruled by men of their own faith, and hail the Russians as deliverers. Constantinople occupies a triangular point of land, having the sea on two sides, and communicating with the plains of Thrace on the west. The circumference of the town is about 12 or 14 miles, but more if we include the suburbs of Pera and Galata. The walls extend entirely round it, but the water forms its best defence on the south and north. On the west side, where the peninsula connects with the land, the triple walls, which are about four miles in length, are, according to Mr. Madden, in a wretched state. "The fosse is in many places quite filled up with rubbish; behind it, three walls are placed at short distances, the last of which is flanked with towers. The walls are in such a ruinous state that a very few balls would bring them to the ground. On the Adrianople side, they have tumbled altogether, and have been replaced by a single wall of no strength. On this side Constantinople certainly could not stand a siege of ten days. The water is supplied from without the walls, and the construction of the city is such, that a dozen bombs and rockets could hardly fall within its wooden precincts without producing a general conflagration." Mr. Walsh says, that the cisterns within the city contain a supply of water for six days only; and that an enemy, by closing the aqueducts without the walls, could soon compel it to surrender. Water might, however, be brought in limited quantities by sea, if the Turks remain masters of the sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. The population of the city has been variously estimated, but according to a very recent and, we believe, pretty accurate statement, it amounts to 380,000, of whom rather more than one-fourth are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks, the rest Turks. The natural canal of the Bosphorus is about 20 miles in length, and its breadth varies from half a mile to a mile and a half. At three of the narrowest points it is commanded by heavy batteries, which close it effectually, at present, against Admiral Greig's fleet; but when General Diebitch reaches its western bank, and gains possession of the batteries there, he will probably soon be able to silence those on the Asiatic side, and open the canal to the Russian ships, which will then advance to the capital, and complete the blockade by co-operating with the army.—Scotman.

ADRIANOPLE.—This city was taken by the Turks in 1361. It is situated on the river Marizza, navigable to its mouth in the Hellespont. It was a walled city and is also a place of important trade in wine and fruit, raised in the circumjacent country. The principal merchants are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. A large part of the population is of the Christian faith. In its early history Adrianople was the scene of several bloody conflicts. In 323 Constantine defeated there Licinius. In 373, the Goths, the Alains and the Huns defeated Valens, who was burnt alive in a cottage. In 1205, Joannice, King of the Bulgarians, defeated and took prisoner Baldwin I. Emperor of Constantinople.

"Among the ladies," says Dr. Walsh, "one day, forming a dinner party at Vienna, was not one who could not speak English fluently and correctly, and converse with taste and judgment on the best works of English literature, which I found was now more cultivated at Vienna than French: not one of them had ever been in England."

MANUFACTURES OF FLANDERS.—Manufactures are beginning to thrive in various parts of the kingdom, and roads and canals are forming, so that Flanders is in a very flourishing state. Above twenty thousand cotton spinners and weavers are in full activity in the city of Ghent: machinery is fabricated at Bruges, and, perhaps, the largest iron-foundry in the world has been established some years in the neighbourhood of Liege, in which the King has a large share, and four thousand hands are employed.—New Monthly Magazine.

It is a remarkable fact, that the best breed of cows, probably, on the Continent, is in Holland; and the worst, in the Netherlands.

IRELAND. Dr. Doyle, the Catholic Bishop of Kildare, has delivered and published an address to all within his diocese, Protestants as well as Catholics, exhorting them to an oblivion of all animosities and all party displays. It contains the following excellent passage:—

"But what is the cause of your divisions? It is the use of a sign or emblem, and a certain outward parade, employed to commemorate those wars which once depopulated our common country, and the existence and consequence of which, like the causes which produced them, it would be our interest, and almost our duty, to bury in eternal oblivion. Is not every war an evil? and the end and object of every just war is to obtain an honourable and lasting peace. If our fathers then contended, should not we be reconciled? If, breathing the same air, feeding on the same soil, adoring the same God, and believing in the same Redeemer, they nevertheless were impelled by their passions to wage war upon each other, are we, my brethren, to perpetuate their misfortunes? or not rather seek to staunch the blood and heal the wounds which they inflicted on, or caused to flow from, the bosom of their parent country? Are not six centuries a space sufficiently wide for the indulgence of national antipathies; and do we think three hundred years employed in religious strife too short a period for the exercise of our holy zeal? Is it not time for us, beloved brethren, to amalgamate—to mix together—to know that we have a common country, and that country is Ireland? Is it not time for us to learn that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself—that he openly triumphed over the spirit of dissension—killing in his own body the enmities which subsisted between God and man, and bringing peace through the blood of his cross to all those who would prove their faith in him by loving one another?"

COMMUNICATION.

HORE AMERICANE;

Desultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N.B.) through a part of the United States. (Continued.)

