PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, ...

CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC,

RALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.

Floar, best white wheat, \$3-H'd st. Superfine \$7 25-fine do. \$6 75-Wharf do.

Superfine \$7.25—fine do. \$6.75—Wharf do.
7.25 sales — Wheat white, \$1.52 to 1.55—
Reddo \$f.45 to 1.50—Rye 75 cts.—
Corn 50 to 52 cents—Country Oats, 40 cents.—Beef, 8 cents per pound—
Live cattle, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.—Bacon, round, 8 to 9 cents.—Pork \$4.50 to 5.50 per clb.—6 to 8 cents per lb—
Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb—Beans \$1.37 1.2 to 1.50—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—
Red Clover seed \$6.—Timothy seed

to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—
Red Clover seed \$6—Timothy seed
\$450—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey,
from the waggons, 32 to 35 cents, per gal.
—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do.
65 to 70 cents.—Shad, \$6 50, scarce.—
Herrings, No 1, \$3 per bbl.—No. 2,
\$2 75—Fine salt 60 to 65 cts. per bush.

Maryland Tobacco.
Tobacco is selling nearly as per last re-

The Steam Boat

MARYLAND,

Commenced her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock

A. M. from Commerce-street wharf

for Annapolis and Easton, leaving An-

napolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th, will

leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,

the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the a-

bove places as follows:-Commerce-

street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednes

days and Saturdays, and Easton on

Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock.

till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner,

so as to arrive before dark. Persons

wishing to go from Easton to Oxford

can be landed for fifty cents each, the

same from Oxford to Easton. Passen.

gers wishing to proceed to Philadel-phia will be put on board the Union

Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco

river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock

route from Baltimore to Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday, the 10th

day of March, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Mon-

day, and Chester town every Tuesday

at the same hour for Queen's-town &

Baltimore during the season-Horses

and carriages will be taken on board

from either of the above places-All

baggage at the risk of the owners.
All persons expecting small pick-

ages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay

freight and take then eray. CLEMENT FICKARS. March 13

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

May 13th, 1823.

On application by petition of Hen-rietta Shipley, administratrix of Eph-

raim O. Shipley, late of Anne-Arun-del county, deceased, it is ordered that

she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-

gainst the said deceased, and that the

same be published once in each week.

for the space of six successive weeks,

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-

del county, hath obtained from the

orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration

on the personal estate of Ephraim O.

Shipley, late of Aune-Arundel coun-

ty, 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 13th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1823.

Henrietta Shinley, Admr't.

Thos. H. Hall,

Reg Wills, A. A. county.

in the Maryland Gazette.

The Maryland commenced her

the next morning.

13 Friday 14 Saturday 15 Sunday 16 Monday

17 Tuesday

18 Wednesday

Coarse, do. 70.

39 38 38

38 58. 38

Who have just received fresh supplies. Please to observe, what ever and where ever you buy, none can be Lee's Grupins Family trans, without the signature of the properter. NOAH RIDGELY Late Michael Lee & Co.

JEREMIAH HUGBES,

FOR SALE,
By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis Price \$3 00. Of all such

ENGLISH 87 ATUTES As existed at the time of the first ont. gration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable, to their local and other gircumstances; and of such others as have

been made in ENGLANDOR GREAT-BRITAIN And have been introduced and prac-

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY And also a.I such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE

Made according to the directions of the BY WILLIAM KILTY. Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes. The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated; under the direction of the Chief Judge

of the Court of Appeals and the Chancellor of Sar Lindy to the purchase of a Public Lie ary, for the use of the Superior Links, and the General Assembly

LAST NOTICE.

Those persons who are still indebted to the estate of the late Wrightson Bryan, are again, and for the Last TIME, called on to come forward and discharge the accounts against them. Those who prefect this notice must not complain if coercive measures are

W. WILKINS, jr Adm'r.

State of Maryland, Sc. Anne - Arundelcounty, Orphans Court, April 29th, 1823.

