

England, &c.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—On Tuesday a heavy fall of snow, which lasted for five hours, fell in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Persons whose outdoor occupations give them the means of judging, declare that the weather was at no time so piercingly cold during the whole of last winter as it was yesterday morning.

We are extremely happy to say that the demand for almost all the most important articles manufactured in this neighbourhood has improved within the last few days, and though no material advance of price has taken place, yet, as the improvement here is simultaneous with a corresponding improvement in London, in Liverpool, and in Yorkshire, we trust that the point of extreme depression has at length been passed, and that we may expect a gradual but continued improvement in all the leading branches of commerce and manufactures.

Business is undoubtedly reviving. The last accounts from India announce a considerable advance in the value of yarn and molasses; and there here, in consequence of these agreeable tidings, has extensive purchases of lappets and other fine goods.

The works of Henry Month and Co. at Barrowfield, which for a considerable time past were but partially employed, are now, we are happy to learn, in full and active operation. We learn also that the printing-works at Campsie have not been for a long time so fully employed as at present.

We are glad to state that all the cotton works at Johnstone, amounting to 18, are in full operation, and the work people in good spirits.

Trade in Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, and Halifax is still in a very low state.

The late severe gales have done great damage to shipping on the south coast of England.

The floods in France appear to have been on the same great scale with those in England and Scotland. According to the latest accounts from the departments a great deal of mischief has recently been done by inundations.

Oct. 9.—We have selected from the French and German papers, which arrived yesterday, those imperfect notices respecting the terms of peace concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult., which seem the most satisfactory.

It is plain, however, that we cannot yet rely on the truth of the general outline, or on the correctness of any of the details. But it requires no great skill to see that Russia has driven a hard bargain with her vanquished enemy. The delay of the Sultan in accepting the Russian propositions after his troops had been dispersed, and his capital was threatened with confiscation, joined to the apparent reluctance of his allies to disclose the full extent of his humiliation, sufficiently demonstrate the general character of the treaty. Had the Emperor Nicholas taken the opportunity of his access to erect a monument to his moderation, the conditions of the peace would probably have reached us as soon as the news of his conclusion.

The consent of the Porte to the free navigation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, was to be expected; the interruption of so reasonable a privilege, and the consequent injury inflicted upon Russian trade in the East, constituted one of the most justifiable grounds of the war. In vain did the Russians contract firm, build ships, and form commercial establishments along the rich and fertile coast of that sea, if neither the Russian flag nor Russian produce were permitted to pass the Straits which are its only outlet, or to come within sight of the minarets of Constantinople.

It is not correct that a treaty on these bases puts Turkey in Europe at the mercy of Russia; the Principalities governed under the influence of the Czars, Servia itself, which forms a long stretch of the Asiatic frontier, subjected to the same regime; the fortress of Wallachia and Moldavia, separated from Turkish garrisons, and consequently at the disposal of the Russians. As a further security, the demolition of Giurgio, the only fortress on the left bank of the Danube which could oppose any obstacle to another invasion from Russia. So much for Europe. According to these conditions, and admitting that they were evacuated in the English possessions in India, and to aggrandize their territory on the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea. Behold, in short, the Ottoman empire at the discretion of Russia.

This is not all. The free passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is assured to vessels of every nation who are not at war with the Turks and the Russians, from which it clearly follows, that the Russians, and no longer the Turks, nor the English either, remain masters of the two Bosphoruses; and that British vessels shall no longer be permitted to enter the sea of Marmora, nor be allowed to penetrate the Black Sea, but with the sanction of the Emperor of Russia. The vast projects of Catherine, are they not now completely realized?

The Journal of Odessa of the 15th of Sept. contains the following remarkable passage: "If the Sultan has sufficient sense to appreciate his true interest, he will seek the alliance of Russia, whose policy is to gain the affections of the Turks and thereby extend her commercial relations both with Persia and Turkey."

