England, &c.

London, November 9.—We see with great concern that Mr. O'Connell is opening a new chapter of agitation, whose object does not even pretend to be a redress of grievances, in the pursuit of which there is any chance that enlightened and public spirited men would join him; but on the contrary, that he throws out a lure to revolutionists and incendiaries, by holding up as an attainable benefit for Ireland, a violation of that solemn compact with Great Britain, which every subject of both Islands, who either comprehends or feels for their common interest, will maintain with his life and fortune.—*Times.*

A Limerick paper states that Mr. O'Connell proceeds immediately to take up his residence in Dublin, for the purpose of trying the Union Question effectively before the Public.

The four persons lately convicted of Conspiracy at Cork, have been reprieved.

Parliament is to meet the first week in February.

A London paper states that the Revenue for the month ending the 5th November, presented an increase of half a million, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Sir Edward Codrington goes to Italy to reside for some time.

Admiral Malcolm arrived at Constantinople, Oct. 7, and soon after had a most satisfactory interview with the Sultan.—Gen. Diebitsch continued at Adrianople.—The Passage of the Dardanelles is now free to all Nations. The business of the Porte has assumed great briskness.

It is said the Grand Duke Constantine is about retiring from the Viceroyship of Poland, and taking up his residence in one of the Rhenish Provinces.

A Paris paper, (the Constitutionel) says, "Greece, which is destined to form a Confederate Government, is to be ruled by a Sovereign Prince. Each of the four Great Powers present their Candidate. France proposes for the throne of Leonidas the Prince of Lucca, son of the King of Etruria, in whose veins Spanish blood flows; Great Britain sets up Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; Austria presents the Prince of Hesse Homberg, and Russia the Son of the Ex-King of Sweden. As to the Title the Candidate will assume, this is said to be left to the Aulic Chancery of Austria."

Russia, it is reported, has reduced the terms of the Treaty of Adrianople, both as it regards the amount of the indemnities, or the periods at which they are to be paid by the Porte.

France, Spain and Rome, are said to have recognized Don Miguel as King of Portugal.

By a decree dated October 29, the King of the Netherlands has granted to the City of Rotterdam, upon the same footing as Amsterdam, Antwerp, and other places, freedom of importation and re-exportation by sea, by means of a general intrepot.

The London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 6th states, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the British cabinet, steadily to steer clear of any thing like direct interference in the affairs of Portugal.

SUMMARY.

Northwest Passage.—Further accounts have just been received of Capt. Ross, who, in the Victory steamship, was, on the 25th July, in latitude 57, N. The fair wind with which they sailed left them the day after, and they carried away part of their foremast; but would not touch at any port to refit, lest it should give rise to unfavourable reports. After five days more, they got again a fair wind, which in a fortnight carried them to the harbour of Holsteinberg, in Greenland, where they providentially found the Rockwood, of London, deserted by her crew, and from which, therefore, they replaced their mast, and supplied themselves with provisions and stores. In a few hours afterwards they sailed in a more complete state than when they left England. They were all in good health and spirits, and had received the most cheering accounts possible of the state of the ice, the inhabitants saying they had never seen so little ice; and if ever the north-west passage were to be made, it would be this year. The wind was fair, the weather extremely favourable, and the crew behaving in the most exemplary manner.

A London paper of October 28, says, by accounts from Paris yesterday, we learn that the treaty between Hayti and France had been ratified, and that the Independence of the Republic was entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established upon a basis of perfect reciprocity.

The Earl of Eldon, at his last audit, returned ten per cent. to his Dorsetshire tenants on their last year's rents, in consequence of the depression in the price of agricultural produce, and the deficiency in the crops of corn. This is the second time his lordship's tenants have shared his liberal and unsolicited act of kindness.—*Standard.*

The Earl of Abingdon has returned to his tenants ten per cent. on the payment of their own rents.

