

"The whole treaty is composed of three separate acts:—

- "1. The treaty of peace in 16 articles.
- "2. A convention in four articles, all the clauses of which are very much detailed.
- "3. A separate act for the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia."

(The terms coincide with those above quoted from the *Moniteur*, with a few more details.)

"The Pruth shall continue to form the boundaries of the two empires of Europe. The indemnity of one million and a half of ducats for the losses of the merchants shall be paid in three instalments of half a million each; the first on the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty; the second in six months; and third in 12 months. One month after the payment of the first instalment the Russian troops shall evacuate Anrianoople, Kirkilissa, Lale, Bourgas, Midia, and Inia la. One month after the payment of the second instalment they shall repossess the Balkan; and one month after the payment of the last half million, they shall evacuate the remainder of Bulgaria and of Dabrudschia, with the exception of Silistria, and shall repossess the Danube.

"Silistria and the principalities shall be occupied by the Russian troops till the payment of the whole indemnity for the expenses of the war, fixed at 10,000,000 of Dutch ducats.

"Giurdzevo is to be delivered up to the Russian troops in 15 days after the signature of the treaty. The Turkish garrison to carry away its artillery and ammunition to Rudschuk. The inhabitants of Giurdzevo may also go to Rudschuk, with all their property. The Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia shall hold their dignity for life, and, except an annual tribute, shall have nothing to pay to the Porte.

"The *Moniteur* says, 'The king has just given orders for the detachment of his troops which was left in the Morea immediately to embark and return to France.'

(From the *Journal des De bats*.)

It is certain that the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded without the concurrence of the English and French Ambassadors. They oppose it; and have ordered the French and English fleets to pass the Dardanelles. On the other hand the Sultan has requested the Russian General to come to his succour; he immediately marched upon Constantinople. This explains the contradictions upon the subject. Thus the treaty of peace is signed between Russia and Turkey. But is the war in the East terminated, we dare not affirm it.

State of Trade in Manchester.—We are extremely glad to state, that the improvement which we mentioned in our last has been fully maintained; and we are glad to say, it has been experienced most sensibly in a description of goods which most of all required it, namely, the inferior descriptions of hand-calicoes.—We hope the improved demand for cloth of this description will enable the manufactures to add a trifle to the very low wages which the weavers have of late received. The silk trade, too, has been extremely brisk this week; and the warehouses of the manufacturers have been almost entirely cleared of their stocks of saruets and Gros de Naples. Indeed the silk trade has been for some time in a healthy and promising state in the neighbourhood, and no want of employment has been experienced amongst the weavers.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The trade of Birmingham and its extensively manufacturing vicinity is far from brisk; although wages are low, the workmen mostly have employment. Manufactures have diverged into such numerous branches, that all are not depressed at the same time; and thus this part of the country suffers, probably, very much less than is painfully witnessed in many other of the manufacturing districts.—*Birmingham Journal*.

State of Trade in Yorkshire.—During the last month, more activity has prevailed in the woollen cloth trade than has been known in the month of September for several years past; and, at present, the demand for some kinds of woollen goods exceeds the supply. This, surely, is a state of things that will command remunerating prices. In the Bradford stuff market the demand is brisk, but the prices are lowering.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Manchester Fine Spinners.—The turn out of the fine spinners, after having lasted six months, is,

we are happy to say, at an end, the men having on Monday last returned to work on the terms originally offered by their employers.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Boston, October 31.

THE STORM.—On Saturday we were visited by a north-east Storm of wind and rain, of unusual violence, which commenced at day break and continued until midnight. The Tide broke over many wharves, several of which, at the south part of the city, have sustained much damage. The Free Bridge leading to South Boston rendered impassable for carriages. We learn also, that the tide made a breach over the dyke, or causeway, running parallel with Boston neck, and that the water overflowed the adjoining meadow and burial ground and extended even to Washington street.

So high a tide we are informed has not been witnessed in this city for thirty or forty years.

The damage sustained by our shipping, is less than might have been expected, although we are not without apprehension for the safety of many inward bound vessels.

THE STORM AT SALEM.—We learn from the Salem Register, that the storm at that place was very severe and did some damage.

At Portsmouth, very little damage was sustained. At Newburyport, several vessels went ashore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Storm, which has been pending over us for several days, burst forth last evening with great violence. It was very dark, and the rain fell in torrents. The blow was very heavy during the night, and the wind howls loudly and the rain falls briskly at this hour—1 o'clock. The swell was so high this morning that the ferry boats were nearly unmanageable.

The wharves are now overflowed, and on the east side the water is nearly up to Water-street. At 12 o'clock, in Front-street and Burling slip, the water was up to the hub of the cartmen's carts. The cellars are nearly all filled—boats are plying in Flymarket-street. The stores in Flymarket are covered to the depth of 12 inches.

The steam boat *Fulton*, arrived this morning from New London; she could proceed no farther in consequence of the gale. We have heard of no serious accident yet.