On application by petition of Resecca Lusby, administratrix of Samuel R. Lusby, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she gire the notice required by law for credi-tors 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.
Thomas H. Hall. R. g. of Wills . County. A. 4

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 a ministration on the personal estate of Samuel R Lusby, late of Anne Aryndel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the ame with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to Mr. tle the same, at or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise, av be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Siven under my hand 29th day, f. April 1823

REBUCO, LUSBY, Adm'x.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell his farm on South river, containing on or about 300 acres. This land lies immediately below South river bridge, and is iftuate on the river aforesaid, and on one of the most important creeks of said river, and is well adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, &c. It is considered a good fishery for Washings ton city, and the city of Annapolis, being about 21 miles from the former. and five from the latter. The farm abounds in wood and timber, by the sale of which, it is believed, the purchase money might be paid. For terms apply to

Feb 27.

The latter in the latter in the latter in the purchase money might be paid. For terms apply to

NOTIGE. All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barber, which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned partners are hereby called on to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to the same, are requested to make payment without delay to Mr.

Joseph Sands, senier, who is authorised to settle with them.

GEORGE BARBER, Surviving Partner. April 24, 1823.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of the locias Issued out of Anne Arundel crapty court, and to me directed, will be aposed to public sale, on Priday the 13th day of Janenest; on the 13th day of Jane next, on the conf, at 12 o'clock! A two ad lot, situated in New Lisre property of John Dempsy, zed and taken at suit of Zacha May 22. Wm. O.HARA, SAM.

NOTICE. The Levy Court for Anne Annels county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapoli, on Tuesday the 17th of June next

By orden. S. GREEN, Clk.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 10th, 1823.

On application by petition of John W. Duvall, administrator of William Warfield, 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.

Thos. H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orghans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administraion on the personal estate of William Warfield, 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 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1823.

May 15

John Duvall, Administrator.

Stop the Villains.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the farm of the subscriber the 2d inst. negroes CATO and TOM, after having made a most daring and violent attack with the fist, and finally with a large fence-take, on the persons of the over-and a gentleman in the house who

went to his assistance; one of them was knocked down twice, and very much in-jured. They are black fellows: Cato about or 26 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 in ches high, and pretty stout; has somewhat of a cown look when spoken to, and shows the whites of his eyes more than common Tom is younger and smaller, being I sup pose about 5 feet 6 inches high, bow legged pose about 5 feet 6 inches high, bow legged and walks lame, from one leg being shorter than the other. They have relations at Mrs. Bowie's in Prince-George's county, an uncle in Baltimore by the name of Tom Cook, and an aunt in Annapolis. They had on their every 'ey cloathing, black fur hats, and Cato, took with him a suit of blue cotton and yarn, and black velvet waistcoat. I will give 30 dollars for the areas to determine the cotton and yarn, and black velvet waistcoat. cotton and yarn, and black velvet waistcoat.

I will give 30 dollars for the arrest of them
both, or 15 for either, if in Anne Arundel
or Prince George's county; \$40 for both or
20 for either if taken elsewhere in the State
of Maryland, or if out of the state \$100 for
both or 50 for either, provided they be bro't
to me, or safely lodged, in goal, so be to me, or safely lodged in gaol, so that I

get them again. JOSEPH HOWARD. Anne-Arundel county, June 5. 6w.

The Editors case National Intelligencer and Frederick to in Framiner are requested to publish the second received to th

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the

House and Lot,

on Corn-Hill-street, in the city of An napolis, lately occupied by William Alexander, deceased, as a grocery store. The terms of sale are, credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, in equal payments, the purchaser to give bonds, with good security, for the payment of said instalments, with in-

Thomas S. Alexander. May 29 1823. 3w.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at James Williamson's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th inst. for cash—One Negro bov named Frederick, one negro girl named Presellis, late the property of Joseph Nicholsons. Scized and taken at the suit of Martha B. Harvey.

