NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

Seven days later from England.

The packet ship Caledonia, Rodgers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of December. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 30th November, and Liverpool of December 1st, with shipping Lists, Prices Currents, &c.

Our Liverpool correspondent under date of December 1st, says, that 'accounts from all the commercial ports in England, Ireland and Scotland, are of the most depressing description relative to the late gales. We expect every post will bring statements of great losses among the shipping.' It will be seen by a reference to our 'shipping intelligence,' that among the disasters is the loss of the Franklin from this port.

ENGLAND.

The Siamese youths, who have just arrived in London, are attracting the notice of the first scientific men in that country.

Through a private correspondent, the Times informs its readers that an effort will be made during the next session of Parliament to emancipate the Jews?

During the ensuing parliamentary session, considerable interest will be experienced about the propable termination of the East India Company's charter. The China trade has of late engaged attention amongst the mercantile community by the recent agitation of the question throughout the country, in the shape of lectures delivered on the benefits likely to flow from it, as well as the discussions in the papers. There can be no doubt that a very formidable stand will be made against it among men of every grade in business, and it is a subject which will communicate to the forth coming session, scarcely less interest than the long agitated Catholic question.

RAIL ROADS.

The shares in the Liverpool and Manchester rail road sold, before the act was obtained, as high as 58 guineas premium. On the 20th November they were sold at £162 per share, namely, £90, the amount of calls on each, and £72 premium. The Bolton and Leigh railway shares are now at a premium of £2; and the shares in the Wigan railway, though only projected three weeks ago, are all taken up, and already at a premium of £4 per share.

FOREIGN GRAIN IN BOND.

The following is the official account of the quantities of Foreign Grain in warehouse in the United Kingdom on the 1st of November, 1829: Wheat, 200,430 quarters; Barley, 54,970 qrs.; Oats, 459,618 qrs.; Peas, 23,091 qrs.; Beans, 26,139 qrs.; Maize or Indian Corn, 1993 qrs.; Buck Wheat, 3264 qrs; Total, 795,562 qrs.; Wheat Meal or Flour, 57,237 cwt.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland do not in any degree lead us to believe that there is any solid revival of tranquility in this disturbed country. Assassinations, outrages, and all sorts of violations of the law, continued to be practised in open defiance of proclamations, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The George Canning packet ship, for New York, cleared out at nine o'clock on Tuesday, and lay at the usual place for her captain, who was to be conveyed on board by a small steamer. There were two poor washerwomen in the vessel, who were to return to town by the same conveyance. On its arrival, however, the boiling state of the waves allowed only a moment's approach to the side of the G. Canning, which Capt. Allyn and the pilot availed themselves of. They sprang at the same moment, the one from and the other to the George Canning and in a moment after the gallant vessel was under weigh, leaving the two distressed individuals on its deck, who have left large families to lament their *nolens volens* journey across the Atlantic.

[Gore's Paper.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

STATE OF TRADE.

Our own private letters, at hand by this morning's post, are full of distressing accounts from the Manufacturing districts: they state their inability to discover any of the 'improvements in Trade'—the accounts of which are put forth in the daily papers. The only improvement is a partial increase, by a further working of our extensive machinery, which may be said is to prevent its entire ruin, by being unemployed.—There are no extensive sales—no extensive orders—no improvement in prices for the master or the men: the former are daily becoming *bankrupts* and the latter *inmates of the Poor House*. Great sales of cotton during the last week are said to have taken place; but there is necessarily much inaccuracy in ascertaining the quantity taken on speculation. On careful enquiry we are forced back to the conclusion, that prices have not yet accommodated themselves to the altered value of the currency; and we may expect to endure much distress before we arrive at the lowest ebb. The large sales of cotton lately may easily be accounted for; but this circumstance cannot fairly be attributed to a sound improvement in Trade generally. Many Manchester dealers are speculating on a deficient crop; and several of the large spinners have also made heavy purchases from the same expectation; so that the extent of the sales generally, is not a fair indication of the improvement which the newspapers appear so anxious to represent.