Despatches were this morning received at the Foreign Office, from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 19. A copy of the Treaty of Peace, signed at Adrianople on the 14th, had reached the Turkish capital, and has, we understand, been transmitted to Sir Robert Gordon's despatches. We are enabled to state, that the treaty does not contain any such conditions as mentioned in the French papers, that the passage of the Bosphorus shall be open to the vessels of all nations at peace with Russia and the Porte. On that head, we understand, it merely stipulates that there shall be a free passage to the black sea, for the vessels of all nations at peace with the Porte, without making any reference to the relations which may at the time subsist between such nations and Russia. We believe that the despatches have been forwarded to the Earl of Aberdeen, who is at Windsor, where his Majesty holds a Council of State.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—A copy of the treaty of peace has reached Government; but, it is believed that Ministers are not yet satisfied with the terms: It is even rumored, that a strong remonstrance against them is to be sent out, about which, we suppose, the Emperor Nicholas will care just so much as to read and fold. He knows that if the English Ministry had been very much interested in the affair they would have interfered sooner, and that if they now begin to bestir themselves, the nation has no disposition to go along with them, and to lend itself to repair their blunders, and especially since it cannot be made to perceive that any important national interest is involved. We they cannot excite, were they to try, and as for bluster, it is unworthy of one great nation as it would be despised by another. The foreign papers state the terms of peace to be the payment of an enormous sum of money for the expenses of the war, by instalments; the demolition of certain fortresses on the Danube and the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, until the whole is discharged; the cession of some cities and territory in Asia; and the enlargement of independent Greece; and an extended line of frontier. On these particulars it is not necessary to dwell, because they are uncertain, until the public eye in possession of the stipulations of the treaty. We must view them as very moderate, considering the position into which the last splendid campaign has placed the parties; and if Turkey should be urged to depart from them, by our interferences, they are, probably, better than, perhaps she will ever again obtain.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 14.—Peace was signed this morning by the Russian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries; commissioners will immediately go to inform Count Potemkin of this happy event. Orders will also be sent to the Turkish commanders to cease hostilities. This news has not given pleasure to the inhabitants of Adrianople, who since the arrival of the Russians, have enjoyed tranquillity and security, and fear, probably with reason, that when they withdraw, some reaction may ensue. Many families, Moslems as well as Christians, are preparing to leave the city on the retreat of the Russians, and to fix their residence in the Principalities, for which they are said to have obtained the permission of the Russian General in Chief. All property belonging to the Ottoman Government is now sending away westwards to Aidos and Silistria. In the course of the war, the Porte has lost above 2,000 cannon and 500,000 muskets. The Turks have also sustained a great loss in fine calicoes and muslin, which will be a valuable addition to the Russian trade. It is said for some time past there has been a formal suspension of arms at Shumla, and that it depended solely on the will of General Krassinsky to make himself master of the place.—Allegiance, Oct. 5.

QUICK COINING.—There are eight presses at the mint, which, on cases of emergency, can all be put in action, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses; in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowance must, however, be made for the breaking of dies, &c. As many as 150,000 sovereigns per day have been coined.—Mechanic's Magazine.

We have heard it affirmed, that the total number of the late failures in the wool-trade amounts to at least 20, and the aggregate of their debts to £1,300,000. So great a convulsion in that particular branch of trade has probably never before occurred.

OBSCURANCE OF THE SABBATH.—In pursuance of an order issued by the Lord Mayor, constables were on Sunday stationed at the principal outlets of the city, to prevent stage-coaches being driven through the streets during the time of divine service.

It may not be uninteresting to mention, that Captain Dickenson served with Sir George Cockburn on the American coast at the taking of Washington, and was first Lieutenant on board the Northumberland when Bonaparte was conveyed to St. Helena. From this period may be dated, we believe, his promotion to the rank of Commander. He has seen much service, and has fought his way to the post which he now fills in the navy.

