

ing, and to the safe ingathering, of every species of crop.

Crieff and its neighbourhood were on Monday visited by one of the most tremendous hurricanes ever witnessed in that place. The forenoon was rainy and dark till about twelve o'clock, when the sky cleared for about two hours. The atmosphere again darkened, and the rain began to fall. From six to eight, the forked lightning was actually dazzling, and the thunder appallingly loud. While the thunder roared in the south and east, the wind blew a tremendous hurricane from the north-east, and continued so till midnight, when it began to fall. From Crieff to Cillmerroun, a village two miles to the east of Crieff, the road was literally strewed with large branches torn from the trees that line the road on each side. Our correspondent says:—On Tuesday morning, I was travelling in the country, and it was truly distressing to witness the havoc created by the wind and rain. There was scarcely such a thing as a coil of hay standing for some miles around. The wheat, barley, and oat crops, are laid flat, and it is feared they will not rise again. The potatoes are in many places blackened as if nipped by frost. Large trees are to be seen here and there torn up by the roots. The streets of Crieff were strewed with slates and cans blown from the roofs of the houses, and the skylights in many of them were broken.—*Stirling Journal.*

*From the Perth Courier.*

During Sunday the wind blew cold and chilly from the north, and on Monday morning it was accompanied with heavy showers of rain: it moderated however, during the day, and continued so until six o'clock in the evening, when the wind rose to a tempest, the clouds suddenly lowered to the earth, and the distant rolling of thunder proclaimed the approach of a storm, which continued for upwards of two hours, with a fury and desolation altogether unprecedented in this northern latitude. The flashes of lightning were intensely vivid. In the woods of Dupplin, Lynedoch, Methven, and the plantations on the whole range of the Sidlaws, the number of trees torn up by the roots or broken, is incalculable; at the former place particularly the loss of fine old timber is very great; many of the byroads betwixt Gask and Crieff were rendered impassable by the heaps of branches and broken trees, and people were stationed at various places to prevent carriages attempting the roads until cleared. The Tay rose rapidly during the evening. The damage done to the growing crops and fruit was very great. The wheat had been almost all lodged by the heavy rains of the morning, and the violence of the wind broke and twisted the straw, or as a countryman expressed it, "Hashed the fields terribly." In gardens or exposed situations, not only was the greater part of the fruit shaken off, but many of the trees were torn up by the roots. It was about four o'clock on Tuesday morning when the tempest moderated, and at five the sun ushered in as still and beautiful as we have ever witnessed! From every part of this country we have the same accounts of ravaged fields and woods and gardens destroyed. The Almond, Isla, and other tributaries of the Tay, swelled suddenly to a greater height than ever before recollected, and swept off great quantities of hay, and destroyed the growing crops near their banks. In the Highland gleas the effects of the wind were severely felt, not only in the damage to the crops, but in unroofing, and in some instances the entire demolition, of farm and cottar houses.

DUNDEE.—On Monday night, we were visited by a storm of almost unprecedented fierceness at this season of the year. About nine o'clock the storm abated a little, but again commenced with ten fold fury about eleven o'clock, and continued till three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Several trees were blown down at the west end of the town: and a traveller who was on his way from Meigle to this place, says that he saw some of the very largest trees torn up by the roots. The inhabitants of the houses at the east side of the lane leading to the gas work from Blackcroft, were awakened by the water raising up to their beds. The inmates of one of the houses were observed in a piteous plight, carrying out two bed ridden old women. A sailor residing at this place, who had gone to bed under the influence of strong drink, was only awakened when the water had almost covered him. In consternation, he jumped out of bed, and bawled

out, "Hoist the jib!" When day-light appeared, the quarry, on the north side of the road at Blackcroft appeared like a lake, having gained the stream running down the Curly Dons. The water from it soon burst across the road, and run down by the side of the gas-work. A good deal of damage was done to some cloth in the lapping manufactory at the Cowgate Port, occupied by Mr. Shaw, the water having got into the lower apartments.

ST. ANDREWS.—Much interest has been created in this neighbourhood by the following remarkable circumstance, which occurred on Wednesday:—The ladies of a family, who have lately taken up their residence in this city, had occasion to order some articles of dress from London, which were desired to be sent by steam *via* Leith. They were consequently on the outlook for the arrival of their parcel, but little dreamt by what mode of conveyance it was to reach its destination. Wednesday afternoon, something like a box was observed floating in the bay a little to the eastward of the pier head, and, upon being picked up, the gentleman's address was found distinct on the cover; it was immediately carried to him, and upon being examined, proved to be the very articles expected, together with the invoice, as sent from London. The box not being waterproof, the articles, consisting chiefly of silks, are of course much damaged. But how to account for its having got into that situation, is a mystery; the most probable conjecture seems to be, that, on the arrival of the steam-boat, the parcel had been sent by the Fife coach from Edinburgh or Leith, and in place of being taken out at Cupar and sent to St. Andrews; it had been carried on by mistake towards Dundee, where, in crossing the Tay, it had shared in the general calamity that befel the Dundee boat on Monday last; and from the situation of the winds and tides, its drifting to this quarter can in some measure be accounted for.

The box alluded to in the above paragraph was brought from London by the James Watt steam-boat, and forwarded from Newhaven on Monday by the Dundee coach to be left at Cupar Fife but the guard, by mistake, took it forward and put it into the boat which swamped in the Tay.

