

OF THE GREAT BRITISH CANAL.
I arrived at Utica on the 20th. and left that place on the 28th Oct. While I was there, the canal was in use no farther than it was last season, namely, from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 96 miles. Since my return, however, the navigation has been extended from Utica to the foot of the Little Falls, a distance of about 23 miles; making the whole distance of boatable water eastward of Montezuma, 119 miles. How far the water will be poured into the canal westward of Montezuma this season I am uninformd. The canal is 40 feet in width on its surface, but not quite so wide at its bottom. It carries every where four feet of water in depth. Where it passes through the village of Utica both its sides are lined by hewed timbers—in all other places this is not the case.—The number of bridges is prodigious; within the limits of the incorporated village of Utica there are 6, and on the whole distance of 96 miles, not less than 100. The abutments are mostly formed of hewn stone, and all have a neat pointed railing, and are elevated 8 feet above the water. The tow path passes under them; instead of being an inconvenience they add to the beauty of the voyage. There is now at least 2000 tons of shipping employed on the above section of 96 miles. The merchant boats are from 60 to 70 feet in length, and 10 or 11 feet in width, drawing something less than 5 feet of water.—They mostly rate at 40 tons, although I saw one of 60 tons. They are provided either with a tarpawling or boarded ceiling to keep out rain. Each boat requires one man in the stern and another on the bow with a boat hook or pole. The tow rope is of the size of a common trace cord, and is about 120 feet in length. This rope is fastened about 15 feet abaft the bow to the side of the boat next to the path. A single horse generally draws the market boat. If the beast is very good, he may advance from 30 to 40 miles a day—always walking. The packets, or passenger boats, I think now, are six in number. They are not quite so long as the market craft, but are something wider. I passed 4 miles in one of them (the Montezuma) and found her a very convenient vessel. Her cabin was 40 feet long and handsomely furnished. Thirty persons might sleep commodiously—the provisions are quite equal to those in our steam ships or sloops. These packets are provided with relays of horses, and make no halts except to land and take in passengers. They run at night as well as by day, and make a voyage of 90 or 95 miles in 24 hours. The fare is three cents a mile and provided with every thing necessary. I saw one packet drawn by four horses, several by three, and none by less than two, always in tandem. All travelling, except by the tow horses and footmen, are forbidden on the tow road. This road is about six feet wide, and generally elevated two feet above the water. When one boat meets another, the one passing westward, stops the horse for a minute, when the boat still going on, slackens the rope, which, sinking in the water, suffers the eastern bound boat to pass. The navigation of this middle section has now been pursued two seasons, and not a single accident has occurred. The boats being nearly twice as long as the canal is wide, it is evident that they could not turn unless a provision was made for that purpose. This is effected by forming locks in a number of points on the route; within the limits of the corporation of Utica there are two basins, each containing near an acre of water, communicating with the canal and carrying the same depth of water. As towns or hamlets arise on the banks of the canal these basins will be multiplied. The bustle and show of business now exhibited on a section of the canal, but little more than a fourth of its contemplated extension, shews what an overwhelming flood of industry must be thrown into action when the whole shall be completed. The general features of the northern canal vary but little from those of that of Erie. In two summers more the whole will be completed, and a monument raised of national munificence unparalleled in Europe and America, and in Asia only matched by the immense aqueducts of China. Generations yet to arise will be astonished when told that the state of New York, with a population short of one million and a half, alone performed this stupendous work.—*Poughkeepsie Journal*

