

CANALS.

From the Scioto (O) Gazette. From the first formation of civil society down to the present time, it has been the interest and the duty of every social compact to endeavour to supply the wants of the individuals of that society, and to facilitate the means of procuring the necessities, the comforts, and even the luxuries of life. Egypt affords the earliest example of civilization; and there we find the first and the greatest specimens of art and refinement. As the country in general was naturally sandy and dry, having but little fresh water except what was afforded by the Nile; and as the inhabitants increased rapidly; it became necessary to provide for them in such a manner, that they should sustain the greatest possible number; as this would not only increase the wealth of the country, but add greatly to the power of the sovereign.

On a level with the ocean and the large rivers, the polders are protected from inundation by dykes; around which on the outside is a canal called a ringeloot, into which the water is raised from the polder by wind mills; by which means the polder is drained, rendered fit for cultivation, and supports a great number of inhabitants. In France, the aggregate length of the canals is about 525 miles, including 1-4-6 miles of tunnels. The canal of Languedoc is 145 miles long, 65 feet wide at the top, 34 at the bottom, and 6 1/2 feet deep, having 114 locks, 55 aqueducts and culverts, and 92 bridges. The leader of the summit level is 38 1/2 miles long, 12 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. This canal was made for the passage of sea vessels from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. In Germany, the total length of the canals is about 6 miles. In Prussia, about 120 miles. In Russia, about 200 miles. In Sweden about 200 miles. In Denmark, about 50 miles, which is the length of the Holsten canal. It is 60 feet wide at the top, 54 feet at the bottom, and 10 feet deep, it is navigated by sea vessels, about 2,500 of which pass annually. In England, there are 113 canals, the aggregate length of which is more than 2,450 miles including 43 1/4 miles of tunnels, having 15,000 feet rise and fall, and containing 4,300 locks at 10 feet lift. The artificial river navigation, rail ways and inclined planes, are supposed to be equal in the total length to the canals. In the year 1759, the Duke of Bridgewater commenced the first regular canal in England. It is 45 3/4 miles long including 3 1/4 of a mile underground at its coal-mines at Worsley, and is carried on one level at great expense except where it locks down to the Mersey 82 feet. The tunnel in the hill is 6 feet wide and 3 feet high, expanding at several places for boats to pass, and is arched with brick, where there is not rock or coal, having several shafts to the top of the hill, in some places 4-110 feet. This canal crosses the river 1-110 feet above the water in the river, admitting vessels to pass under it with their masts standing. In Scotland, there are seven canals, the aggregate length of which is 135 1/2 miles, the whole rise and fall 1,019 feet with 123 locks. The Caledonian canal is 21 1/2 miles long, (exclusive of the lakes which occupy 35 1/2 miles of its course) 100 feet wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom and 20 feet deep. It has 29 locks from 170 to 150 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep. This canal is carried on an embankment 400 yards into the sea to obtain a sufficient depth of water, having a basin 907 by 162 yards, and 4 in dimensions and workmanship the greatest canal in the world. In Ireland, the whole extent of the canals is about 200 miles, rise and fall 84 feet, with 100 locks. In America, we shall not look for the splendid monuments of art which adorn the eastern continent, but the specimens which are already exhibited, prove that we are not following at an immeasurable distance, and may one day dispute the palm with the proudest of our predecessors. The Middlesex canal from the Merrimack river to Boston harbour, was begun in 1790 and opened in 1804. It is 29 3/4 miles long, 24 feet wide and 3 feet deep, having 13 locks 90 feet by 12 of excellent masonry. It has 4 aqueducts with stone abutments 5 piers; one hundred feet long and 10 feet high, one 110 feet long and 16 feet high, one 125 feet long and 30 feet high, &c. one 145 feet long and 35 feet high, 50 bridges with stone abutments, one semicircular basin of 200 feet diameter and 11 feet deep. In the course of the canal there is one embankment 80 rods long and 25 feet high, one embankment 30 rods across a meadow gradually sunk 9 feet before it stopped, &c. a cut 800 feet long, 17 feet wide and 7 feet deep through a granite rock. The expense of transporting a ton through the canal is \$3 50, of which \$1 70 is toll, and \$1 80 freight. This canal cost the proprietors \$70,000. The New-York canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river is a noble undertaking. I have not the report of the commission before me, and cannot describe it particularly; but that report is in the hands of many. Suffice it to say, that I have seen the canal, and stilled on its surface. I believe it would do honour to any country, and can truly say, if the Ohio canal was as near its completion in the same style, I should be as proud of my citizenship as the ancient Romans were. It is, canals and public institutions generally, are not only advantageous to those who establish them, but they are of infinite value to posterity. Let us use all our influence to promote the great enterprise in which our state is now engaged; and let us consider that as the best route for the canal, which the commissioners after a faithful examination shall decide upon. Let no local interests or sectional jealousies divide the energies of the state. It would be absurd for the citizens of one part of the country to find fault with those of another, because they happened to live where the ground was most favourable for the construction of a canal. Our state is rapidly advancing to a high rank in the confederacy; and we shall be unworthy of her, if we do, or suffer any thing to retard her progress.