FRANCE.

Prince Polignac has materially strengthened himself by obtaining the support of the leading members from the departments, and also the monied interest, which will ensure him a majority in the chambers.—The French journals, however, continue full of the greatest excitement relative to the changes in the Ministry. A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle assures his readers, that the days of France's monarchial government are numbered, and that the officers of that country are fast approaching republicanism; and that a revolution more complete than that of 1789, is in rapid progress.—The following are our extracts:

'The Prince Polignac is the last Royalist Minister that will ever, in human probability, direct affairs of France. He knows this, as well as he does the sun shines at noon; and it is therefore that he exerts himself to remove prejudices, soften down passion, and subjugate the violence of party feeling. But it is all of no use. Do I rejoice at this? By no means. Do I believe that France, either by the extent of her population, or by her geographical position, is suited to the application of republican principles, and that a republican Government will be beneficial? Quite the contrary. But wishes and my opinions are nothing in the scale against the fact, that we are fast hastening to republicanism.

'The last effort is now making by the church, the Aristocracy, and the Royalists of France, to support the Monarchy with the charter. But the game is all up—as in a game of chess, we may prolong the checkmate by the aid of a pawn or the assistance of a solitary castle; so may the Royalists, by a change of names and positions for six or eight years, prevent the last blow, from being given to Monarchy in France. But beyond that time, unless a great change be effected, it cannot be prolonged; and the event is as certain as a prophecy accomplished. Do not imagine for one moment that I rejoice at this prospect, or am satisfied with the triumph of the party opposed to monarchical institutions. I assure you most sincerely that I view with apprehension and alarm the progress of the new revolution; but, acquainted as I am with what is going on in France, I cannot disguise from myself the fact of the triumph and the fact of the revolution.

"There are those who say where is this new Revolution? who are its leaders and where do you discover the objects and intentions of the parties? Ignorant and infatuated men are these! Where is the new revolution? In every province—in every department—in every commune—in every parish and hamlet—in every private and public circle—in every family and round every table and hearth.

"Where is the new Revolution? In the Court—in the chambers—in the Courts of Justice—in the Journals—in the Elections—in every thing."

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 18th of November, state that 8,000 stand of arms had been ordered in Holland, on account of the Spanish government, to complete the arming of the intended expedition against Mexico.

The accounts from Madrid announce the death of the Captain General of Galices, who was wounded lately when opening a letter in which was a detonating ball.

In consequence of the Spaniards having intruded on the French territory, by sending armed men beyond the frontiers to arrest some individuals, the Prefect of the Pyrenees has announced that this affair is to be treated diplomatically.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The last Turkey mail had brought intelligence of the pecuniary resources of the Sultan, which was to entirely destroy his financial credit throughout Europe. The hope of procuring him aid has not been relinquished until the arrival of the present discouraging accounts. It has been calculated by some of the best informed residents in the Turkish capital, that the produce of the whole metallic valuables in the seraglio, if converted into coin, would scarcely produce 50,000 Turkish piasters, or about £700,000—a sum too trifling to bring relief to the Sultan under the pressure of existing circumstances.

Other accounts, however, have been received from Adrianople, which state the final ratification of the peace between Russia and Turkey, by the Porte having paid the first instalment of the Commercial indemnity amounting to 500,000 Dutch ducats and causing the fortress of Giurdgevo to be evacuated. The fifth and sixth corps of the Russian army had taken their departure previous to the final evacuation of Adrianople.

Mustapha Pacha had discontinued his military excursion, and all points between Count Diebitsch and the Turkish Plenipotentiary had been finally settled.

From the United States Telegraph, Dec. 29.

ESTIMATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1830.

Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations for 1830, which proposes for the service of the year $10,948,381 67

Viz:

Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous,	2,081,325 62
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary, and military pensions, and internal improvements,	5,109,944 95
Naval service, including the marine corps,	3,757,111 10

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1830, made by former acts, including public debts, gradual improvements of the Navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscriptions to canal stocks, revolutionary claims and Indian affairs, amounting to 11,315,245 00
2. The existing appropriations which will not be required for the year 1829, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1830, amounting to 862,251 34
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of 1829, and former years, but which will be expended in 1830, amounting to 2,447,173 16

These three last mentioned amounts together with so much as may remain unexpended of the sum stated in the Report on the Finances, presented by the Department on the 14th inst., as the estimated expenditure in the fourth quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress, for the year 1830, will complete the whole amount subject to the disposition of the Executive Government in that year.

There is, also, added to the estimates, a statement of the several appropriations, which will probably be carried to the Surplus Fund, at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to $115,962 03.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.

The Raleigh Register of the 31st ult. contains the particulars of a tragical affair which recently occurred at Beaufort, North Carolina. A certain Captain Thomas Thompson, of Elizabeth City, two or three years ago, succeeded in obtaining the hand of an amiable and respectable young lady of Beaufort, Carteret county. In a short time after their marriage, his conduct towards her became so brutal that her friends separated her from him. He has professed to feel extremely unhappy in consequence, and has endeavoured to prevail upon her to return to him, but without effect. For nearly or quite two years this has been his course, until within the last few months, when he has been less heard of. It seems, however, that he was only slumbering to make a more deadly spring. On Saturday the 16th inst. he arrived at Beaufort, armed with pistols and a dirk, and entered the dwelling of his unfortunate wife, caught her in his arms and endeavored to persuade her to go with him. The family became alarmed, and despatched a messenger for the brother of the wife, who was at Fort Macon (two miles off.) On his arrival he demanded his sister. Thompson refused, and threatened any man with instant death who should touch either him or his wife. The brother, however, agreeing to leave it to the lady to chose, and she preferring to remain, Thompson snapped one pistol at the young man, and stabbed his wife once in her breast and twice in her arm—and likewise a justice of the peace, who attempted to stop him. He then made his escape, and though vigilant measures were adopted, the Police have not succed as yet, in taking him.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

An iron chain suspension bridge has lately been constructed at Avignon, which is considered a masterpiece of art, and has attracted great attention from the beauty of its proportions. The total length from one buttress to the other is 500 feet; there are two stretches of 240 feet each, capable of supporting a weight of 500,000 kilogrammes. The breadth, which is the same the whole distance, is thirty feet, divided into three ways or roads, the centre one for carriages, and the two others for foot passengers. The height above low water mark is thirty feet. A triumphal arch surmounts the centre pillar, as well as the 2 at the abutments of the bridge, resting on the angles. It is supported by six iron cables, by means of vertical cords, the cables being fastened to the pillars, after having passed over the triumphal arch.

ABSTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to the Legislature of Maryland.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1st Dec. 1829.

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	Whole am't. received in 1829.
Amerciaments,	12 65
Auction Duties,	32,437 09
Auctioneers Licenses,	6,200 00
Bank Stock,	30,388 34
Billiard Table Licenees,	1,952 89
Direct Taxes,	1,522 68
Eastern Shore Treasury,	14,559 00
Fines and Forfeitures,	3,991 03
Funded 3 per cent Stock,	10,058 08
Hawkers & Pedlers Licences,	802 00
Interest (on personal accounts,)	1,928 23
Land Office account,	3,403 96
Licenses to Dealers in Lottery Tickets;	2,839 30
Licenses to retail Dry Goods,	362 72
Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors,	529 15
Licenses for Races, Fisheries and Musters,	188 10
Marriage Licenses,	6,482 56
Ordinary Licenses,	20,910 09
The Penitentiary,	2,817 36
Road Stock,	700 00
State Lotteries,	6,483 37
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore;	26,633 15
The States Wharves in Baltimore,	1,581 65
Tax on Plaintiffs,	3,341 30
Taxes in Chancery,	1,069 87
Traders Licenses,	18,593 86
The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,	400 00
The University of Maryland	1,500 00
Victuallers Licenses,	255 98
	204,018 41