LESLIE, Tuesday afternoon.—Almost the whole of yesterday it rained incessantly. Occasionally through the day low distant grumbling thunder was heard, and towards evening there was a good many loud peals, accompanied with large flashes of lightning. The wind rose too, and threatened to carry all before it. This morning presented a sad spectacle. In the fields the crops were generally, though it is to be hoped not irrecoverably, laid down. Many of the forest trees have large branches torn from the trunks, and several are even blown up by the roots. But what is most particularly regretted by the gudefolk of Leslie, is the destruction of the "skolly tree," so much famed in traditional history. This very ancient tree grew in a park west from the south wood of Leslie, and north of the farm of Berns, and being unsurrounded by other trees, and placed on a very elevated spot, could readily be distinguished by the mariner whenever he entered the Frith.

PEEBLES, August 5.—We have had one of the greatest speats ever experienced in this country. It rained two successive days more seriously than we had ever seen it do before. The brooks and streams of every sort were swollen far beyond their usual dimensions even on such occasions. Corn fields, which had been considered the water-mark, were absolutely overwhelmed and sanded up. A good deal of hay has been carried down, and some holm corn damaged. Workmen were employed throwing a bridge over the Tweed at Innerleithen, and the work was about half finished; on Tuesday morning the flood carried away timber to the value of about £100, besides demolished much of the bridge that had been erected.

*From the Kelso Mail.*

On Monday, the rain fell merely in showers during the day, but towards evening it descended in torrents, the wind blowing at the same time a perfect hurricane. Throughout the whole night the war of elements raged with unabating fury, and early in the following morning the effects of the storm were too evident. The waters of Tweed began to rise about six o'clock, and the swell was rapid, that in a few hours the most serious alarm was spread along the whole banks of the river.

From eight till past twelve o'clock, wreck of all descriptions were seen floating rapidly down the stream; timber, vast quantities of hay, fishing boats, a cow, and several pigs, passed on towards the ocean in rapid succession; and it was not till mid day that any symptoms of the "Abating of the waters" appeared. In the neighbourhood of Kelso, the effects of the storm were remarkable. Preparatory to the great fair of St. James, which is held on a spacious green on the banks of the river opposite to the Duke of Roxburgh's residence of Flours, numerous tents or booths, were erected, and other preparations made for the market of next day. In a short time the greatest part of the ground was covered by the river, and many of the tents, with the whole furniture, were swept into the stream. Several of the owners of them were in imminent danger, and were rescued with difficulty from the increasing waters. The fate of a poor dorkey, which had been put to graze upon a small island opposite the town, was watched with much interest by crowds of people. The river gradually encroached upon the small piece of ground on which he had an insecure footing, till at last he was forced to plunge into the torrent. In this state of deadly peril the poor brute continued to keep his head above water, and after being carried a long way down, and beneath an arch of Kelso bridge, a friendly eddy whirled him near to land, and saved his life. Fortunately the Teviot, which flows into the Tweed opposite to Kelso, was scarcely at all swollen, and, in place of its waters adding to the devastation, they were forced back by the strong current of the sister river, and appeared like a calm and pellucid lake, embanked, as it were, on one side, by a raging torrent. It is not easy to calculate the damage which the flood may have done; but when it is considered, that the river rose in a few hours nearly eight feet perpendicularly, it is evident that great loss must have been sustained on all the low grounds along its course. The general damage done to the country in the track of the storm is considerable, as most of the heavy crops of corn have been lodged, and the lighter crops have been broken in the straw and otherwise injured. Fortunately it passed with comparative lightness over many parts of the district, and we again have sunshine and fair weather.

*From the same.*

In addition to the particulars mentioned in our last paper, we have since learned that the storm and consequent floods committed dreadful ravages in the upper parts of the country. The Gala, the Leader, the Blackadder, and the Whiteadder, all flowing into the Tweed, though each at a great distance in point of junction, were seldom, if ever, known to have come down with such rapidity, and to have risen so high. A Calashes the alarm bell was rung at an early hour of the morning, to apprise the inhabitants of the danger, and several buildings were saved from destruction by the active and prudent exertion which were made to turn off the current of the stream. The damage done on the banks and haughs of the Gala by the hay crops being swept off, and other crops injured, is truly serious. Not less so along the whole course of the Leader, where whole fields have been devastated, and several bridges carried away; and lower down, the Blackadder and Whiteadder both rose several feet beyond flood mark, causing similar damages. Most of those streams have their risen to the north in the Lammern-woods; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the Belmont, which takes its rise amidst the Cheviot Hills in the south, was also greatly flooded; whilst the most of the intermediate waters—the Teviot, the Jed, the Kail, &c. &c.—remained almost undisturbed. This was fortunate, for had the whole of the streams which flow into the Tweed poured down in such torrents as those we have particularly mentioned, it is frightful to think of the ruin which must have ensued.

*From the London Times, September 16.*

EAST OF EUROPE.—It is still asserted in the foreign prints, that the Sultan has acceded to the principles of the treaty of the 6th of July, and that he is about to proclaim to Greece such an independence as that treaty contemplated. We cannot, however, find that this rests upon any certain ground; whilst, on the other hand, it is stated that Mahmoud is still unyielding, and that he will, if pressed, withdraw from Constantinople and retire into Asia. Granting, however, that the former of these statements is true, we cannot conclude from it, that peace must be the conse-