

section of Bath street. This bridge also, (known by the name of Finn's Bridge) was completely carried off the abutments, and driven against Gay street Bridge, where it was arrested. By this stoppage of a strong wooden bridge nearly as wide as the stream itself, and by the accumulation of timber, wood, houses, &c. which it arrested in their course, the channel of the falls was blocked up. This occasioned the waters to seek a new passage—it formed one by forcing through the lots at the west end of Fish street; down which street it rushed to Gay st. from thence across to Frederick & Harrison streets; down Harrison street to Market street; across Market street, down to Market space on both sides, and into the docks. Through these streets, & through the lots and property between them and the Falls, the water rushed with an overwhelming force. The whole section of the city formerly called the "Meadow," was under water; as also S. Frederick, from Second street to the wharf.

The damage and destruction of property is at present incalculable. In every direction desolation is visible.

Market street bridge is not injured.

The foot-bridges crossing from Ploughman street, and Fish Market, and Peters' bridge, are entirely gone, leaving the Falls clear from Market to Pratt streets.—Pratt street bridge is not seriously injured.

The Water Company's Canal and works are in such a state as will deprive the city of hydrant water for some time to come.

The situation of families during this period was dreadful. In many of the houses it rose to the second stories, and on every side a raging current, overpowering any endeavor to relieve them.

The waters were at their height at 3 o'clock, P. M. and between 6 and 7 had subsided.

The current carried with it trees, fences, lumber, wood, parts of houses, furniture, horses, cows, hogs, and almost every moveable article within its reach.

[After enumerating a great deal of other mischief, the account proceeds.]

But the scene of ruin about Gay street bridge is indescribable! The heart sickens in beholding the distress of our fellow citizens in this part of the city. It is impossible to particularize where all have suffered so severely. The current destroyed part of Fish street, part of N. Frederick street, and at the intersection of Gay & Harrison streets, was peculiarly destructive. The ground is here washed away from the depth of from 6 to 10 feet, in a number of places, leaving the foundation walls of houses entirely bare.—Some of the houses are much injured by the drifting of rafts, wood, &c. against them. The upper side of the bridge was destroyed by the immense pressure on it.

Several lives are reported to be lost—the number of names we cannot ascertain to-day. An apprentice to Mr. George Miller,

Smith, is drowned—and a Mr. Peter O'Rourke, of Holliday st. We witnessed several hairbreadth escapes of those who were striving to assist their friends.

On Gunpowder Falls, Mr. W. Patterson's Saw and Plaster Mills, are entirely destroyed, together with 20 barrels of flour. The bridge at the Philadelphia road, and two others above are also destroyed.

THE STORM.

Distresses at York, Pa.

By the arrival last evening of two gentlemen from York, Pa. we have received correct information of the injuries sustained by the inhabitants of the town in consequence of the heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday last. The stream called the "Big Cadorus," running through that town, was swelled so much above the usual level, as to carry destruction to all property near its banks.

The following are the names of persons whose lives were ascertained to be lost at 9 o'clock on Sunday Morning :

Mr. Hugh Cunningham & wife.

Sam'l Eichelberger, son of Martin.

Daniel Updegraff, formerly Editor of the York "Expositor."

A Child of Mr. John Williams.

A Maid Servant of Mr. Cunningham.

Harry Bradley, a colored man, and two other men, names not recollect.

The following is a list of the houses destroyed :

On the West side of the stream: Mr. Spangler's house, entirely destroyed. Jonathan Jessop's shop, do. Mr. Elger's nail factory and dwelling, do. Mr. Reel's house, do. Back part of Smith's tavern, do. Mr. Slusser's house, do. Part of John Williams' house, do.

On the S. W. side of the stream—part of Mrs. Dowdle's house. Mr. Eichelberger's Tan House—Mr. Pentz's house (occupied by Mr. Cunningham)—Israel Gardner's new brick house.

On the S. E. side. Mr. Baile's Morocco shop. Part of Mr. Barnitz's Brewery. Mr. Michael Dowdle's Currying Shop and Tannery—Mr. Welsh's Brewery and part of his dwelling.

King's Paper Mill is much injured—also the south part of York bridge. The bridge on King George street is swept away.

These gentlemen also inform, that all the bridges between this city and York have been swept away; and from the intelligence gathered as they came along, it appears that a number of Mills on the different streams have been carried off—*Balt. Amer.*

BANK INFORMATION.