Chantry has just completed for the city of London, a statue of Pitt, twelve feet high. The costume is modern, surmounted by an ample robe. This is Mr. Chantry's second work in bronze. The next is to be a colossal statue of the King, for Scotland.

We observe, by the Edinburgh papers, that Mr. Blackwood, the publisher of *Maga*, has been chosen one of the bailies of that city for the ensuing year. A more worthy election could not have been made.—*Liverpool Courier.*

A Lucrative Purchaser.—Mr. Charles Young, son of Mr. Young, auctioneer, of Romsey, recognising, at a broker's shop in London, one of those admirable productions (a landscape) which obtained for Claude immortal fame, became the owner of it for £3; in the course of the present week this inimitable production has been transferred to a gentleman at the sum of 600 guineas!—*Ibid.*

A Russian's prayers are generally very short, and consist frequently only of the two words—"Gospodi Pomolui," (Lord have mercy upon us!) which are sung with beautiful effect in most of their chapels.—*Ib.*

At a parish church, a few days ago, the fourteenth chapter of St. Mark, containing seventy-two verses, was travelled through in 8 minutes, being at the rate of nine verses in a minute.—Does not this, in its way, equal the feats on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail-way.—*York Courant.*

Extraordinary Collection.—The Anniversary Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Monday evening in the Chapel in York-street, Manchester; when the collection amounted to no less than One Thousand Pounds and Five Shillings!—*Leeds Mercury.*

A Canadian Giant is exhibiting in Liverpool, who weighs 600 lbs.—*Ib.*

Last week, the magistrates of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of the city on Mr. Wilkie, the painter.

Death of the Countess of Carrick.—This lovely woman, once known as the "beautiful Miss Wynn," died on Thursday at Mount Juliet, in the county of Kilkenny. She was delivered shortly before her dissolution of a daughter, which is living. Lord Carrick is one of the Irish representative peers, has another daughter, about 16 years of age, but has no heir to the family title or estates.—*Nov 1.*

Mr. James Hamilton, the author of the system of teaching languages, called after his name, died in Dublin about three weeks since, where he had gone to deliver lectures, with a view to the extension of his plan.

In a few days there is to be a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, at the Rotunda, to take into consideration the question of Poor Laws for Ireland.

(From the Scotsman.)

It will be seen from an article in another column, that there is an increase of £240,000 on the quarter's revenue, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. As two thirds of this probably arise from the duties on imported corn, it cannot be considered as any decided symptom of improvement. There are indications otherwise, however, which lead us to expect a gradual but steady revival in every branch of industry throughout the Empire. The *Times* of Saturday says, that a sensible change for the better has taken place in London and the manufacturing districts of England generally. Goods are much more in demand, and labour is more plentiful. Wheat continues to fall sufficiently to insure the workman against dear bread, but not in such a degree as to threaten a ruinous depression to the farmer. Ireland is becoming every day more tranquil, and, thank Heaven, her internal broils will no longer engross the whole attention of Parliament, and put a stop to the national business. In Glasgow and Paisley we cannot yet announce any alteration; but if the improvement felt in Manchester continue, it will soon reach these towns. Passing over the amendment in the political state of the country, arising from the wise and happy settlement of the Catholic question, it is satisfactory to look back to the change which has taken place in the state and prospects of the country since the end of July. Trade was then paralyzed; vast numbers of the working classes unemployed, and against their masters; and the evils felt were aggravated by the prospect of a most disastrous harvest, which threatened deep distress to the poor, and by terrifying capitalists, still farther dried up the sources of industry. There is no doubt much suffering among us, and will be for some time; and it would be a deception to characterise the present period as one of prosperity: but it is clear that the situation of the country is better than any considerate person expected three months ago. We have escaped serious evils which were then visibly impending. This is a negative good; and we think there is strong reason to hope, that the impulse which trade has just received, will not be merely momentary, but is the first step in a positive though most likely slow and gradual course of improvement. It is in the power of Ministers to do a great deal to promote this desirable change, by relaxing the fetters of trade, and revising our revenue laws, many of which are equally injurious to the government and the people.