WH. O'HARA Ship.

MISCELLAN BOWS

AN ACRE OF CORN By Dr. Percival:

am a poor ploughman who never have
wander'd

Away from the sight and the pleasures of have always been prudent, and never have

aquander'd,
And so I have never been driven to warm. For thirty long summers my shoulders have In tilling the farm where my father was

born; live under his roof, and this season have With the plough that he left me an acre of

Tho' others may go to the southward and peddle.

And bring home of guiness and dollars good store, ne'er have desired with their crankums to

meddle But to hoe in my garden that lies by my door, When the sun is first rising, I always am

hoeing
The mould, when 'tis wet with the dews of the morn;
And when he is higher you will find me a

mowing,
Or driving my plough in my acre of corn. There are some who are crossing by sea to the Island,
They call canta Cruz, with their horses &

For my part, I'd rather be safe here on dry And hoe in my garden or work by the

day. mowing,
Till call'd in at noon by the sound of the horn; Or else I am twirling my hoe and am throw-

ing
The mould round the roots in my acre of -corn-

cornishesortthat's tufted and howies And when we have thresh'd 'tis made into brooms;
'Tis the best of all besome, so far as I'm,

knowing,
To sweep out the drift and the dust from our rooms. They always have raised it, since I can temember, And, my father once told me, before I wa

He made brooms for his trade, and I guess,

by December,

I shall make up a load from my acre of

From the Alexandria Gazette. WHALE FISHERY From icy oceans, where whales Toss in foam their lashing tails; Where the snorting sea has se shows Where the snorting sea master.
His ivory teeth in grinding rows.
HISS AIKIN.

The catching of whales in the Green and seas, among immense masses of ice presents one of the most curious scenes tha presents one of the most curious scenes that are any where displayed in the whole ci-cle of the transactions of mankind with the animal creation. These fields, or fragments of ice, which are as old as the world, are frequently more than a milelong, and above a hundred feat in thickness; and when they are set in motion by a storm, nothing in na-ture can exhibit a more terrific appearance. No less than thirteen Dutch ships were in one seasont crushed to pieces among those ponderous masses. Perhaps the voyage made to those rigo: ous climates and troze seas, for the purpose of catching whales, may be reckoued among the boldest and mo-t arduous enterprises of man.

mot acduous enterprises of man.

Every the pemployed in this business is provided with six boats, to each of which six men are appointed for rowing and a harpooner for striking the whale. Two of these boats are constantly kept on the watch at some distance from the ship. As soon as a whale is discovered, both the boats set out in pursuit of it, and in either of them can come up before the fish deteends, which is known by his throwing up his tail, he harpooner darts his harpoon at him wis an harpooner darts his narpoon as his with an his force. As soon as he is struck, the bean make a fignal to the ship, and the watchman alarms all the rest with the cry of estall!" when all the other boats are immediately." ately sent out to the assistance of the first. The whale, as soon as he finds himself wounded, runs off with amazing rapidity and violence. Sometimes he descends perpendicularly, and sometimes goes off in a horizontal direction, a a small depth below the zontal direction, as a small depth below the surface. The rope that is fastened to the harpoon, is about two hundred fathoms long, and properly coiled upthat it may be given out as fast as is requisite, otherwise the whale would immediately sink the boat. At first, the velocity with which the line runs over the side of the boat, is so great, that it is constantly wetted to prevent its latting fire; but in a short time the strength of the whale begins to diminish, and the men, instead of letting out moreope, strive as much as possible to pull back that which is already given out, if the whole line helonging to one boat be run out, that of another is immediately fastened to it. This is repeated as necessity requires; and inis repeated as necessity requires; and in-stances have been met with, where all the rope belonging to the six boats has been ne-cessary, although half the quantity is gene-rally sufficient.