Ita tendency is to produce the disease to which the system is disposed; e.g. gout and gravel may be induced by any cause of indigestion. Whatever greatly disorders any important organ causes indigestion. All parts of the body are concerned in its disease. Its parts are so balanced, if one is much hurt, the rest suffer. Distention of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, acid, oily, putrescent eructations, indicating acrid fermentation, immediately arise from indigestion. If these are habitual, the whole digestive organs become disordered, the mouth clammy, tongue furred, especially in the morning; a laxative effects relief. The sufferer is apt to be thirsty, his appetite impaired, variable; feet cold; he is occasionally weak, finds it difficult at all times to command his attention, has perplexed dreams, sometimes nightmare, is alarmed, occasionally despondent, anxiety and depression gradually engross his attention, the dejections deplete from the healthy appearance, the stomach is apt to be oppressed after eating, diarrhoea often follows, then costiveness, and medicine more active than before, pains of the stomach, greater loss of strength, weight, nausea, great loss of strength, despondency, hardly equalled in any other disease, feelings of endless variety in various parts. To eat moderately and slowly is often of greater consequence than any other rule of diet. Appetite enough should remain to leave free the functions of body and mind. He who is lazy, sleepy, soon after a meal, has taken too much. Weakly people, when they exceed their usual meal, feel dejection, anxiety, weight at the stomach, indigestion, wandering, pain, disturbed sleep, sense of suffocation, nervous affections; sleep late, wake tired, yawn, have no appetite; become nervous, hungry, when their stomach has become lighter, eat heartily, and suffer as before. That a general diet is necessary to support their strength, is a general error, who the subjects of almost all chronic disease. The most common cause of morbid distention of the stomach is eating too fast. Appetite subsides only in proportion as the food absorbs the digestive fluid of the stomach. If we eat slowly, if time is given for the absorption to take place, appetite abates before the stomach is over charged. If meal be interrupted ten or fifteen minutes after no more than a third of the usual quantity is taken, the person is satisfied. A few mouthfuls taken a little before dinner often destroy the appetite. When we eat too fast, food is not properly chewed and mixed with saliva; does not undergo the first process of digestion; excites thirst. Another cause of over distention is high seasoning various food, such as particularly pleases the palate; we are induced to eat before appetite is satisfied. This seems to be in particular an effect of wine drunk during dinner. No intermixed are the feelings produced by hunger, and by the means which please the palate, that when desire to eat is constantly renewed by a succession of different kinds of food, we cannot judge when we have enough. Artificial appetite is excited at the expense of subsequent debility. It is unkind to urge friends to take meats, spices, acids, fruits, coffee, cordials; but a sumptuous table is hospitality; prodigality is munificence, grandeur! Whatever in moderate quantity agrees with the stomach, may be presumed wholesome to that individual. It is not whole some or unwholesome only as it is more or less adapted to the present state of the digestive organs. A moderate, deliberated meal is digested, probably, in three hours, then the stomach is empty, beginning to rest; it should rest till its power is restored; i. e. till appetite returns for simple food. When digestive power is impaired, as much time is needed, if the food is proportioned in quantity and digestibility to the power. According as this is weak it is likely to be promoted by abstinence even to a sensation of want. We should wait for appetite, not tempt it. Meats which are most mixed with fat are cast far most oppressive. The lean part of venison is perhaps the most digestible food. Few things are more hard of digestion than new bread. Healthy people have but little thirst. Drinking a meal to assist digestion, is most erroneous. We should not yield to slight thirst; when it is considerable, drink moderately, deliberately. Frequent drinking dilutes the stomach's digestive fluid. To daily use of two or three glasses of wine, inflammation of the digestive organs seems sometimes owing, often conjoined under the terms bilious, dyspeptic, nervous, &c. People, addicted to spirits, generally become pale, often emaciated, more or less paralytic; both are subject to debility of stomach, obstructed liver, dropsy; the latter soonest, and in them they make most rapid progress. Prof. Adam Ferguson was very often invited to dinners and parties, ate heartily, drank more than a bottle of wine very often. When first taken ill, at 50 years of age, he had good health; that morning it was weak, he made a trifling excursion into the country, returned just before dinner very much chilled; went