From the London Atlas, November 1.

The trial of the men charged with a conspiracy to murder three magistrates of the county of Cork, for which a special commission had been issued, commenced at Cork, on Friday. Mr. Baron Pennefather and Mr. Justice Torrens were the judges. In the first count, the prisoners, *John Leary, James Roche, James Magrath*, and *William Shine*, were charged with a conspiracy to murder George Bond Low, Michael Creagh, and Henry Evans, Esqrs.; the second, for conspiracy with others unknown; and in various other counts for the conspiracy generally and individually. In the eighth count, John Leary stood indicted for soliciting, incouraging, and inciting David Sheehan to the commission of the said murder.

The following abstract of the opening of the solicitor-general comprehends all the leading features of this diabolical conspiracy, originating in one of those unlawful associations which have so long disturbed the peace of Ireland:—it would be shown in evidence, that there existed in this county a secret association, bound by oaths, organized—having captains and committees—exercising an unlawful controul over too many unfortunate people, at whose bidding burglary, robbery, and murder were perpetrated—who had but to issue their order to be obeyed. John Leary, the prisoner at the bar, was closely connected with this association; he held a high rank in it; he was a captain and a committee-man in it; and though, being nearly seventy, he could not be active in the midnight outrage, he stimulated others; the hands of younger men executed what his head had counselled. It was possible to traverse back for months into a narative of the conspiracy; but it would be sufficient to say, that its object did not merely, affect the three gentlemen connected with the present proceedings; it embraced a wider scheme of operation. The offences for which the conspirators had marked their victims on this occasion were these—Admiral Evans was to be murdered for a speech he made in Parliament on the 13th of May, 1828; Mr. Creagh was found guilty of ejecting his own tenants; and the crime of Mr. Low was his vigilance in performing his magisterial duties. The learned gentleman then detailed the nature of the evidence he should bring forward. He should prove that the conspiracy against the life of Mr. Creagh was formed on the night of the 20th of January, 1829. Mr. Creagh dined at Mr. Norcott's; and the agents of this conspiracy passed from different quarters to execute their judgment on him. Mr. Creagh being that year high-sheriff, had two footmen to his carriage. Mr. Norcott but one, yet it so happened, that in leaving Mr. Evans's, Mr. Norcott had two persons on the carriage. The conspirators, looking no further than this distinguishing mark, fired into Mr. Norcott's carriage, in the belief that it was Mr. Creagh's, and then fled in the hope that they had executed their vengeance. On the 28th of February, there was a meeting at the house of a man named Flynn, at Wallstown, where four of the conspirators, Roche, Magner, Magrath, and Lynch, were present. There they discussed the utility of shooting Mr. Bond Low, as he came from Mallow fair, on the 2d of March. True to the appointment, the party assembled at Mallow, and again bound themselves to secrecy and action. Magrath and Roche left the fair early, and when Mr. Low arrived at the spot fixed on, he was immediately fired at. His hat fell off in consequence of his horse starting from a wound inflicted by the fire-arms; and imagining their object effected, the ruffians fled. Mr. Low pursued the fugitives, and made prisoner Patrick Magrath, who has since paid the forfeit of his crimes. The other two now on trial escaped. On the next day (Shrove Tuesday) a meeting of the conspirators was again held at the house of Duane, the publican. They deplored the capture of Magrath; and added, that as the assizes were approaching, Low would hang him, unless something were done to cut him off, and a rivalry took place to see who should achieve it. One claimed the honour because he had transported his brother; another, because he was his near neighbour; and a third, because he had missed him on a former occasion. On the 1st of May the fair of Kildorrery took place, and it was known that Mr. Low would attend it. In pursuance of their desperate resolve, the conspirators, Nowlan, Magner, Roche, Magrath, and Lynch, attended also. Here the second attempt on Mr. Low was put in train, and the place appointed for its execution was a ditch between Farrah and Kildorrery. Mr. Low, in returning from the fair, was accompanied by a gentleman not then prescribed, and to whose presence on this occasion he owed his life. Besides those already detailed, there were many other meetings: at one of these, William Shine, a prisoner at the bar, and then a tenant of Mr. Creagh's was present. Shine complained of some grievance between him and his landlord, and put his case in Leary's hands. The magistrates were apprised from time to time of much of what was going forward, and about the end of May they thought proper to arrest all those implicated, upon whom they could lay hands. Here the Solicitor General went at great length into the law of the case as applicable to the prisoners, and particularly to the evidence of informers, three or four of whom he had to produce to bring the charges home to the prisoners. He concluded by adverting particularly to the case against Leary, of whose character, no doubt, many would speak favourably; but of what avail was it that he was industrious in his pursuits, faithful in his contracts, and sober in his habits, when foul conspiracy and midnight murder were proved against him?

