

NEW INVENTIONS.

The present appears to be an age of improvement. At no period of the world has human ingenuity been more actively employed than it is at this time. Scarcely a day passes without announcing some new invention or discovery, useful in agriculture, navigation or mechanics. It is really astonishing to contemplate the ingenuity of the principal inventions which the genius of man has achieved, and it is not the least gratifying part of this contemplation to be reminded by it, that the works of our own citizen stand conspicuous amongst them. In the variety of inventions which have lately been introduced to the notice of the public, are several instruments, considered by the scientific, as promising to be of great service in navigation, and a valuable machine for dressing flax and hemp and cleaning wheat.

The Agricultural machine mentioned, is the invention of Mr. Goodell, of the state of New York, and has had its utility, in saving of labour and doing neat work, fairly tested. The hemp dressed by it, is said to be worth thirty dollars per ton more than the best Russian. A writer in Albany, speaking of the labour which may be performed with this machine says, "one man can get out about 150 lbs a day, or 100 lbs. flax ready for spinning; or 10 bushels clean clover seed; and two men will thresh and clean from 80 to 100 bushels wheat with the same machine, with a very little variation. They are getting into general use in South Carolina, for cleaning rice, instead of the expensive mode of pounding as heretofore."

The Court met. Present Chas. Ch. J. Buchanan, Dorsey and Stephen, J. After calling the cases on the Docket and entering Judgments in cases not disputed, the court adjourned.

The case of Laidlaw vs. Latour, was argued by Meredith and Winder, for the appellant, and Mayer and Williams for the appellee.

The U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS, Captain Biddle, with Mr. Rodney and Mr. Nelson on board, sailed from the Delaware on Monday for Cadix and Buenos Ayres.

FROM THE COMMISSIONERS. The following is an extract of a letter, copied from the Baltimore Patriot, from one of the Commissioners appointed to survey the route of a canal from the Susquehanna river to the city of Baltimore.

"We reached this place yesterday in good health and spirits, and shall set out again for the westward immediately after breakfast. At Albany we commenced our observations on the Canal, and have never for any great distance, been out of sight of it from that to this. It is certainly one of the greatest works I ever beheld, whether it be regarded with an eye to the difficulties that have been removed, or to the evident and vast utility and benefit to all the country at each end, and through all the districts over which it passes. The first obstruction above Albany is the Cohoes. In the Mohawk river. The entire river is almost perpendicular over a solid mass of slate rock of about sixty feet in height, and produces one great sheet of foam from margin to margin of the river. On passing the bridge just below, we stopped some minutes to contemplate this wild and grand scene. The canal passes along one side of this great cataract within a few feet of its margin, where the labourers were then at work, making an excavation, for the canal and towing path, which when complete, would be more than half a quarter of a mile twenty feet deep through solid rock. The grandeur and ruggedness of the scenery at the Little Falls, where the Mohawk passes through the mountains, is inferior only to the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The canal mounts up through this rugged pass, having the most tremendous precipices of rock on the one hand, and a foaming torrent on the other, with an ease and safety that is altogether wonderful. There is at the upper end of the fall, a lateral canal or feeder, which passes the collected torrent of the whole river, on a stone aqueduct of three arches. The passage boats pass along this aqueduct to the village called the Little Falls. About twenty miles below the Little Falls, we embarked on the canal in a small passage boat, but at this place we got into one of the regular line between that place and this, drawn by two horses at about four miles an hour. As we thus glided along, the valley of the Mohawk presented one of the most fertile and beautiful countries I ever beheld. We shall stop again at Syracuse, about forty miles from this to see Mr. Geddes, the engineer; thence to the Cayuga Lake, thence to Oswego, on the Susquehanna; thence down the river as soon as possible, which we expect may be done in about two weeks from this time."

Table with columns: To Cash Paid, Receipts, and various financial entries for the Corporation of the City of Annapolis.

Table with columns: Debts Due the Corporation, Debts Due by the Corporation, and various financial entries.

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The committee to whom was referred the annual communication of the Mayor, with the Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Disbursements up to the first Monday in April last, and also a Statement of Debts due to and by the Corporation to the same time, beg leave to report. That they have examined and compared the several items in said treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, with the books, and have found said statement substantially correct.

The Mayor considers it his duty to state that the Police of the city is too much weakened within the last few months, by the discontinuance of, or from reducing the number of city constables, from which period the city appears to have relapsed into its former propensities, by indulging in riots and noise by night, and gambling on the sabbath, and other days, to the annoyance of sundry parts of the city. And as the citizens pay a large tax for their safety and comfort, it is for the corporation, as the representatives of the people, to decide whether there shall be any addition or subtraction made to the number of constables, whose duty it will be to join the present officers to suppress the evils that are apparent, growing and loudly complained of.