to dirt with a party, ate and drank in his usual manner. A few hours after one side was pained, head confused, sight perverted, pulse quick. He was bled immediately, used laxatives, and strict diet. By his 73d year, all paralytic symptoms disappeared, his health excited admiration. Since his attack he tasted no meat till 1812, drank nothing but tea, milk, broth or water, took nothing after tea time. Whenever he ventured to use more nourishing, stimulating food he soon had full pulse, hot restless nights. His only medicines were laxatives, almost daily. When he suffered from cold they seemed especially to promote recovery. During the 19 following years, making 43 from his attack, his remarkable health continued till six years before his death; even then nobody would have suspected he had ever been apoplectic or paralytic. His mind was almost as entire as in his younger days—his functions, except sight, were scarcely impaired: 1812 he began to take a little meat. For six years he had not been in better health and spirits than during the winter 1815 to Feb. 1816; then his bowels had been irregular two days; pulse 100, he was feverish, slightly delirious, had almost incessant bilious vomiting; was considerably relieved, under free evacuation of his bowels; died Feb. 23, et. 93.

MICHIGAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-England, who has recently returned from exploring the Michigan Territory. On my first visit to Michigan, in 1818, the country, even in the vicinity of Detroit, was very imperfectly known. When Gen. Brown visited Detroit, in 1816, with a view of settling the question as to the location of the army lands, he cast his eye from an elevation over a comparative ocean of woods, apparently on a level, and as there is a deep morass in the vicinity of Detroit, the necessary inference was, that the whole country was drowned land—and yet Detroit was always a healthy place—especially since the "New City" has been laid out into spacious streets crossing at right angles, on the plan of Philadelphia. From that delusive impression, the country was abandoned in the view of locating the army lands—fortunately for its future population. In 1818, several enterprising citizens of Detroit, who were deeply interested in the issue, including their amiable Governor, Cass, slung their packs, and in separate exploring parties, they traversed the country in different directions—and to their surprise, they found a very fine country of rich waving land, generally scattered trees, remarkably free from underbrush, especially in that part of the country now comprising Oakland and Macomb counties. In a word, the face of the country resembles Ontario county (N. Y.) in its early state, being interspersed with beautiful small lakes, ponds, and running streams, and is remarkably healthy. I am fully persuaded that no part of the interior of N. America, ever held out such powerful allurements to the growth of the country as the Territory of Michigan. Aside from the excellence of the soil and the natural beauty of the country, and the great commercial and agricultural advantages it possesses, it is washed on three sides by inland seas accessible to ships; and to these considerations as soon as the grand canal shall be completed, in 1824, from Erie to Albany, the produce of Michigan will find its way to that city, at a less rate than formerly from Utica. It abounds also with the finest fisheries in the world; and Detroit lies midway between the vast inland oceans, and must at no great distance of time, become a great commercial city, and the emporium between the western and eastern waters. Detroit is truly beautiful, and its entrance from the west end of Lake Erie is spacious. Old orchards of excellent fruit, line its shores on both sides, as it is settled by the French as early as New England. The river is also studded with several islands—approaching the city by water, it resembles Philadelphia in miniature. As a road is now about being made, under the sanction of a law of the U. States, through the black swamp, a distance of 64 miles, which will open the flood gates of emigration from the populous state of Ohio. Besides, the tide of emigration is setting in a rapid and increasing current from the east, particularly from the state of N. York—I noticed every vessel and even the steam boat, crowded with passengers; and the roads lined in every direction. From the town of Marcellus alone, I was credibly informed, that forty families will remove to Michigan the present season. I have no doubt it will become a state in 3 years; and settlers can now select their farms from the United States lands, at our twenty-five an acre. Michigan owes much to its intelligent & enterprising governor, who may be justly pronounced the father of the country, and is universally beloved by all classes of citizens. The urbanity of his manners; the soundness of his intellect, and his great literary acquirements, command the veneration and respect of an entire community. Some governors, as well as kings, are a blessing, while others are a curse to the human race. Yours, &c.