The case for the prosecution was supported by the testimony of a host of witnesses, who confirmed that of the approvers in the most essential points. For the defence, Mr. Barry (a magistrate) and the parish priest of Doneraile, were called, to weaken the evidence of the informers, by stating that they would not believe them on their oaths. It was proved that Leary's general character was good; but he was much addicted to drinking. A. G. Creagh, Esq. (the father of the gentleman whose life was aimed at), deposed that he had known Leary for twenty years, as a peaceable man, and one of the most honest of his tenants. He had always paid his rent, £220 a year, with great punctuality.

At a late hour at night the jury retired, and after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Torrens, in a powerful and affecting address, pronounced sentence of death. The lamentations of the friends of the condemned outside the court was the first sound that broke on the solemn stillness.

The trial of four others, named Connor, Lynch, Wallis, and Barret, for being engaged in the same conspiracy, and with the same object as the others who were convicted, commenced on Monday. A lively sensation was produced in court, by the arrival of Mr. O'Connell, who had been engaged for the defence by the relatives of the persons accused. The examination of witnesses lasted until nearly eleven at night, when the jury retired, and at half-past one returned a verdict of acquittal for Barrett, but professed the utter impossibility of agreeing as to the others. The court adjourned at two o'clock in the morning.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the jury were conducted into court; but as they were not agreed,

Mr. Justice Torrens addressed them, and directed their attention to different parts of the evidence, in order to remove their doubts, and they again retired. A conversation ensued upon the propriety of discharging the jury, to which, however, the counsel for the crown would not consent. Baron Pennefather then said, he did not recollect any capital case in which such a course had been pursued without that consent. At half past two the court adjourned for an hour, and the jury were deliberating at three o'clock.

[It is worthy of notice, that in stating the case for the prosecution, the soliciter-general said he would take the opportunity of correcting any misapprehension that might be abroad by his omitting to reduce this conspiracy to its proper limits. "The conspiracy does not extend much beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Doneraile."]

THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

(From the Liverpool Times.)

Whether the caricature which represents a steam engine as flying like a balloon through the air, shall ever become any thing more than a caricature may be doubted; but such have been the achievements of science and art within the last three quarters of a century, that it is really difficult to fix any limits to their future conquests. To justify us in pronouncing any thing impossible in mechanics, it ought to be in opposition to some law of nature, and not merely requiring an immense extent of difficult application of power. And so marvellous have been the inventions and discoveries in every branch of science, and in all the arts, since the beginning of the last reign, that if they could have been predicted in the year 1760, most men would have thought that the prophecy deserved to rank with the Arabian story of the erection of Aladdin's palace in a single night.