When the whale descends and has run When the whale descents and has run some hundred fathoms deep, he is obliged to come up for air, and then makes so dreadful a noise with his spouting, that some have compared it to the firing of artillesy. As soon as he appears on the sufface of the water, some of the happeners fix another barpoon in him, upon which he plunges again into the deep, and on his coming up a second time they pierce him with spears till he spoits out streams of blood instead of water, heating the waves with his fore and his into the deep; and on his coming up a second time they pierce him with spears till his spears till the seas is all as a foam. He is then the winter be hear death, and the boats con linuate follow him till he has totally lost this stringth. When dying, he turns him spears him to the hear death, and is drawn on shore, or ito the ship, first additione from linual to the his first and is drawn on shore, or ito the ship, first additione from linual to the his first him to the hear death, and is drawn on shore, or ito the ship, first additione from linual to the him to the circumstance. The natural method to pursue in this examination up to a guilt the seas is all as a foam. He is then the hear death, and the boats con linuate follow him till he has totally lost into its practicability, abstracted from all other circumstance.—2d, to ascertain the Yough agony, is a stream of sufficient size to determine the benefits which it would be dryest seasons. He forms the drawn of a censural bath as regards the remuneration water at bath greater and the improver little Back Bone which separates in the condition of the subject.

The natural method to pursue in this examination the tell prevent the greater apply is required. Fortended the subject in the subject.

The natural method to pursue in this examination that subject the subject.

Fortended objection is that urged by the fellicing of way to a full and mature examination of the subject.

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Fortended objection is that urged by the subject the subject the subject.

Fortended the prevent the greater apply is required. For instance, Deep ereck, falling into the Yough again, is a stream of a control of the subject.

Yough again and the benefits a control of the subject.

The satural method to pursue in this examination of the subject.

Fortended objection is the term of the subject to a subject the subject.

Fortended object the greater apply is required. For instance, and the subject the subject the subject.

The su

erally put in barrels, and brought home, al-

Every whale is computed to vield on an average, from sixty to a hundred harrels of oil, of the value of about four pounds ster ling per harrel which, with the whale bone. ing per barrel which, with the whale bone, is sufficient to prove the great importance of this fish considered in a commercial point of view.

The flesh of the whale is, among some nations, reckoned a dainty; and the inhabitants of Greenland are fond of it to excess. The finding of a dead whale is a circum stance which they rank among the fortunate events of their lives. A number of them make their abode near it, and select the contract of the contract o dom remove until they have picked the

From the Baltimore American.
OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The present is the age of improvement. We are daily witnessing objects which within a short lapse of time, were considered as the visionary projects of enthusiastic brains, carried into effect with a facilty which even their warment advantages. which even their warmest advocates had never anticipated, and diffusing benefits far beyond their most sang ine calculations In making this assertion, we need only re-In making this assertion, we need only refer to the noble undertaking of the New York canal, an example of public spirit and enterprize worthy of the imitation of all those on whom Nature has conferred similar advantages. On this side the Atlantic, we are just beginning to feel, what the examples of the Romans should long since have taught us, what mighty objects may be effected when the whole energies of a free and enlightened people are enterprised.

of a free and enlightened people are en-gaged in their execution.

The project of connecting the waters of the Ohio and Chesapeake by a continued line of still water navigation, is one of those subsime schemes, the very magnitude of which is sufficient to frighten the mind from its serious consideration. The lides of carrying a series of locks and canals over or through the immense ridge of the Allegant, appears at first view so far removed