Extract of a letter dated "Rome, (N. Y.) Dec. 12, 1821."
"In the first place we have completed the Canal so far as to navigate it between Utica and Little Falls, & past the Falls to East Canada Creek is nearly completed. From the last mentioned point to Schenectady, the excavation and embankment is three fourths done—and most of the culverts, say 70 culverts and aqueducts are finished. Fifteen locks are complete below Utica; on the western section there is 15 more locks done, or nearly so, and all the excavation and embankment between Seneca River and Genesee River (with the exception of the embankment at Irondequoit and the Cayuga Marshes) are completed. It is however intended to complete both these places by June so as to open a navigation from Rochester on Genesee River, to a point within 50 miles of Schenectady, making a line of Canal of about 170 miles the whole length complete; and add to this we have the stone all cut and ready to be transported to the lock sites at every place between East Canada Creek and Schenectady, and preparation so made as to insure an early completion of the whole line to Schenectady.—Add to this there is considerable labour done below Schenectady, and also west of Genesee River."
"I should be very much gratified if your health could permit, and you could possibly spare the time, you could make a visit to the Little Falls next season, and take a trip for us to Utica no farther, and view our stone work and particularly the locks. I will assure you we feel a little proud of the workmanship of our locks, &c. The Aqueduct over the Mohawk river at the Little Falls, will consist of 1 arch of 70 feet square, and 2 of 50 feet each; which when completed will level the works there and around the Little Falls, and present a grand and interesting view."
"We have had considerable passing this season on the Canal, from from Seneca to Utica. The small tows demanded has yielded more than \$20,000. The boats passing each day averaged 25 say 20 tons each."
"It is not a little gratifying to find that the successful progress of canalling in this state has produced such a spirit in other states, that I think in the course of 30 years the U. States will be cut up in all directions with canals, where there is a tolerable vent or probability of trade to support it."
THE GUILLOTINE.
Persons who reflect only on the deeds of horror, with the recollection of which the name of the guillotine must ever be associated, may be apt to regard as a monster the man who invented it. It is a curious fact, however, that it was the device of one of the most gentle and humane of men; and that its introduction was solely prompted by a desire of diminishing the severity of capital punishment. M. Guillotin, whose name was transferred to his invention, was a physician at Paris; and being appointed a member of the National Assembly, attracted attention chiefly by a great mildness of disposition. On the 1st of December, 1789, he made a speech on the penal code, remarkable for its philanthropic views; and concluded by a proposal for substituting as less cruel than the halter, the machine which has given to his name an odious immortality. Nobody, we had been assured, deplored more bitterly than M. Guillotin, the fatal use which was speedily made of his invention. He is described by those who were best acquainted with him, as being a clever, placid, reserved man, of unblemished integrity. When he perceived the course which the revolution was taking, he withdrew from all share in its direction, to the practice of his profession, in which he became distinguished as much by his humanity as his skill.

REMOVED.
GEORGE M'VEIR—TAILOR. Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop, One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and an accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8. 3w.

Reduced Prices.
The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—
For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts.
Shaving, 6 1-4cts.
Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his fees or prices will be adhered to. **JAMES HOLLAND.** Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.
On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.
THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.
BARUCH FOWLER, Admr D. B. N. Dec 27. 2 6w

Tobacco Note Lost.
The subscriber having lost or mislaid about the middle of October last, a Note containing four hogheads of Crop Tobacco, marks, numbers and weights, as follows:

Mark.	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Net.
N.	193	991	93	898
	195	950	96	854
	196	967	100	867
	197	1,057	95	959

Cautions all persons against purchasing the same, as he intends applying to have it renewed.
James Nicholson. Dec 20. 3

Flour, Wheat, &c.
H. H. WOOD, Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148. Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.
H. H. W. Sept. 13. 17 1m.

Just Published
And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store—price 25cts
The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights— With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing between **George and John Barber** has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to **George Barber**, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.
George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.
They have an Extra **SCHOONER**, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.
The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.
May 17. 6w

Disposition of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing between **George and John Barber & Co.** has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to **John Miller, Jun.** who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.
Geo. B. Barber, Juno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourable the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.
Thomas B. Huntington, of Nicks. Dec 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of vend. expos. from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis—All that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of "Beard's Habitation" lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on which John Nicholson now resides, containing 228 acres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Duval of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, late Shff. AAC. Dec 20. 3

NOTICE.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected **STOCK OF GOODS,** offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821. 13

50 Dollars Reward
Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson formerly the property of Mr Maxcy West River. He ran away from the Alum and Coppers Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magoby, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough—at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, wears a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to **P. G. LECHLEITER,** At the Alum and Coppers Works, Cape Sable, or to **ALEXANDER MITCHELL,** Agent, Baltimore. Nov. 22. 4w.

LEFT COURT.
The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.
By order, **W. S. GIBBS, CLK.** Nov 29. 6

CAUTION.
I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Wood, esq. and the one on which resides, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
Nicholas Williams, of Thos. Nov. 22. 7 3w.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1823.
Annapolis, Oct. 25. 11

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Ducks, Oysters, &c.
The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish
WILD FOWL, OYSTERS, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms; and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he has his own steam boiler, his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. GRAMMER, P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of *Pepper's* from Philadelphia. Dec. 6, 1821.