When the pack horse with his bell was the only means of conveying merchandise through the land, and when the carrier conducted his string of horses along tracks always made to pass over the summit of the very highest hills, the vision of a modern mail coach glancing through our valleys, on roads nearly as smooth and level as a bowling-green, and conveying goods and passengers at the rate of eleven or twelve miles an hour, would have been regarded as the work of some supernatural beings, not clogged with the incumbrance of mortal clay. A man who should then have imagined that a distance of four hundred miles could have been performed by a carriage in forty hours, without difficulty or danger, would have been thought worthy of a place amongst the philosophers of Laputa.

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirling the livelong day to make some paltry hanks of yarn, would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirling with incredible velocity, moved by no power visible to the spectator—with a superstitious conviction that the whole was the work of unblessed power. To tell him that the force that moved the mighty apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that it was neither the force of men nor horses, neither the strength of a torrent nor the piping winds of heaven, but nothing more or less than the *steam* of boiling water, would only have excited his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attempted to palm upon him.

To show to one of those disorderly persons who return from taverns after the hour of curfew, and who of old were wont to grope thro' the Egyptian darkness of our streets to their own homes, the splendidly illuminated streets of London or Liverpool, he would be blinded with excess of light, and fancy himself in the hall of Pandemonium, lit up "by subtile magic" with blazing cressets of naptha and asphaltos. If he could understand that these brilliant stars of light proceeded from an invisible vapour which circulated for miles under the streets, he would be only the more perfectly convinced that he had gone prematurely into the lower world.

Since the invention of printing, the power of man to disseminate knowledge has been increased almost beyond calculation. Even within the last thirty years a prodigious augmentation has taken place in this power: before the improvement of Earl Stanhope, from three to four hundred sheets might be printed per hour at the press; but the steam-press which now works the *Times* newspaper, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second! It may be easily proved that to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the *Times* daily, would require a million and a half scribes:—yet they are printed with ease by about two dozen men. Such is the effect of a skilful division of labor, that a debate of eight or ten hours in duration in the House of Commons may be fully and ably reported, printed and published so as to be read in London within three or four hours after its termination, and at sixty miles distance from the metropolis before the speakers of the previous night have risen from their beds.

In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and then suddendly awoke in the wondrous steam-vessel. Steam navigation is probably yet in its infancy, yet it has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all parts of the British Isles, the widely separated towns and territories of the United States, and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon a dozen years ago, to wait in this port for days and even weeks before a vessel could sail to Ireland, and often have vessels been detained in the channel days and even weeks by calms and adverse winds. By the steam-packets we pass easily and with certainty in a single night from Liverpool to Dublin; and they operate as bridges connecting the sister island with England. Calms do not retard their flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds, though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instinct with power, "they walk the waters like a thing of life." By their aid the voyage to India will probably be made, ere many more years have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing than a journey from London to Scotland a century ago.

Such are a few of the more striking inventions and improvements of modern times.—Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem to be but the commencement of an endless series: and late experiments of Locomotive Carriages on our Railway give us quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travellers and goods through the land. Though the idea of moving a carriage by a mechanical power within it, is not absolutely new, yet it has never been successfully reduced to practice till our own day: *animate* power, applied either externally or internally, has always been used for purposes of locomotion. To place a steam carriage on wheels, and to make it move both itself and an additional weight, was a bold conception: the first essays were clumsy and unpromising, and even up to the present time a machine has never been seen in operation which was calculated for the rapid conveyance either of passengers or commodities.

The performances of the *Rocket* and the *Novelty*, give a sudden spur to our drowsy imaginations, and make our ideas fly as fast as the machines themselves. These engines, with all their apparatus, skim over the earth with more than double the speed of the lightest and fastest mail, drawn by the swiftest blood horses, and driven by the most desperate coachman, over the smoothest roads in England. *Upwards of thirty miles per hour!* Let us see—at this rate we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham in three hours, London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow in six hours! And you may glide along at this bird-like speed with as little discomfort as if you were sitting in your arm chair—reading a volume of the Diamond Poets, without being disturbed by a single jolt; nay, I believe it would not be difficult to write. If the length of the journey made it worth while, I should expect to see railway coaches fitted up with libraries and escritoires; but it will soon be nearly useless to take up a book for so short a journey as one or two hundred miles.