Table with columns: Debts due payable this year, Our Means to meet, and various financial entries.

LEAVING A DISPOSABLE BALANCE OF \$1666 25 1/2

be sharp on all points, as well as a host of idle young men, bare in turn, been sufferers. To give an instance: one night last season a certain noble lord lost £5000;—a gentleman well known at Tattersall's, £15,000; and a combiner who has lately created a sensation by an excursion—with a lovely female, £17,000. This was one night's profit. The concern went on with equal prosperity for two seasons, realising, it is said, over £250,000, which the three partners divided. One of the partners retired at the commencement of the season; and we understand, that law proceedings are commenced against the others for the recovery of large sums since the discovery of the dice with unequal sides. The principal it is said, has left town for the continent, to avoid the consequences of an investigation. One of them, Mr. A, was a few years since a waiter and marker of a billiard table at the Smyrna coffee house, in St. James's; another, Mr. C, was formerly a fishmonger in a small way, and acquired a money by a successful betting on the turf. The principal and master hand of the concern, Mr. B, was at one time a partner in a mercantile house in the city which became bankrupt. He was arrested, and lived in the rules of the King's Bench for some time, in great distress. He contrived to open five years since, with the assistance of a friend a Rouge et Noir house, on a small scale, in Pall-mall, whence he removed to a larger concern in the same street, nearer to St. James's. Here his success was beyond precedent, and in a very short time his profits amounted to 70,000£. With that sum he undertook the management of the Subscription House in Piccadilly, where profits were realized to a very large extent, and which might have gone on but for the discovery of the unequal dice, which has broken up his trade.—Lond. paper April 1.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at the late residence of Robert Thomas, deceased, in South river neck,

The Personal Estate Of said Robert Thomas, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also two Negro Boys a bout 15 and 10 years of age. Terms of sale—For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed. The purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN BEARD, Adm'r June 12.

LOTS ON EAST STREET FOR SALE, The subscriber will dispose of several Lots on East Street, fronting thirty feet on said street, and running back between seventy and eighty feet.

J GREEN. June 12

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John than Waters, late of said county, deceased, warns all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, to Thomas G. Waters, Sarah Ann Waters, Adm'rs.

Annapolis, June 12, 1823.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Woodfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

William H. Woodfield, Ex'r. June 29.

City Affairs.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE. In compliance with his duty, the Mayor now furnishes the Corporation with the Treasurer's account, particularly specifying the items of receipts and expenditures from November 1822, to this period, and the items from April last to this time, would have accompanied this report, if the account rendered by the late Treasurer had not been mislaid. That account, however, having been referred to a committee, and finally adjusted agreeably to the report made, it will be with the board, it deemed requisite, to take the necessary steps to furnish the citizens with all the particulars, the amount only being included in the present Treasurer's account for the above period from April to November 1822, the amount due to and from the Corporation; and as the subject will likely be referred to a committee, the Mayor deems it unnecessary to give his impressions at this time as to the finances of the city.

The Mayor considers it his duty to state that the Police of the city is too much weakened within the last few months, by the discontinuance of, or from reducing the number of city constables, from which period the city appears to have relapsed into its former propensities, by indulging in riots and noise by night, and gambling on the sabbath, and other days, to the annoyance of sundry parts of the city. And as the citizens pay a large tax for their safety and comfort, it is for the corporation, as the representatives of the people, to decide whether there shall be any addition or subtraction made to the number of constables, whose duty it will be to join the present officers to suppress the evils that are apparent, growing and loudly complained of.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. April 1823.

ment, and cannot fall inconsiderable to be lost, and always increasing source of revenue hereafter, either to the states through which it will pass, or to the United States, which every man undertakes it.

PUBLICOLA.

HUMOROUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAMES OF PERSONS.

The oldest and most natural names seem to be those that are derived from complexion or stature; as Brown, White, Long, Short, Fairhead, Golightly, Heavydies, and others. Many are taken from trades and employments, as Walker, Smith, Wright, Taylor, Cook, Gardiner. Others are patronymics; as Richardson, Robertson, Robinson, Johnston, Harrison, Thomson, Wilson, Macdonald, Fitzroy, Omesra. A fourth class come from the place of birth, as Garrick, Wilton, Bolingbroke, Eaton, Leeds, Teasdale, Thorpe, East, West, North, South. A fifth class are names of offices or dignities; as King, Lord, Noble, Knight, Steward, Clerk, Major; and a sixth class are names of animals, vegetables, or minerals; as Swan, Crow, Dove, Herring, Bacon, Bullock, Ash, Betch, Rose, Bloom, Jatten, Buckle, Scales, Hall, Chambers, and Kitchen.