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LIBELS UPON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex yesterday morning returned two true bills against Messrs. Alexander, Isacson, and Marsden, the registered proprietors of the Morning Journal, for a series of libels published in that paper during the months of July and August, insinuating that "the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington is proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled, and capable of a design to overturn the Crown, and prostrate the laws and liberties of this country." The bills were immediately removed into the King's Bench by certiorari.—Sun, September 12.

A piece of Canadian pine timber, which has been imported into this country by Messrs. Lyle and Foster, and which contains 283 solid feet, is now in progress of being cut up by Mr. J. Morrison, of North-street, into boards so exceedingly thin that there will be 100 cut of every inch, making in all 339,600. The machine with which this operation is performed is simple in its construction, and perfectly regular in its

action, cutting at the rate of 100 boards per minute, and acting with surprising regularity and uniformity of motion.—Belfast Guardian.

Mr. Keen is about to have an action brought against him by the manager of some Scotch Theatre for refusing to die in Macbeth. Many of his brethren just now, are sadly puzzled how to live.

The celebration of the Greek worship attracts general attention at Adrianople, and is even attended by the Mahometans themselves. The municipality of Adrianople have offered to supply provisions to the troops gratis, but General Dieblich has only accepted their offer as it concerns forage. The road from Adrianople to Bourgas presents the same appearance as in time of peace. The labours of the field are pursued as usual. Russian post-houses have been established on the road.

Among the on-dits of the late Paris papers, is one that Prince Coburg, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, is about to ask in marriage the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon.

GREECE.—Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls. In the best times of Greece the same space was occupied by not fewer than 205 cities and towns, and by a population of about 2,200,000 souls. The insular departments comprehend a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 198,000 souls: making in the whole a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 498,000 souls.—Liverpool Courier.

The following are extracts from a very interesting paper in the Quarterly Review for April, entitled "STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY."

The writer, after taking a rapid sketch of the political history of Europe, thus proceeds to comment on the various improvements of modern times.

A remarkable improvement has recently taken place in roads and bridges all over Europe. Materials for road-making have been found where formerly they were not believed to exist, and the skill with which they are employed is surprising. Neither day, mud, morasses, nor any other obstacle are deemed insurmountable. A terrace has been constructed along the whole face of the Apennines, from Nice to the Gulf of Spezia. The finest carriage road in the Alps, ever known, extends from the Simplon, St. Gothard, the Splügen, from the Lake of Como, to the source of the Inn, from Trent to Brisen, and where the road from Vienna to Milan crosses the Alps, it is a masterpiece. In short, the traveller can go where direct his steps without seeing bridges building, and roads opening, widening, leveling, and repairing; and it is difficult to determine what states or districts at present show most zeal and judgment in this branch of national improvement.

The progress lately made in water conveyance is still more remarkable. The first canals known in this part of the world, were those which were formed by Julius and the Law countries, and served in several cases both to drain the ground and for the conveyance of merchandise. From those a few have been extended, and by means of the canal of Languedoc, (which is now acknowledged to have failed in the objects for which it was constructed,) joined the Channel and the Mediterranean, and others are in progress; but that country is unlikely to place much dependence on its canal communications. About the middle of the last century, the commercial prosperity of this country induced it to wish to connect its waters with the sea, and to find a water, and the moderate elevation of its surface, it now passes canal navigation beyond every other country.

The increase in the number of travellers, which facilitates the progress of the chief necessities of the present period. The inhabitants of every country, but particularly of England, who travel for their improvement or gratification, have multiplied fifty or a hundred fold, and their wants are continually augmenting. One thinks as little now of going into another kingdom, as fifty years ago he would have done of going into a neighbouring county. In time of peace, Europe may now be said to compose but one family; and where a stranger of established character or extensive information is received, he is treated with a hospitable regard, instead of fruitlessly endeavoring to overcome the obstacles which the want of community of manners, language, and ideas presented in former times. A man of letters, however, is no longer personally engaged at once in an animated conversation with persons of congenial habits, on topics of mutual and equal interest. It is scarcely possible to estimate the advantages too highly. They break down the barriers which separate nations, and remove misapprehension, ignorance and prejudice, and bind together the inhabitants of different countries by the ties of recollection.