New Goods.
BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Church Street, opposite Mr. J. Hughes.) Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of
Fall Goods, Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and a superior assortment of Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand a large quantity of **PLAID CLOAKS,** of a superior quality. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
By order, **S. Hodgkin, clk.** Dec. 13. 1821. 4

50 Dollars Reward.
Abandoned from the farm of Mrs Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named
JACOB, He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black, nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly and open to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost the tip of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has wife living in Baltimore named Elizabeth, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edes, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis Jail.
Benjamin Scott, Manager. Sept. 13. 11

JUST PUBLISHED
And For Sale at **Geo. Shaw's Store,** THE FIRST VOLUME OF **HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS** Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE—\$6 50.
Sept. 27.

The Euterpeid.
The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturdays, at three dollars per annum, by
John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston. Nov. 8.

NOTICE.
The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
COMMITTEE. Messrs. Marriott, Looekerman, J. Forrest, Allen & Dennis, By order, **Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.** Dec 13. 1821. 4

NOTICE.
All persons are forewarned hunters with either dog or gun, or in any way trespassing on my Farm, lying in the Swamp, lower end of Anne Arundel county. Offenders will be liable to the law, according to law.
Robert Franklin, Dec. 30. 3

MARYLAND
[VOL. LXXVII.]
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY **JONAS GREEN,** CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
MISCELLANEOUS
From the Federal Republicans.
To the People of the United States.
The two most prominent candidates for the next Presidency, are, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. To enable you to make some estimate of the relative merits of these two personages, and of their fitness for the station to which each of them aspires, it may be well for you seriously to consider the facts stated in this communication.
The official situation of the Secretary of State is peculiarly favourable, at this juncture, to his becoming the most popular member of the administration. He has nothing to do with providing "the ways and means" for the support of the government, and but a little agency in disbursing the public money, on account of which such enormous abuses and detractions have taken place; and respecting which the public attention has, at length, been roused. Nor has he at this time any diplomatic business of much importance to transact. The only ways and means, therefore, which he has to con-tem-plate or devise, are those which will be the most likely to discomfit his competitors and place himself in power. In this respect he is following the plan of some of his illustrious predecessors. They found out, that the right way to the hearts of the most influential members of congress was directly down their throats; hence we now see this economical, if not parsimonious, New England gentleman making le-vees, and giving teas twice and thrice a week, at an expense, as every body must know, far beyond the income from his office. Cannot even the veriest simpleton in the country perfectly understand this? But I admit that, abstractedly, we have nothing to do with Mr. Adams' parties, or his expenses; and had he not been "there" that the people are concerned, I should never have written a word about him or his entertainments.
I have already said, that Mr. Adams has but little agency in disbursing the public money—there being, comparatively speaking, but little placed under the control of the department of state. But, (according to the vulgar saying) "straws will sometimes show us which way the wind blows," we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct opinion of what he would do, in this respect, were the power and the means in his possession. The principal appropriations of public money on which the Secretary of State has the privilege of drawing, are for the support of the diplomatic purposes, including all foreign intercourse—the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State's office, and for taking the Census—amounting, altogether, to not more than half a million of dollars.
Now, I would ask, with what propriety, or from what motive, the secretary of state recently drew about one hundred thousand dollars out of the public treasury—or, what is the same thing, out of the Branch Bank at Washington, where the money was deposited, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States—and placed it in the Bank of the Metropolis? That he did so, I have no doubt; for the fact was communicated to me from the very best authority. The Bank of the Metropolis is a bank of Columbia, and has no right to have the public money deposited in them, either to Mr. Adams' credit, or to the credit of any body else—with the exception, perhaps, of one bank only, in Alexandria, where it may be more convenient to collect the custom house bonds. Whether this money, therefore, was, after it was drawn from the treasury, placed to Mr. Adams' individual credit, or to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, the act was incorrect and illegal. But if the fact be as it has been stated to me, and of which I have no doubt, the money was, immediately after it was drawn, entirely out of the control of the treasury, and cannot even help to eke out the amount which we have deceptively accounted for in the last number of the President's report. But, it may be asked, admitting that the secretary of state has done all this, what injury will the public sustain by it? The amount of money here spoken of, it is true, is not very large—not exceeding, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars—therefore, in this particular case, no very great injury could arise, except that, by sanctioning a base and illegal act of this sort, others may be tempted to "sign and do likewise," until at last the "wheels of government" might stop for want of the where-withal to make them move. Indeed it is a solemn fact, and upon record, that the public treasury of the nation does, some how or other find its way into almost every local banking institution, (and many of them rotten to the core) where individual public agents happen to be either presidents or directors, or stockholders; or connected with the said presidents, directors, and stockholders of the said institutions. This will account for the continued increase of the "unavailable funds," which our rulers have, (but very lately) discovered to be on hand; and also