Of this sum there had accrued prior to the year 1829,	58,407 37	
Accrued during the year 1829,	177,990 36	
To which, add Receipts on the following Accounts, viz:		
The Board of Public Works, (a repayment)		55 00
Chancery Records ditto		75 00
Internal Improvement Sinking Fund ditto		1,720 00
Marriage Licenses (over payments)		23 58
Fines and Forfeitures, ditto		08
Costs of suits, (repaid)		25 62
The Militia (proceeds of sale per resolution no. 35 of 27)		178 47
		206,072 50
Balance in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1828,		30,325 73
		$236,398 23

Of the above there was received into the Eastern Shore Treasury during the said period:

Of the whole amount received in 1829	14,578 10
Of the part thereof accrued in 1829,	7,195 06
Of the part thereof accrued prior to 1829,	7,384 74

EXPENDITURES IN THE YEAR ENDED 1st Dec. 1829.

On the Western Shore, and on the following accounts, viz:

Chancery Records	630 00
Civil officers	11,495 44
Colleges, Academies and Schools,	12,449 98
The Colonization Society	1,000 00
Commission	364 00
The Executive Contingent	2,197 49
Indian Annuities	75 00
The Indigent Deaf and Dumb	722 52
The Judiciary	37,428 70
The Legislature	44,708 66
The Library	195 27
Loans of 1827—'8 for interest	4,848 58
The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	2,390 17
The Militia	1,876 09
Miscellaneous account	4,461 73
The Penitentiary	6,000 09
Penitentiary 5 per cent. stock of 1822	1,397 20
Pensions to officers and soldiers	14,998 75
The Public Buildings at the seat of Government	1,472 07
Rail road 5 per cent stock	1,562 50
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore	7,175 00
The State Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore	17,315 53
University 5 per cent Stock of 1822	1,500 00
The University Sinking Fund	500 00
The University of Maryland	5,500 00
	182,345 68
Balance in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st December, 1829,	54,052 57
	$236,398 23

On the Eastern Shore, and on the following accounts, viz:

Civil Officers	$638 31
Commission	93 66
The Judiciary	418 00
Miscellaneous	95 23
Pension	40 00
	1,285 20
Payments into the Western Shore Treasury 8th June, 1829, (being part of its receipts)	5,947 44
Balance in the Eastern Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1829,	7,347 16
	14,579 80

The following exhibits the Amount of Revenue which accrued on the W. Shore during the year 1829, and the amount received thereof

Branches of Revenue.	*Accrued.*	*Rec'd.*
Auction Duties	32,450 67	32,437 09
Auctioneer's Licenses	6,200 00	6,200 00
Bank Stock	30,388 34	30,388 34
Billiard Table Licenses	1,512 96	1,390 87
Fines and Forfeitures	10,629 45	501 59
Funded 3 per cent Stock	10,053 08	10,053 08
Hawkers and Pedlers Licenses	600 00	532 00
Interest (on personal accounts,)	1,914 75	1,914 75
Land Office Account	3,403 96	3,403 96
Licences to Dealers in Lottery Tickets	2,891 90	2,839 30
Licencies for Races, Fisheries and Musters	192 67	153 90
Marriage Licences	6,984 00	6,109 98
Ordinary Licences	19,498 18	16,835 03
The Penitentiary	2,897 36	2,897 36
Road Stock	700 00	700 00
State Lotteries	6,483 37	6,483 37
State Tobacco inspection in Baltimore	34,725 49	24,457 96
The States' Wharves in Baltimore	1,581 65	1,581 65
Taxes on Plaintiffs	3,147 50	2,519 00
Taxes in Chancery	1,056 45	323 89
Traders Licences	19,239 87	16,134 31
The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland	400 00	400 00
The University of Maryland	1,500 00	1,500 00
Victuallers' Licenses	252 65	209 14
	$198,704 30	169,965 67

[Md. Republican.