We have information, (says the Enquirer) that on the 17th inst. a meeting was held at Philadelphia, of the cashiers of the State Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria and Virginia, for the purpose of making some arrangements for equalizing commercial exchange. Hitherto it is well known how many inconveniences have attend-

ed this operation. A merchant in one town had occasion to transfer money to another. If the exchange was against him, he had to buy a private bill at a premium, or go to a broker's, and convert his bank notes into those of the city to which he had to make a remittance.

The Bank of the United States, indeed, is doing a great deal to remove this embarrassment. By depositing notes in the Branch of this city, for instance, you may generally obtain a bill in favor of your correspondent, upon the cashiers of the United States' Branches elsewhere, with the exception, perhaps, of that of New-York.

The State Banks were too sagacious not to see the consequences of this course of business.—Most of the capital devoted to exchanges, began to pour itself into the United States' Bank. Deposits were made in its branches for the purpose of obtaining bills: And some persons who were in the habit of dealing abroad, began to fall into the habit of doing business with the United States' Bank, in preference to the State Banks.

To remove, if possible, this inconvenience, which began to grow upon them, and to add to the facility of remittances, the meeting of the cashiers we have alluded to, is supposed to have taken place. The cashiers of the above named State Banks, (the Bank of the U. States not being present by any representative,) entered into an arrangement, by which it was agreed that the State Banks should draw and re-draw upon each other, as had once been the case, should have regular settlements of these transactions, and whatever balance one should fall in debt to the other, to be discharged in specie. Some, however, suppose that the banks of New-York, may not be willing to accede to this arrangement—the balance of trade with the other dealing towns, being at present in favor of New-York.

The community have certainly a deep interest in this question.—Our circulating medium will become more fixed in its value when this operation becomes a general one. The notes of all the banks, for instance, which are parties to this arrangement, will rise to, (or nearer to) par, as some of the other banks may receive them by way of deposit. The moment a bank receives them, they rise of course, in its own market, to the par of its own paper.

Baltimore, August 7.

It will be gratifying to the public to know, that arrangements are making, and partly made, between several of the state Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Richmond, in virtue of which, the notes will be received on deposit in the others respectively. It is much to be wished, that this arrangement could be made as general as the practice was previous to the late war; it would certainly be advantageous to the Banks as well as individuals, & without such an arrange-

ment the notes of the state Banks will have but a limited circulation.

POTSDAM, N. Y. July 1.
Commissioners for Settling Boundary Lines.

It is understood that Mr. Ellicot, after a course of observation rendered uncommonly laborious by the unfavorable state of the weather, has established the true boundary of 45 deg. and marked same, from the St. Lawrence to the St. Regis River. No permanent monument having been placed where this boundary was established, the difference is not exactly known, but it is believed to be 50 feet from the calculation of Mr. Holland, the engineer employed on that occasion. It is hoped that those points, as well as the line generally, will be better designated than heretofore—at least that the effects of 10 to 20 chains existing in former line, will be so far corrected that it may be known which is the true boundary.

The commissioners on the part of the British government, appearing not fully prepared for the meeting upon the negotiation, on the mean time, is industriously engaged in directing a trigonometrical survey of the shores of the St. Lawrence. This will be completed in the manner it appears to be commenced, will be a valuable acquisition to the geographical knowledge of this part of the country.

Mr. Ellicot, from St. Lawrence proceeded via Montreal to a similar observations at Richelieu Point, on Lake Champlain, had little expectation of meeting the commissioners on this part of the boundary, in which case he would proceed directly home to wait their call.

Ghent Treaty.—The Hon. W. Chapman, his Britannic majesty's agent under the 4th and 5th articles of the Ghent treaty, arrived at St. John's N. B. accompanied by Col. Bouchette, Col. Cairnes and Bouchette. The American surveyor was shortly expected to arrive, with his party, when they were to proceed up the river St. John, and from thence to the source of the St. Chaudiere to commence the survey.

Bost. Daily Advertiser.

That's Music.—To the Blasses of this town, the Violin is the best music. To our neighbors, it is music to hear them chink on the counter with a smile, take a couple of patterns, if you please." A just cause, and a good reason, make harmonious music for our Lawyers. "Will you take a ride to—next Monday, it is music to our Ladies; but, when you Marry me my pretty Music when the question comes up, the favorite lad, possesses all the harmony and melody combined. And to us PRINTERS it is sweetest MUSIC to be told we have brought you half a dozen new patrons, or I have brought you the Subscription Money of all my Neighbors."

From the 14th of the 20th