Before entering Portsmouth, we crossed two wooden draw-bridges, the one over the Piscataqua, stretching from Kittery to Noble's Island, divides the State of Maine from that of New Hampshire, the other stretches from Noble's Island to Portsmouth, Maine formerly was a part of Massachusetts, and of course belonged to New England, as it still does. Under that appellation are comprehended all the States from New York to Maine (inclusive). The town of Portsmouth is ancient, and built on a good site, on the antique about it. It reminded us more of an old English town than any we had yet seen, the streets being narrow and paved, and many of the houses being old looking, low, and dingy. The Stage Hotel, where we put up for the night, is an excellent one, being not only commodious, but splendid, and built of brick, as many of the private houses are. The commerce of this place was at one time very extensive, and the Navy Yard on an island opposite the town, is well adapted for the building of frigates and line-of-battle ships, for which purpose the accommodations are ample and judiciously arranged. Here is an Episcopal Church, Congregationalists, of course, have their sacred edifices here as in almost all the towns of New England; but beside them are to be counted with great propriety, and belonging to other denominations. But our stay at the first night was very curious, being resolved to get up early and see every thing to more advantage next morning before proceeding on our journey. As soon, therefore, as the first dawn of day appeared, we retired to our domicile, and at an early hour to our dormitories. We rose next morning by daylight, much refreshed, and sallied forth on a new voyage of discovery. The first object that arrested our attention was a stone edifice standing in a good situation, and well adapted for the accommodation of Dr. Parker and his flock, of the Congregational or Independent persuasion, who had been accustomed to assemble in the oldest place of worship in Portsmouth, called the South Meeting House. The stone is excellent, the pillars in front massive, elegant, and the windows are arched. Among the mechanics employed was an Irishman of the name of Thomas Gallagher, who recognized some of us, (having formerly resided at St. John,) and soon made himself known. He had taken up his abode at an early hour, and had got a job at the above mentioned building. It is not easy to travel far without falling in with some individual to whom one is known at least by sight, and in a land of strangers that is quite sufficient to form an acquaintance. We visited the wharves, and heard comparatively little of the hum and saw as little of the stir which betoken a thriving state of the shipping interests. This town has been the scene of three remarkable fires, which have destroyed a vast quantity of property, and have done much mischief. The first of these occurred over fifteen years ago. This circumstance accounts in some measure for the general introduction of brick as the building material, and likewise for the necessity of many houses. The Episcopal Church is large, and is surrounded with a burying ground enclosed by a wall of lime-well. This looked to us like old times, for in this country the term church yard has scarcely a meaning most of the repositories of the dead being quite at a distance from such sacred edifices, and totally unconnected with them. This is a tenet of the Unitarian communion, and the appellation Church is restricted in its meaning to places of worship in the Episcopal connection, a limitation sufficiently ludicrous and absurd in a country which boasts of having no ecclesiastical establishment whatever, and in which it is common to have nothing exclusive but enjoying liberty and equality in the full extent of the term.

How much a visitor from the old country stare when told of a town having ten or a dozen churches, and being nevertheless without a single church. Here, however, he would be no less astonished to hear the sound of a clock issuing from a Congregational steeple, and to witness a description of Meeting Houses rearing their spires, since in Great Britain every place of worship, not in connection with the establishments have an embargo laid upon all attempts on their part thus to appear. With all their pretensions to peculiar strictness of religious principle and observance, the Americans, particularly of New England, are very deficient as among their churches strictly so called, are rare as in gurgles water. Portsmouth contains 7000 inhabitants, and has at least four Banks. It is one peculiarity of the United States that every village has its Bank and its Newspaper or Newspapers. In our rambles we passed an extensive range of brick stores six stories high, and had occasion to admire the many walks about town rendered uncommonly delightful by rows of trees on each side, making all things of size, and of the most beautiful foliage. Breakfast came on as usual, and among the viands prepared for us, we found, not only our every day companions, tea and coffee, beef steaks and cheese, &c. but truffles, and, as a delicacy to drink. The latter we generally met with from this time forth, but found it either too new or too old, and consequently very bad. Some of us objected to truffles from their being tied to the table soaked with vinegar. Surely it would be much better to leave every article to season it as the cooks prefer, just as we are allowed to sweeten and lactify the tea and the coffee. We were forcibly reminded by this incident, of the landlord who emptied the pepper box into a general reservoir of soup, saying, "I presume, gentlemen, you all like pepper," which was well retorted by the wag, who immediately followed the pepping process, by discharging the contents of his snuff box in the same direction, saying, "I presume, gentlemen, you all like snuff!" On going to the Stage Coach, we were surprised that every seat in it was taken possession of by a new set of female passengers. Gallantry forbade us of the masculine gender from disputing possession in so very summary or clamorous a manner as we might have done had the occupants been men, and we therefore left the ladies to fight it out, and though possession is nine points of the law, one or two of our brethren made their point good by gaining admission (notwithstanding the part of the passengers) and a chair was provided for the accommodation of superior merities. These Accommodation Stages are the most accommodating things in the world, for all are taken who wish to go, and the more vehicles are provided by the proprietors and the public, the more passengers are attracted to the latter city, our first halting place was Greenland, 8 or 9 miles on our way, but though it was the name it has not the nature of another land well known by the same designation. It was a cold, a coldness, its bleakness, and its barbers. In one respect, however, it verified its appellation, namely, in the verdure of the fields around it, which was almost unpaired even towards the close of October. The people here live by farming, and thrive amazingly. Fields of Indian corn and pumpkins are to be seen growing up, the seeds having been interred when deposited. Here we left the turnpike, which is pronounced equal in not superior to any road in the United States. It goes on towards the right by Ely, &c. Our course was by Hampton, a small settlement which we passed through after travelling a few miles further, and contemplated with pleasure its two handsome places of worship, rich and beautiful farms, and a beautiful view of Newburyport, ten miles from Hampton, where we left our stage, and thence-right from Boston which it was our purpose to reach before the evening shades should close in upon us. Two miles to the westward of said Falls we got out of New Hampshire, and entered Massachusetts. The town of Newburyport is seen at a considerable distance, and with its numerous spires, has a fine appearance. It lies on the Merrimack, which we crossed by extensive wooden and clay bridges, partly covered to preserve the perishable material of which they are built from the injurious influence of the weather. Perkins' plan is here adopted. It is surprising, however, that in a district where steam so much abounds, bridges should be formed of wood. How much more secure as well as durable would they be were they built of stone? Since we crossed there we have learnt that these bridges have actually given way and been renewed at a vast expense. The approach to the town is very picturesque. The sides of the first streets we passed through, and indeed of many others throughout the town are ornamented with beautiful tall spires. This place is interesting as having