The following is an extract from one of the numerous articles on the subject of the West India trade, that have recently appeared in the London Morning Herald:—'If our Government wish to carry into effect the benevolent views of the Americans, by driving the Canadians into the Union, they cannot do it more effectually than by paralysing their trade. The position and climate of Canada prevent the inhabitants from competing on equal terms in trade with the United States. The proximity to the ocean, and the more favorable climate of the latter, give them a decided advantage. The ports of the one are always open—those of the other are shut by frost six months in the year. But we are quite convinced that, if the West India question is again opened to negotiation, and if Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is to be the agent for England, Yankee management or Yankee cunning, will get the better of us. The President of the Board of Trade is altogether unfit to contend with a shrewd clever man like Mr. M'Lane. The Americans have always over reached us in diplomacy, except in the West India trade business with Mr. Canning. At the pretended settlement of the boundary question, they tricked us out of what ought to have been a valuable part of Upper Canada, and yet managed to leave it as *unsettled* as ever, and still open to cavils and quarrelling whenever Jonathan thinks fit to make it a bone of contention. Again, with regard to our Newfoundland fisheries, we granted the United States privileges of the greatest value to them, to our own severe injury, accepting some fancied reciprocity of no more value than the paper on which the treaty was written. Exactly similar results will follow the negociation now on foot with regard to the West India trade, if persevered in.'

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

Our prospects for adjusting the Colonial Trade are certainly brightening. Mr. M'Lane, as we learn on the authority of letters from a source of the highest respectability, has already gained a great reputation in England. The main impediment in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question arises, as we are enabled to state on the same intelligent authority, from the number of merchants, shippers, &c. who have vested capital in the Canadas and neutral islands. These persons are now necessarily active, and clamorous in proportion to the prospect of an adjustment, having a control over the public press of London to an unexampled degree, and counterfeiting the public voice; while the great planting interest of the islands, to which a direct and unfettered trade would be unquestionably an immense benefit, is distant, sluggish, and silent. This statement of the real truth of the matter accounts for the multitude of paragraphs which have lately appeared in the London papers, attacking with great zeal and vehemence the project of restoring the Colonial Trade to the United States.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

We fear it is almost time to strike out the first term from our usual caption.—'Progress!' We can scarcely say that they are advancing to the consummation of their labours. Some say, they are stationary; others, that they are going back—and some, that they will never be able to do any thing—so various are the views of members, and so opposed, it is said, are the interests of the East and West. In this state of the case, it has been asked by some, whether it is not best for the Convention to propose such reforms as may obtain the sanction of a pretty strong majority, as reducing the number of the members of the Legislature, re organizing the Executive Council, increasing the responsible of the Judges, &c. &c.—There are some of the members of the Convention, who do not appear altogether to despair of success.—Some of them think that Mr. Gordon's scheme of arbitrary apportionment may yet go down—and a few have not abandoned some scheme for prospective apportionment. At present, our fears are greater than our hopes.

On Saturday, the reader will perceive that a series of propositions were brought forward by different members, suggesting a new basis of representation, the election of Governor and three advisory Councillors by the Legislature and a new organization of the Judiciary—but yesterday, Mr. Stuart's resolution (laid upon the table some days ago) for a new rule of representation, was rejected; and *then* Mr. Neal, the mover of the new proposition on Saturday, finding the opposition it met with from different parts of the House, withdrew it. Many remarks were made in the course of the discussion, on the future apportionment; but they ended—in nothing.

The members have become very much harrassed and jaded—our citizens begin to be satiated with discussion—and if we may believe some of the papers at a distance, the Convention is now gaining little credit in the eyes of the nation.—Mr. Marshall made a strong appeal to the Convention yesterday—stating the great mortification and the great apprehension he should feel from the dissolution of the Convention, without consummating the object of their labours. We presume his sentiments are those of thousands.—Enq.