place. Callao is a miserable place; and we were much disappointed in our anticipations of the grandeur of Lima—save the churches, which exceeded in richness, splendour and folly any thing I had ever witnessed. We have been in this place about a week, from Juan Fernandez, where we lay a month, overhauling and painting. At the above place, we had much amusement, hunting and fishing, &c. We established on shore a hospital, a bakery, and built a small schooner. All the marines, the band, sail makers, carpenters, armourers, bakers, &c. lived constantly on shore, and in fact, we seldom saw more than 150 men on board at a time. We circumnavigated, in direction in spite of cloud capped mountains, the rugged precipices. During our stay, we killed 30 bullocks, some goats, and caught about 40,000 fish, in the open sea, and no accident, except one man wounded by a musket ball, in an attack upon some wild bulls; many risks were run from the ferocity of these animals when wounded, and I myself, had a narrow escape from one which made a desperate charge at me, after I had wounded him; he ran upon my bayonet, which fortunately turned him. From a late London paper. Last week, the curiosity and attention of the ploughmen on the farms of Ingelston and Kirkland, in the parish of Kellou, stewarty of Kirkecubright, were drawn towards a large hawk, which frequently hovered around them, from observing that his flight was accompanied with a tinkling noise, like that of small bells. At one time he was seen pursuing a fox throughout his course; and it was immediately concluded that he must be a trained falcon; but as none are now kept in the country, it could not be imagined whence he might have come. Though the people were anxious to gratify their curiosity by getting hold of him, they had too much generosity, and too much regard for such a singular visitant, to think of shooting him; and, though he did not seem to feel quite so strong an apprehension of danger from the human race as his species commonly do in their natural state, he always kept at such a distance, as to render their efforts to take him ineffectual. On Saturday last, however, he was found lying dead, near a large rookery in Kirkland, the inhabitants of which, it is supposed, had killed him, either on the presumption of evil intention, or perhaps, on the more legal grounds of some overt act of violence. To each leg a small bell was suspended by a silver ring, on which was engraved "John Sinclair, Bellair;" and he measured between the tips of his wings, when extended, 3 feet 6 inches. It is supposed that he is supposed to have met with his death in no wise improbable. In my youth, when in the country, I have frequently witnessed the fact, that when a hawk or glede was chasing a small bird, and my feelings were wrought up to the most painful anxiety for it, late, two or three crows would suddenly interpose, attack the aggressor, and chasing him quite out of sight, relieve both the poor bird and myself from our distress. What, then, may we not suppose such a number to do, when aroused by well-grounded suspicion, or some open act of hostility, at a period to them so interesting as that of incubation. [Dumfries Courier.] FOREST WORMS. Windsor, (Vt.) June 30. We were not aware of the astonishing depredations committed in many places in the vicinity, by forest worms till on a short excursion the last week, we presented with orchards completely stripped of their leaves, and large tracts of forest trees, shewing at a distance the resemblance of having fire passed through them, occasioned by the loss of their foliage by worms. These worms are larger than the common caterpillar, which nests upon apple trees; and appears later in the season. Although it may be impossible to prevent their ravages in the forest, yet we apprehend it is not difficult to preserve orchards from them from the fact that of those which were contiguous, some appeared quite untouched, while others were completely stripped, & the owners will probably have to call on their neighbours for cider until another season. DANDELIONS. A medical writer in the National Intelligencer, remarks:—Dandelions have always been considered particularly useful in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, salads, or taken in teas. They seem calculated to promote bilious discharges, and, from long experience, have been found highly efficacious in all bilious affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open, and are diuretic and attenuant in the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients says Willich, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable, than those modern practitioners, who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotic imports from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, fullness of blood, and who are afflicted with the dropsy, &c. to make free use of the precious gift of nature, the Dandelion.—Trenton Emporium. CURE FOR THE ASTHMA. Cut six penny worth of camphor into pieces the size of a small pill and put them into a phial, for the convenience of the pocket, and when ever (night or day) the spasmodic cough or nervous breathing commences, chew and swallow one or more of these pieces, as the cause requires.—The experiment may be worth a trial. [London paper.] BAPTIST SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. From a Report of the Baptist Convention held at Washington, it appears there are in the U. States 7,354 churches and 208,110 members of that denomination, besides some associations from which no accounts have been received. J. D. MAULSBY, of Harford county, and one of the Executive Council of Md. has declared his determination to retire altogether from public life, when his present term in the council is out.