ionr really that we are not disposed calmi-ly to examine into its probable practica-bility; and it is only since the success of our northern-brethren, that the few who have attentively considered the subject have ventured to breath a whisper of its possi-bility. The extraordinary features, how-ever, in the geography of the country a-bout the head waters of the Potomac, seem like a kind provision of nature to assist our efforts, which must otherwise have been ineffectual. The mastermind of Wash ington, embracing within its capacious view the immense benefits that would ac crue to his country from an easy communi cation between the Olio and the Chesa peake, was anxiously engaged in attempt ing its accomplishment; but unfortunately ing its accom, lishment; but unfortunacy, the system of canal navigation was, at that period, comparatively in its infancy. For period, comparatively in its infancy although the canal of Languedoc had long although the canal of complete success, yet so little were the advantages of the sy yet so little were the advantages of the system appreciated in England and in this country, that the efforts of the Duke of Bridgewater to establish the first similar improvement in England, were generally regarded as the acts of a visionary mailman, and the result confidently predicted was the entire ruin of his fortune. Since that e puch experience has fully demonstrated that the efforts of air when applied to the improvement of the natural beds of rivers are comparatively costly, uncertain & unproare comparatively costly, uncertain & unproductive, while the superior advantages of a still water or canal navigation when judici ously planned, far more than compensate for the expense and difficulty of its execu-

It would be easy to demonstrate that it is not some few districts of country, but it is the whole of our republic is deeply interested in the execution of this national work. The tendency of similar undertakings of far less importance, to confirm and scrength en our social institutions and to bind in a community of interests the most remote sections of our country, has been so often discussed and proved by the political sages of our country, that it is unnecessary at present to do more than merely allude to the fact. To use the words of a late writer on this subject, "the day which connects the Vestern waters with the Atlantic by an easy and uninterrupted canal navigation, pu a a seal to the hond of Union which these states will never break.", Goming torward states will never break." Coming lurward with a project that pretends to effect these mighty results, we appeal with confidence to the public for a patient and calm examination of the subject, conscions that if we can only succeed in drawing a general attention to the point, our arguments, if just, will have their die and proper weight, and if fallacious that their errors will be certainly detected.

In entering on this subject we earnestly deprecate the use of an argument which is often urged against, and proves a complete damper to like propositions; that although if executed they would undoubtedly be of great public utility, yet in the present scattered state of our population we have not

tered state of our population we have not resources adequate to their completion— Unfortunately for our internal improve-ments, the number of injudicious schemes which we have witnessed to eventuate in complete loss for want of means to complete them, gives to this argument more force than it is justly entitled to. It is generally streed as a mere assertion without any knowledge of its correctness. If on mature investigation, the plan proposed be found to be beyond our present resources, we are by no means disposed to engage the unbilled on a bottless effort present rewhich we have witnessed to eventuate in public in an abortive effort; prudence re-quires, even before engaging in an under-taking of ordinary magnitude, that every possible information should be previously obtained. This necessarily requires considerable time; and the only object at present of the writer is by an exposition of the slight information he possesses, to lead the way to a full and mature examination w

ment of the country. In pursuance of this method, we shall attempt to demonstrate as far as our limited information will permit let, the possibling of connecting by a continued canal the tide water of the Chesatinued canal the tide water of the Chesapeake with either the Ohio itself, or some
of its navigable branches—2d, that the expeace though amounting to a large sum,
veguld by no means he far beyond our ordinary resources, as to make us despair of
its acquisition—and 3d, that the revenue
which it would produce would afford a
handsome interest for the sum expended
In estimating this revenue, we have fortu.
attly some data which are certain and nately some data which are certain and which will save us in a great measure from relying ou the probable and indefinite, revaluation which are generally all that can be obtained in similar calculations. In expanding on its general benefits we will attempt to show that this improvement will be income. ing on its general benefits we will attempt to shew that this improvement will bring into the Chesapeake the trade not only of Ohio and Kentucky, parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, but even that of the valley of the Mississippi & the Missouri itself. Should the present generation want the energy and the means to accomplish this great scheme, yet the time must come that will scheme, yet the time must come that will see the barges of the Missouri and Mississippi floating on the bosoms of the Patapaco and the Potomac, bearing the agricultural and mineral riches of the west to exchange for the products of the commerce and industry of the Atlantic states, each arguments. and industry of the Atlantic states, each barge adding at every voyage, one thread to the cord that binds our political Union, which will ever keep us, it the wish and prayer of the patriot be heard—one country—one people—a republic of friends—a brotherhood of freemen.