No communications from below this morning. Our news boat rowed up to the curb stone in front of 61 White Hall.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Capt. Thompson, of the Atlantic, left Trepani, (Island of Sicily) on the 24th Sept. and informs, that there was a report in circulation, which was believed, that the British and French had taken possession of the forts upon the Dardanelles, and that the British fleet had passed through into the Black Sea. Capt. T. spoke, about 1st Oct. the British brig *Broomly*, from Smyrna for London, who confirmed the above report.

Mercantile Advertiser.

(From the *Frederickton Royal Gazette*, Nov. 17.)

On Saturday last we had about four inches of Snow on the ground, and our streets bear the marks of approaching winter. A considerable quantity of ice had formed in the river. This morning, however, we have had a heavy rain, and very little ice is to be seen except along the banks of the river.

A Coroner's Inquest was held here on Tuesday last, by *W. Taylor*, Esquire, on view of the body of *Jamer Docherty*, son of *Elizabeth Arnold*. The child was found lying on the floor beside its mother, but so dreadfully burnt that it only survived a few minutes after being discovered. It is not known by what means the child came into this condition, but it is painful to state, that the wretched mother was under the unhappy effects of ARDENT SPIRITS; utterly insensible of what had happened. It is strongly suspected that she had made the child partake of the deadly draught. Verdict, That *James Docherty*, was found in the state above described. She has since been committed to Jail.

A melancholy and somewhat extraordinary occurrence took place at Bectouche in the County of Kent, on the morning of last Sunday week. Two

young men of sober and industrious habits, named *M'Intosh*, had been employed the previous day in rafting plank; and, as it is supposed, being very wet and weary, laid down at the close of day on the road side to rest, but melancholy to say, they never again arose. One of them, *Finsley M'Intosh*, has left a wife with two infants destitute of support, and an aged father and mother, discolorate for the loss of a dutiful and only son.—*Com*.

(From the *St. Andrews Herald*, Nov. 17.)

DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening last, a Burglary of a very daring description, took place in this Town. The shop of *Mr. James Hutchinson*, Watchmaker, situated in a dwelling house, immediately in the centre of the town, was feloniously entered. The night was beautifully clear and moonlight, and the villains effected their diabolical purpose from the Church-yard.—The window which looks into that sanctuary, was secured by a shutter outside, and fastened down by a nail inside.—the former was forced open; and the latter taken out, by passing the arm through a pane of glass which had been previously broken.—*Mr. H.* with his usual precaution, had removed the numerous watches from his window, the desire to obtain which, no doubt, instigated the perpetrators to commit the burglary. Being thus foiled in their object, they seized parts of two watches, which had been taken to pieces for the purpose of undergoing repairs, leaving the silver cases and also the caps behind them, one of which was marked "Miah Lemon, Liverpool, No 5945," the same being also cut on the plate of the watch, and with these, and a few other articles of minor value, they decamped.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—*Mary Ann*, an Indian woman, was stopped on the highway, between this Town and *Mr. Samuel Connich's*, by two men, and robbed of about 100 dollars in Bank paper, Notes of Hand, several rings were taken from her fingers, and the ear-rings torn out of her ears; the felonious conduct was accompanied with the most vile and degrading abuse.—No satisfied with rifling the poor women of all she was worth, they aggravated their crime by treating her in the most beastly and unmanly manner, inasmuch as our pen refuses to record the several wrongs which she suffered. The behaviour of these wretches calls aloud for the most strenuous exertions of the civil authorities, and we hope no pains will be spared to bring them to the bar of retribution. The above flagrant and high-handed crime took place on Tuesday last, since which time Handbills have been issued, signed by two Justices of the peace, and offered a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the miscreants, and describing their persons.—One of them is said to be a short thick man, red face, black eyes, black hair, well looking, and had on at the time, a cap and white pea jacket; the other is represented as tall, dark complexion, and rather good looking, and wore a brown surtout.

THE ROGUES CAUGHT.—Yesterday three suspicious looking persons were taken up and searched by the proper authorities.—Two of them had on two shirts each, which they had stolen. *John Campbell*, Esq. identified two of the shirts as belonging to him, and *Mr. Peter Sime* claims the other two. These villains, we believe, are lately from Saint John, and it is very probable that they have assisted in some of the numerous depredations committed there. They are also supposed to be concerned in the robbery of the Indian woman *Mary Ann*, who has been sent for to appear on the examination, which will take place this day.

MISCELLANY.

HINTS TO PARENTS

The effect of another habit, or more properly, of a luxury, noticed by most writers on the subject of early discipline, has been in some degree over rated. The habitual use of a feather bed, or of a soft mattress it is maintained, may materially influence the development of the form. Such a couch, by the luxury and comfort it affords, fosters a disposition to indolence; by the undue warmth it generates, enervates the system; and by the position it imparts to the body, especially if the head be much raised,