Maryland Gazette. Annapolis, Thursday, July 10, 1823. THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated in this city with more than ordinary spirit. COURT OF APPEALS. Wednesday, July 7. The argument in Scott vs. Burch's Adm. D. R. N. was continued by Key and Magruder for the appellants. Thursday, July 8. The argument in Scott vs. Burch's Adm. D. R. N. was concluded by Jones for the appellants, in reply; and the argument in The Bank of Columbia vs. Magruder's Adm. (argued in part one day ago.) concluded by Key and Jones for the appellants, in reply. Friday, July 8. The case of Snowden's Exor's et al. Dorsey et al. on a motion to dismiss the plea as having been improperly made, argued by Dorsey (Attorney-General), the appellants, and by Shaw and Magruder for the appellants. Saturday, July 8. The argument on the motion to dismiss appeal in Snowden's Exor's et al. Dorsey et al. was continued by Magruder for appellants, and concluded by Taney for appellants, in reply. The case of Dwall vs. The State, was argued by Taney for the plaintiff in error, and by Dorsey (Attorney-General), for the defendant in error. Monday, July 7. The case of Martin vs. M'Kenzie et al. was argued by Winder for the appellants and by Murray for the appellees. The case of error in Andrew et al. vs. W. & J. Bond was on motion of Murray for the appellants in error, quashed by the court—Jones for the plaintiff's in error. The case of Bond vs. The Susquehanna Bridge & Bank Company, was argued by Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and by Johnson for the defendants in error. Tuesday, July 8. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Dabell, et al. vs. The Attorney General, at relation of the Trustees of the Borough School in Caroline county, argued at June term, 1822. Decree reversed. BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Hamilton vs. Cragg, the case reversed. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in the State use of Rogers vs. Atwell, et al. vs. The Trustees of the Borough School in Caroline county, argued at June term, 1822. Decree reversed, and judgment entered for the appellant. BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Cronwell, et al. vs. Atwell, et al. Decree reversed. The case of Drury, et al. vs. Atwell, et al. was argued by Scott and Taney for the appellants, and by Brewer, jr. Magruder, for the appellees. COMMERCIAL. ANNAPOLIS, FOURTH JULY, 1823. 4th Anniversary of American Independence. At an early hour many citizens and strangers collected at Col. L. Duvall's garden, and at 2 o'clock sat down to a grand dinner prepared for the occasion; when following toast was drunk, and many patriotic songs sung. All was harmony and good fellowship—the day was spent to satisfaction of all present. 1. This Day—the Birth Day of America—Independence—a Jubilee for America's gladdens and cheers the true republicans and alarms tyrants. 2. The United States—a chain that alliances of tyrants and crowned heads not injure a link of. 3. Our Native State—many years to her internal improvements, her soil appears to be over, may rapid strides be made to make up lost time. 4. The 13 Old States as confederate price and important example to their spring. 5. The memory of General George Washington—in him there was virtue, patriotism; a glittering example, may great men be good men. 6. The memory of the departed heroes of the revolution—their blood and valor sustained for us the privilege of thus celebrating, uninterrupted by tyrants and monarchs. 7. The memory of the departed officers non-commissioned officers and privates of the late war—they played the second to the glory and glory of their country. 8. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Charles Carroll, of Calverton, the fathers of the nation, of the declaration of independence. 9. The President of the United States. 10. The Heads of Departments. 11. The Judiciary. 12. The American Navy. 13. Peace with the world on honorable terms, not else. 14. The best man for the next President—So good examples being set, a bad one would attempt to harm the people. 15. Manufacturers—May they soon precede the necessity of importing foreign goods. 16. Manufacturers—much depend themselves—may they do what is right to the cultivators of the soil—their efforts benefit all classes. 17. The true republican—the safe protector of our constitutional rights and liberties. 18. The constituted authorities of state of Maryland. 19. Our friends wherever they be. 20. Peace, harmony, and unanimity honorable to all. 21. Our homes. 22. The Stars and Stripes now in fully displayed at the State House may we always do it honour. 23. The Fair Sex, as virtuous as may each find a friend and protector. VOLUNTEER TROOPS. By sergeant Cook, Major General—the hero of the plains of Chippewa—by William J. Hyde, The Mayor of Maryland—may their strength on the first Monday in her next, and crush alike the hopes prohibited and promoting office hunters—by Saml. H. Johnson, General G. Washington the politicalaviour of our country—may his name be charged on the world. By Mr. Lemmon, May the true America—the bondage of the freed