Mr. Brady, in his "Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the names of persons," thinks that surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and are posterior to armorial bearings; as also to Christian names. Yet some forms of personal appellation must have preceded even the introduction of Christianity; though such names were probably not hereditary. Mr. B appears surprised to find so many colours as White, Green, Yellow, and not one Red; but, probably this name has been expanded into Red and Read.

The following humorous passage is characteristic of Mr. B's manner. "We have a Mr. Light, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable Lambert; a Miss Ewe, who is the tenderest and most innocent lamb in the universe; a Mr. Plot, who never thought in his life; and a Madame L'Estrange, who is the commonest woman upon town; one of the fairest ladies in the world is Mrs. Blackmore; and one of the fattest men Mr. Lean. Mr. Wiseman, is without exception the greatest fool in the neighbourhood in which he resides; and Price is notoriously the name of a man of no price or value whatever."

"This populous city has been known to afford a very honest parson Hell, and Mr. Death a very ingenious apothecary, and the polite world cannot have so soon forgotten Mr. Manly, who knotted all the trinkets of his own ruffles, and of his own's petticoats."

"The world who does not know that there are any laws in it. We never yet knew a Mr. Short who was much under 5 feet in height; and the friends of the two families swear that Mr. Goodchild broke the hearts of his father and mother, and drove another of his nearest relations to distraction, by his wicked and unfeeling behaviour;—while Mr. Thoroughgood turned out a complete rogue and vagabond at fifteen years of age, and was transported at the expense of government at five and twenty. Mr. Goodbed is never so happy as when he can sit up all night smoking and drinking. Mr. Hogg is so particularly cleanly and neat in his person as to be the admiration of all his acquaintance. Mr. Armstrong has scarce physical power in either of his arms to dance his own baby for five minutes, and Mr. Playfair is a notorious sharper."

"It is with sincere regret that we feel obliged to add to this list, that we know a dean who is a common prostitute, a bishop who is a little better than a night of the post and an Abbot that loves blasphemy even better than venison. Mrs. Small is reported to be the lustiest woman in the three kingdoms. The only Mr. Hallpenney the world is at present acquainted with is not worth a farthing. Many years have not elapsed since Horace drew beer at an alehouse in Wapping, and Homer was particularly famous for curing sore legs. Mrs. Fury, is, perhaps, the quietest woman in Europe; Mrs. Prate, as is well known, has been always deaf and dumb; Mr. Nightingale has a worse voice than a raven; Mr. Lightfoot has lost one of his legs, and got the rout in the other; and poor Mrs. Ogle was born blind."

[London paper.]

GAMING HOUSES.

A very awkward explanation has taken place, which, at the present moment, divides the attention of the gay and fashionable at the west end of the town, with the affair of Madie Merandotti. A young gentleman, who the other evening, the loser, in one hour, of £5000. "I will send you a check to-morrow morning," said he, "but in the interim, you must allow me to put those dice in my pocket." The tone and manner intimated his adversary. The unscrupulous gamster went immediately to the residence of a Noble Lord. The dice were broken, and found not loaded; but, on a nicer inspection, they were found not to be square, that is, longer one way than the other, and so contrived as always to throw up sixes. "Don't pay," exclaimed the noble lord. "Don't pay," he echoed another nobleman. This advice has been followed. But the consequences resulting are fatal to all other money transactions in this house. A country banker and a young merchant of great emolument, also refuse to pay the same, they have lately lost at this subscription house. The dice, we understand, are exposed to the public at a shop in Bond st. The house where this occurrence took place; is not far removed from Piccadilly, and was formerly from its commanding view of the Green Park. It was formerly known as W— subscription house, &c. it came into the hands of its present possessor in the year 1820. It was taken by a trio of sporting characters, who agreed to retain the original subscribers, and who received the privilege of introducing their own friends. Rouge et Noir was excluded, but a French hazard table was set up, around which was nightly collected the great part of the young men of fashion about town, and immense sums of money lost at the table. The regular advantage to the bank at this game, is equal to a small percentage, but the winnings of the house regularly amounted to a considerable dividend of the stakes. Astonishment was frequently expressed at the runs of luck, as they were called, of the bank; but such is the infatuation of play, that the frequenters still continued to lose night after night, daunted by the elegance of the accommodation—the apparent respectability of the company, and the insinuating name of Subscription house. A few nobles of the land, some characters on the turf, who are supposed to