THE COURSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Since our last paper the Convention have gone through all the Reports of their various Committees.—On Tuesday, there was great deal of discussion on two questions, 1st on the Independence of the Judge, as effected by the Legislative abolition or modification of his Court—and 2d. on the proposition for sweeping, off all the present judges by the operation of the proposed constitution. So much of the Resolution as allows compensation to the aged and infirm Judge, &c. was stricken out—but so much as cancels their commission at the expiration of the first session of the Legislature was adopted.—Having thus gone through the Judiciary Report, the resolution of Mr. Doddridge was accepted, for appointing a Select Committee to reduce into order, all the Resolutions which had been adopted by the Convention.

Yesterday morning, the Chair named as this important Committee, Messrs. Doddridge, Madison, Marshall, Johnson, Leigh of Chesterfield, Tazewell and Cooke.—Mr. Stuart's resolution respecting Duelling was then taken up and fully discussed; and the Convention determined 1st to authorize the Legislature to legislate upon the subject; and 2dly, to extend an amnesty, or pardon to such persons as had heretofore violated the Anti-Duelling Law.—The Resolutions from the Committee on the bill of Rights, &c. next followed, and gave rise to much discussion. The 1st Resolution, declaring it expedient to devise some future amendment to the Constitution, called forth one of Mr. Randolph's happiest efforts in opposition.—The Resolution was rejected.—A resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Mason of Southampton, for instructing the Select Committee of seven, to lay off the counties or election Districts, of the State according to the numbers designated in Mr. Gordon's Resolution.

To give time for the Select Committee to perform the task assigned to them, the Convention have adjourned over till Saturday.

[Ibid.

TRAVELLING TITLES.

The Washington Chronicle, speaking of titles, says, that some time since, twenty-five gentlemen, strangers to each other, assembled together at dinner, on board a steamboat on the Ohio. They were principally from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. At dinner the captain of the boat said, addressing one of the company whom he knew—'General, shall I help you to a piece of roast beef?' upon which, twenty-three out of the whole number, replied to his civility, affirmatively or negatively.

INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES.

The following is a short extract from an eloquent speech of Chief Justice Marshall, in the Virginia Convention, on the subject of an independent Judiciary. It was delivered in answer to a gentleman who was in favor of placing the Judges at the mercy of the Legislature.

The argument of the gentleman goes to prove, not only that there is no such thing as Judicial Independence, but that there ought to be no such thing—that it is unwise and improvident to make the tenure of the Judges' office to continue during good behaviour. That is the effect of his argument. His argument goes to prove, not only that there is no such thing, but that it is unwise that there should be. I have grown old in the opinion, that there is nothing more dear to Virginia, or ought to be dearer to her Statesmen, and that the best interests of our country are secured by it. Advert, sir, to the duties of a Judge. He has to pass between the Government, and the man whom that Government is prosecuting; between the most powerful individual in the community, and the poorest and most unpopular. It is of the last importance, in the exercise of these duties, he should observe the utmost fairness. Need I press the necessity of this? does not every man feel that his own personal security and the security of his property depends on that fairness. The Judicial Department comes home in its effects to every man's friends: it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. It is not to the last degree important, that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to influence or control him but God and his conscience? You do not allow a man to perform the duties of a juryman or a judge, if he has one dollar of interest in the matter to be decided; and will you allow a judge to give a decision when his office may depend upon it? when his decision may offend a powerful and influential man? Your salaries do not allow any of your judges to lay up for his old age; the longer he remains in office, the more dependent he becomes upon his office. He wishes to retain it; if he did not wish to retain it, he would not have accepted it. And will you make me believe, that if the manner of his decision may effect the tenure of that office, that the man himself will not be affected by that consideration? But suppose he is not effected by it, if the mere repeal of a law, and the making some change in the organization of his court, is to remove him, that these circumstances will not recur perpetually? I acknowledge, that in my judgment, the whole good which may grow out of this Convention, be it what it may, will never compensate for the evil of changing the tenure of the judicial office.'