We neither desire to elevate past times, nor to depreciate the present. The object is simply to point out one of the most universal and essential changes in society, which, since the beginning of the world, has never been acknowledged and deplored in the ordinary intercourse of social, as well as in the closest relations of domestic life.—We possess the external means of enjoyment to a degree which our ancestors never dreamed of, but they are counterbalanced by much of that selfishness and that indifference which have been ranked among the most fatal destroyers of human happiness in the last stages of social luxury and national degeneracy.

Another striking peculiarity of the present day is the extraordinary increase of education and knowledge which has taken place within the last forty years. That a much larger proportion of the people of Europe now read and write than formerly, is indisputable. The number of books, the number of periodical publications, the number of book-sellers' shops, and the profusion of literary institutions and circulating libraries, are infallible indications of the extraordinary spread of education and reading.

Another striking peculiarity of the present day is the improvement which has taken place in the outward and inward habits of society. Many shocking and painful disorders have almost wholly disappeared; and others which, if not still the best, are now less violent and dangerous. The cruelties and calamities of war have been mitigated: the plague, except in Turkey, and some other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, is almost unknown; and famines, arising from cold or heat, are now of much less frequent occurrence than they formerly were. Whilst these scourges of the human race have been removed or diminished, inventions of every sort, conducing to personal enjoyment, have been multiplied or brought to perfection. In houses, dress, furniture, horses, roads, conveyances, and every thing which can minister to the ease and gratification of mind or body, in the number and refinement of the modes of amusement; and in the articles of domestic luxury and convenience; the progress has lately been made is unprecedented, either for extent or rapidity. There is not a district to be found in any European state, in which the traveller is not struck with the taste and magnificence displayed in the architecture of public and private buildings, the multiplication and commodiousness of bathing and watering places, hotels, coffee-houses, and reading rooms; the exquisite arrangement of gardens, grounds and villas; and the taste and elegance of shops and manufactures. In England, above all, this remark is conspicuous. In the most frequented corners of the country, and among all sorts and conditions of people, the comforts of life appear to be scattered with a profusion, of which in ancient or modern times, there is no example. If far-advanced pictures as beautiful as any which the pencil of the painter or pen of the poet can describe; and as native or foreigner can marvel fifty or sixty miles along

public road, without being lost in wonder and astonishment. Tusset, villages, hamlets, manors, farm-houses, and cottages, are every where scattered about in the most pleasing and romantic situations; and the whole population appears to be rejoicing in unbounded felicity and repose. Would that the reality corresponded in all respects with appearance, and that these appearances were likely to last!

The fashion of male and female dress has also become so nearly alike all over Europe, that its air and appearance alone, would be an unsafe test of the rank or country of those who wear it. Nearly as great a change has taken place in manners as in dress. Distinctions between the language and address of the various classes of Society will always be perceptible to the observant eye, but the wide intervals with which former times were furnished, exist no longer. There are few persons of good sense above the lowest rank, who do not speak and act, in these days, with ease and propriety. The extraordinary intercourse which has taken place, has brought about an universality of polish. Persons of all ranks in wealth and station often approach each other as nearly in air and demeanor, and so difficult is it to excel in refinement, that those who take the lead in rank and fashion, occasionally descend to the level of the vulgar, and are distinguished from the assimilation now mentioned is seen every where, and is fully as remarkable in the other parts of Europe, as in England. The lower classes have also gained upon the higher with respect to the conveniences of the domestic life, and the order of the occupier is above the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to a greater distance, than the help of money, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been born to it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to a greater distance, than the help of money, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been born to it.

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