of these the Savage river, & on the other by the Hoop-hole ridge, the narrow passage of which being stopped would convert the meadow above into a lake of several miles in extent. It is ascertained that a dam of 13 or 20 feet high and not more than 40 or 50 yards long would raise the water sufficiently to form a reservoir abundantly sufficient for the purpose required. The difficulty which remains is to pass the Little Back Bone to form the communication between the waters of Crab river and Deep creek. The distance to which these streams may be made to approach, and the intervening ground is 101 feet above the level of Deep creek near its passage through the Hoop-hole ridge. This measurement is from an actual survey made last summer by the direction of one of our public spirited citizens. If from this height we subtract 20 feet, the height to which the water is proposed to be elevated by the dam at Hoop-hole ridge we have only 81 feet which remains to be overcome. The Commissioners propose cutting a tunnel for the whole distance, which, though it appears a stupendous undertaking, would in fact be of far inferior extent to many already executed in Europe. Should it be even necessary to lock over the whole height, and pump up the water by steam engines, the object in view would fully warrant the adoption of even these expensive means. There is but little doubt, that besides these two places suggested, the engineer of genius would find numerous other expedients to vanquish the difficulty.

A third objection is, that the amount of lockage necessary to attain the summit level of this dividing ridge, is too great, and of course would tender the work too expensive to be prudently undertaken, as well as producing considerable delay in the passage of boats even when executed. If we examine this objection, we shall find that the lockage of the canal proposed, will be much less in proportion to the distance, than is the case in several works in Europe where this circumstance has not been found to be a material inconvenience. The lockage is stated in the report of the commissioners to be 4-7 feet. Allowing 2-0 feet rise from Cumberland to the mouth of the Savage river, and the same rise thence to the Crabtree run at the foot of the Little Back Bone, and adding the elevation of this ridge 101 feet, we have a total of 9-7 feet to be surmounted by locks in a distance of 235 miles, or rather more on an average than 4 feet to a mile, or supposing the locks to be of 5 feet, one lock for every two miles. Let us compare this proportion with some of the most celebrated canals of Europe. The canal of Languedoc is 148 miles long; and has 102 locks of from 5 to 12 feet rise.

The Grand Union Canal in England is 90 miles long, and has a lockage of 506 feet, which averages nearly 6 feet a mile. The Leeds and Liverpool canal extends 100 miles, and has a lockage of 840 feet or 8-4 feet per mile.

The lockage of the Forth and Clyde canal 34 miles long amounts to 221 feet, almost 9-1/2 feet to a mile, and the Ellersmere canal averages more than 10 feet of lockage per mile.

With regard to the descent from the summit level to the point of the Ohio or its branches, to which it would be expedient to conduct the canal, we have scarcely any accurate data to found any calculations upon. The descent, however, can't be considerable, as we know from actual survey, that the Ohio at the mouth of the Kenhawa is 83 feet below Lake Erie, and of course 481 feet above the level of the ocean, and of course the river is here only 5-06 feet lower than the height we have assumed for the height of the summit level of the Little Back Bone or dividing ridge.

In support of our arguments for the practicability of this work, we have the authority of the Patuxent commissioners, who, in marking the favourable peculiarities of the geography of the head waters of the Potomac and Deep creek, observe that "sufficient attention has not been paid to the valuable supply of water afforded at this elevated point by the principles of attraction and condensation. Mr. Gallatin, in his masterly report on the roads and canals of the United States, asserts from the supposed absence of such a reservoir, the impracticability of uniting the western and eastern waters. His words are these: "The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which in order to effect the ascent requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion. "Nor does (says he) the chain of mountains through the whole extent where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake or natural reservoir."

In this assertion, happily for posterity, this eminent statesman is substantially mistaken; and it is highly satisfactory to know that this grand desideratum can be found; and that whenever the resources of the nation are deemed sufficient to undertake the magnificent labour of supererogating the great barriers of the east and west, water will not be found wanting for canalising purposes. Mr. Gallatin in another part of his report, justly remarks—"Nor should the plan or account of its magnitude be thought chimerical for the elevation and other natural obstacles of intervening ground or want of a sufficient supply of water, and not distance, are the only insuperable impediments to an artificial navigation."

Of the practicability of a canal from Cumberland to the Monongahela across the mountains, it is believed little doubt can exist, as the necessary supply of water can be found. The cost of the lockage and tunnel are the only real obstacles. The cost of this section of a canal, although it will whenever the estimate is made, be found comparatively much greater than on lower levels, yet will fall far short of what an inexperienced public have heretofore imagined. But on the other hand, who will undertake to enumerate the advantages and growing profits on the trade of the only canal which is practicable between the waters of the Ohio and the Chesapeake. It is only necessary to see the unequalled location of this central route; the length of the barrier of mountains it would sever, the boundless regions of the north western states and territories, and the extent literally unparalleled on the globe of the already connected inland navigation. By means of the great lakes and colored rivers to be united to the Potomac, to be centrally situated, that the object to be obtained is a necessary point of view, and beyond calculation; and it affords the simple guarantee for the interest and capital that may be invested to complete it, whatever may be the amount of such investment.