PUBLICOLA.

No. II.

In pursuance of the plan we have sug-gested, we will proceed to examine into the absolute practicability of executing such a

work as the one proposed.

To have a clear idea of the nature of the obstacles to be surmounted, it is necessary to recollect the peculiar features of the geo-graphy of our country. The Allegany moun-tains traverse the middle and southern states.

in a disponal direction. Were they continue the head waters of the Atlantic rivers from the head waters of the Atlantic rivers from those of the west, we might at once abandon our undertaking as hopeless; since it would be idle to at empt to carry a navigation over the ridge of a high mountain, at least in the present state of our knowledge. But by the singular operation of some mighty cause, not as yet explained, most of our Atlantic rivers rise to the west of this chain, which the transfer of the second which they appear to have broken through at some remote period, with tremendous vio-lence. It is by taking advantage of and following the natural ravines made by these mighty throes of Nature, that alone we can expect to form a water communication from the eastern to the western side of the Alleganies. The Potomac affords a strongering stance of this peculiarity, than any other of our rivers—many of its tributary streams rising close to, and interlocking with, the first branches of the Monongahela, this not be river as a man determined from its owner to ble river seems determined from its onset to one river seems determined from its obsection cach its favourite Chesapeake, and majestically breaks through all the obstacles opposed to its progress. These circumstances render it certainly the most favourable it not the only track, by which we may reasonably hope to carry a canal from the Ohio to the Atlantic. Ohio to the Atlantic.

The following is the route which further investigation will probably determine to be the best. The two branches commencing at tide water at Georgetown and Bultimore, would unite not far from the mouth of Mo-nocacy or Harper's Ferry; then continuing along either bank of the Potomae to the mouth of the Savage river, 30 miles above Cumberland; thence along the Bank of the Savage viver and its branch Crabran, to the foot of the Little Back Bone of the Allega-ny which separates this stream from Deep creek, a branch of the Youghagany. This creek, a branch of the Youghagany. This ridge being surmounted, our canal would follow the banks of Deep Creek until it reached the Youghagany.—Should the practicability of attaining this point be once ascertained, it would remain for further incestigation to determine whether it would be not a specific to the contraction of be most expedient to use the navigation of the bed of this liver, to cut a canal a-long its banks, or rather to continue the canal directly west to intersect the Onio at a point where it is navigable throughout the year. Should this latter scheme be found possible, its great advantages would certainly be found sufficient to remainerate any ex-

ly he found sufficient to reminerate any expenses that may be incurred in its execution.

Three objections which have been urged against forming a canal to the head waters of the Potomac, reit on such high authority, that they have nearly succeeded in diverting the public attention from the subject. The first adduced by Mr Latrobe is drawn from the nature of the high and steep rocky habits of the river, preventing any ject. The first adduced by Mr Latrobe is drawn from the nature of the high and steep rocky banks of the river, preventing any work from being executed on them except at an extravagant expense. This objection has been proved by the Potomac Commissioners in their report of last winter to be unfounded, as they demonstrated from the actual survey of a most able engineer the practicability of effecting at a moderate expense, a canal from Cumberland to Georgetown. The fact is, that with the exception of Harper's ferry there is scarcely ady spot on the river where the opposite banks, are both precipitous. On the contrary, wherever the mountain on one side thrusts is perpendicular side close to the edge of the tiver, there is generally on the other bank a considerable extent of ferel meadow affording every facility for a work similar to the one proposed. We have observed this peculiarity in the sides of this noble stream its whole extent, with the exception meanificated from Cumberland to Georgetown, and we are informed that it exists above the former place.

Thesecond objection is that urged by