But if a speed of thirty miles an hour has already been attained, what good reason is there that we should not in process of time accomplish sixty miles per hour? Nay, why should we stop there? I am not bold enough to anticipate the time when coaches will supercede the telegraph, but I may reasonably expect to see them leaving the carrier-pigeon behind.

On a well-constructed rail-way, like that between Liverpool and Manchester, there is less danger in moving at a rate of thirty miles per hour than there is in travelling at the rate of ten miles per hour on a turnpike-road. On the railway there is not a single turn, and scarcely a single inequality; in these respects the engineer has boldly and wisely aimed at perfection, though he thereby incurred what many deemed an extravagant expense. The chief sources of danger in travelling rapidly on turnpike roads are—1st, hills; 2d, turnings in the road; 3d, inequalities in the surface of the road; 4th, unruly horses; 5th, meeting other carriages.—Not one of these dangers exists on the Railway, and therefore it is difficult to limit the speed at which we may travel with safety.

Estimate by the late Mr. Colquhoun, of the value of property created in Great-Britain and Ireland, in 1812.

Agriculture in all its branches, including pasture	£217,000,000
Mines and minerals, including coals	9,000,000
Manufactures, in every branch	114,000,000
Inland trade	31,100,000
Foreign commerce and shipping	46,000,000
Coasting trade	2,000,000
Fisheries, exclusive of the colonial fisheries of Newfound'd.	2,000,000
Chartered and private bankers	3,500,000
Foreign income remitted	5,000,000
Total	£429,600,000

UNITED STATES.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

New York Observatory.—In our report of the Common Council proceedings of Monday last, we omitted to state that the cupola of the City Hall is to be raised, so as to admit the Dials of the Clock, which by a vote of the Council last year, is to be placed in the Hall. The committee to whom the subject was referred, have found that the putting up a single dial only, facing to the South, would look too much like a down town business, and have therefore resolved to elevate the cupola, and place *four transparent dials* in it, which are to be illuminated at night. This suggestion we believe, came from the Messrs. Demilt, under whose superintendance the different instruments intended for the Observatory, have been judiciously placed. It will be recollected that the Corporation last year, made an appropriation of $1500 for the purchase of a Turret Clock an Astronomical Clock, and a Transit Instrument. The former is finished and will be erected as soon as the cupola can be prepared. The Transit Instrument is also finished, and the Astronomical Clock is in a state of forwardness. We may congratulate our fellow citizens, particularly our commercial and nautical men, on the progress thus far made towards the establishment of an Observatory; and we hope ere long, to felicitate our scientific men throughout the country, on a further appropriation by our Corporation, for the purchase of a Theodolite, an Azimuth Compass, and such other instruments as may be required to complete the *first public Observatory in the Western World!*

NUMBER OF EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.

From Swords' Pocket Almanack for the year 1830, (says the New-York Observer), we gather the following information:—

There are now eleven Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, viz.

1. The Right Rev. William White, D. D., of Pennsylvania—consecrated in the chapel of the Archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth, England, February 4, 1787, by the Most Rev. John Moore, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

2. John Henry Hobart, D. D. of New York—consecrated in the city of New York, May 29, 1811.

3. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D., of the Eastern Diocese—consecrated at the same time and place.

4. Richard Channing Moore, D. D., of Virginia—consecrated in Philadelphia, May 18, 1814.

5. John Croes, D. D., of New-Jersey—consecrated in Philadelphia, November 19, 1815.

6. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D., of South-Carolina—consecrated in Philadelphia, October 8, 1818.

7. Philander Chase, D. D., of Ohio—consecrated in Philadelphia, February 11, 1819.

8. Thomas Church Brownell, D. D. LL. D., of Connecticut—consecrated in New-Haven, October 27, 1819.

9. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., of North Carolina—consecrated in Philadelphia, May 22, 1823.