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

A 'NEWSPAPER' ARTICLE.

"'Tis truth, with deference to the college,
Newspapers *are* the keys of knowledge."

If newspapers be the mark of a 'thinking people' in England, they should indicate a *reading* people in the United States, where there are probably more newspapers printed than in all the world besides, and constitute us, in that respect, a *newspaper nation*. After reading the article below in a late English paper, a little reflection and examination led to the conclusion we have made, and which will be found by comparing the two statements, and keeping in view the following estimates of respective populations.

In England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 18 to 19,000,000; the United States, 12,000,000; state of New York, 2,000,000; city of London and suberbs, 1,250,000; city of New York, 200,000.

'In *England*,' says the editor, 'there is, perhaps, nothing that has made so much progress, within the last century, as the newspaper press. There was no paper published regularly till after the abdication of James II and in the reign of Anne there was only one daily paper. In London there are now 13 daily papers, publishing on an averge, 33,000 sheets daily. There are 4 published three times a week; 2 twice a week; and 36 once a week. It is estimated that the whole of the London newspapers publish weekly 255,000 sheets. In the country there are 152 weekly papers published. In Scotland there are 37 papers. In Ireland, 58 papers are published. Of these, there are published in Dublin, 4 daily papers; 6 thrice a week: and 4 once a week. Of the country papers, 6 are published three times a week; 20 twice a week; and 11 once a week. The number of papers published throughout the united kingdom is 297, nearly one-sixth of which is the production of the London press.

Of the *American* press. In the city of New York are 10 daily papers; averaging 1,850 at each publication, and making a weekly aggregate of 111,000 sheets, 7 published twice a week, of 1,800 each, or 25,000 weekly; and 16 once a week, averaging 3,150 and printing 52,000 copies; making a grand total of 188,000 sheets in a week. In the State besides weekly and oftener, 140. In the city 33. Total 73. Annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, and semi-monthlies, literary, theological, medical, and miscellaneous, are not here included; nor occasional, transient and unestabilshed publications. In the United States in 1828, there were, officially reported, 825 newspapers; another account gave 974, and there is probably now about 1,000 periodicals of every description.

STATIST.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This complaint with which many are unfortunately afflicted, and for the cure of which many remedies have been tried in vain, may be cured by merely drinking *cold Sage Tea*, fasting twice in 24 hours, say at going to bed at night, and at rising in the morning. A cure recently took place of an individual who had long been afflicted with night sweats, who had tried a variety of remedies and had only experienced a temporary relief: he was at last advised by a friend of the writer of these lines, to try the Sage Tea: he complied, and the result was, that in the course of three days he was able to rise in the morning with his linen entirely dry, a circumstance which he said had not occurred before the last two months.

He very naturally felt a strong desire to be cured, and concluded that if drinking it twice in twenty-four hours would effect a cure, that drinking it oftener would expedite such a result, and stated that he took it during the day to quench his thirst, while employed at work, instead of any other beverage.' This is not the only cure which has taken place by using this prescription; the individual who prescribed it to the above case, was also cured by it. D.

December 24th, 1829.

A melancholy circumstance occurred in Templemore on Friday last. A young practitioner who arrived lately from Dublin, attempting to remove a lump which had arisen to an enormous size on the head of a woman named Bridget Hunt, of Thurles, applied the knife to the lump, when he found, too late, that it was of a species called by surgeons *Fungus Hematodis*, which is certain death if operated on: the wretched woman died in fifteen minutes. An inquest was held on the body next day, by Mr. Cormark, Coroner, and the young gentleman held over to bail to answer to the next Assizes for the woman's life.

[English paper.

Commodore JACOB JONES, who has returned from a long service in command of our Squadron in the Pacific Ocean, has taken command of the Baltimore Naval Station in persuance of instructions from the Navy Department.

[Patriot.

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