10. Henry Ustick Onderdonk, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania—consecrated in Philadelphia, October 25, 1827.

11. William Meade, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia—consecrated in Philadelphia, August 19, 1829.

All the Bishops consecrated in this country, were consecrated by Bishop White.

The whole number of Episcopal Clergymen in the United States is five hundred and nineteen; viz:—

In Maine, 5—in New-Hampshire, 9—in Massachusetts, 34—in Vermont, 9—in Rhode-Island, 6—in Connecticut, 57—in New-York, 134—in New-Jersey, 19—in Pennsylvania, 67—in Delaware, 6—in Maryland, 58—in Virginia, 43—in North-Carolina, 11—in South-Carolina, 36—in Georgia, 2—in Ohio, 14—in Missisippi, 4—in Kentucky, 4—in Tennesse, 3—in Louisiana, 1—in Michigan Territory, 2—in Arkansas Territory, 1—in Missouri Territory, 1—in Florida, 2.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The British appear to have prohibited our vessels going to Sierra Leone, and their ports on the West coast of Africa.

The *Clio*, under the command of Lieut. A. B. Plakham, returned to Boston on Thursday, with all well on board. She has been absent about two months, during which time she has visited the ports of Quebec and Picton, and also touched at the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the property of Admiral Coffin. The vessel has experienced much rough weather in the course of the voyage. On entering our harbour, the young descendants of Tristram Coffin, (twenty one in number, manned the yards in fine style. They are all natives of Nantucket.—*Boston Bulletin.*

From a Baltimore paper.

Raising of the Statue.—This day, the 25th inst. at half past 1 o'clock the *Colossal Statue* of Washington was elevated to its appropriate position on the summit of the Monument. The skill and care of those to whom the previous arrangements for this important and critical operation had been confided, were such as to ensure success to the undertaking—so far as success may depend on human exertions. At the appointed time, therefore, the bust of the Hero rose, at the bidding of those in authority, and ascended, without let or hindrance, to its destined place. There may it remain for ages! "Not," as has been beautifully described—"not in the vain hope of increasing so great a reputation: but in order that an example of Patriotism and Private Worth [may] be continually held up to view."

The weather was favorable, and the interesting spectacle of the ascending Statue was witnessed by a very large concourse of citizens, civil and military.

"The statue," says the Baltimore American, "is fifteen feet high, and the whole height of the monument from the pavement, including the statue, will be one hundred and seventy-six feet high. As it stands on a hill one hundred feet high, this structure rises two hundred and seventy-six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, slightly variegated, and is already a very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it more so, and will of course give finish and beauty to the whole."

Force of Habit.—A striking instance of the force of habit, was given in the Police Office yesterday. A young man who went there to complain of some person who had injured him, made use of an oath in the commencement of his detail of the circumstances, he was instantly checked by the Magistrates, and told that if he repeated his offence he should be committed to Bridewell, and obliged to pay the cost, he replied that he would not again swear if he could avoid it, and added that he had no intention of swearing, but had made a habit of it; he was again cautioned to be guarded in his expressions, but no sooner had he re-commenced his complaint, than an involuntary oath interfered ere he could rein his tongue; he was immediately committed.

How guarded then should persons be in contracting habits which will become so firmly woven into the character of the individual to whom they belong. One contracts a habit of drinking to excess, he cannot get rid of it and it will eventually cause him to be continued, or lead him into crime. Another gets accustomed to swear, and he in despite of his after formed resolutions, is led hourly to profane his maker's name. A third runs into falsehood for the purpose of excusing himself from some charge, or of gratifying some vanity, and ere long possessed of the custom he will become despicable in the eyes of every upright man.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Cross Eyes.—Dr. Diar C. Devine, of Charleston S. C. advertises that he has discovered a method by which the deformity known by the term of "cross eyes" may be completely remedied. His charges for a complete cure vary from 25 to 100 dollars.