SONS OF HERCULES.

From the National Gazette.
Mr. Editor, You:late editorial notice of Roussel, who has made his appearance in London, induced me to refer to some notes taken a few years since in France, where I witnessed several exhibitions of his aston ishing muscular powers, I have hitherto considered my accounts as savouring too much of the marvellous, for the credulity of most readers, and would scarcely dare you this art ele, were not the prin cit al facts partially confirmed by your

Among a great many public exhibitions. I have winessed none with more interest & pleasure than the surprising athletic feats of two brothers named Koussel. They are natives of Little, in the department of Nord, nathers of Little inthe department of Nota, and hence derive their appellation of Les Hercules du Nord. They have a sister who partaking of their nature, is a prodigy and scarcely to be called teminine.

Nature has cast these two brothers in her finest mould, and so alike as to render it sometimes difficult to tell them apart. They are not like the rough hewn objects we sometimes see, and whose clamsy strength we seldom notice. Every motion seems to be regulated by graceand science, which not only renders them more powerful, but greatly increases the interest of their exhi-

In mentioning some particular feats, I am forced to speak in the singular, because of the difficulty of distinguishing one from

Hercules commenced with lifting 40 iron weights of 50 pounds each, (belonging to the custom house) making a burden in eluding the large board upon which they were placed exceeding 2,000 pounds.

Placing his fect pon a table two feet high where they were firmly secured, and hending backwards with a curve which en m to rest his head on the flor-in this very inconvenient posture he received a 50lb, weight in his hand, and holding it perpendicularly, by a violent exertion, raised himself upright upon the table.

Hercules took his brother upon one

shoulder, and a man of equal weight upon and waltzed around the stage for a conside rable time upon his toes only, with appa rent ease and great precision.

Hercules with one hand se zed his bro ther by the clothes about the hip, raised him above his head, and threw him more than 14 tee: from him. No injury resulted to this last, whose activity enabled him to

alight upon his feet.
Many other feats evinced the superior human strength of these brothers. Their activity is quite proportionate to their strength. This is demonstrated by very many experiments, among which are the

following:
Two men six feet in height, stood side by side about four feet apart - They each held a hat in the hand nearest each other and e levated them as high as they could reach Standing between them. Hercules made a perper dicular leap without any other stay or assistance, and knocked down buth hats at the -ame instant with his feet

Two hats were hung against the side scenes about ten feet in height. A lided by a short start across the stage, Hercules The e exploits were so methodically ar

ranged, as to afford a scientific display of the force of the muscles moving the various parts of the body. The first experiments showed their united strength, whilst the minor feats served as an analysis.

NAVY OFFICERS.

A return of the number of officers in the English Navy, as reported to Parliament in

May last -	
No. on Affoat	. Half-
the list.	pay.
Adms of the	
rieet, 2 none	1
Admirals, 59 2	53
V. Admirals, 64 3	59
Rear Adms. 70 4	C5
Captains, 229 65	747
Com'ders. 814 . 69	757
Lientenants 3/20 424	3304

Retired Officers-Rear Admirals 29, Captains 27, Commanders 100.

ANECDOTE OF A JEWISH LADY.

The learned Shickard, relates the follow-

ing from R. Abraham Levita:

A Saracen commander of a fleet from Cordnba, in Spain, cruising on the coast of Palestine, took a vessel bound to Sobaste, with some learned Jews on board; there was one eminent Rabin among the rest, called R. Moses, father of R. Enoch, together with his wife, whose name is omit ted in the story, though it well deserved to be recorded. It is only said of her that she was a woman of exquisite beauty; and the brute of a cap a n being about to commit violence on her person, site calls to her husband (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asks him in Hobrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should sevice at the resurrection of the dead? He replied in the words of Paalm laviji. 22-Baian. I will bring again from the depths of the sea! Upon which she immediately

The above anecdote is very rare, and it strick me-with such peculiar force in read-ing it, as to induce me to make it better known by sending it to your paper. It do covers inconceivable higher views than their famed conduct of the Roman Lu-

orolagical subjects," This work promises to be the text book of the system of the at mosphere It contains many novel im portant investigations in relation to a aub ject that is but beginning to be understood, and in which Mr Daniell's own researches have effected more than those of all his

predecessors.

The machine invented by Mr Babhage, for calculating mathematical tables, has re ceived the approbation of the Royal Socie ty. The British Treasury have again referred it to a committee of that body to re

port the sum that will be required to carry

t into successful operation, and which will Mr Perkins' engine has at last received the approbation of even the most sceptical t is, however, imagined that his calcula tions of the saving of fuel are rather over

The condensation of the gases into liquids still continues to be the favourite pursuit of the English chemists; and Mr kins, who has also directed his attention to this suffect, states that he has actually condensed atmospheric air. In fact there are few of the gases that continue to re-

Mr. Buckland, of Oxford, who rendered himself iamous about a year since by able arguments in favour of the received after ology, drawn from appearances of in a cave in Yorkshire, has found other caves of the same description also containing bones. He has likewise been so fortunate as to find in England a living hyæ nairoin Airica, of the same species with that whose remains he discovered in York

Extract of a letter written by John Adams, the day after the declaration of Indepen-

FOURTH OF JULY.

"Yesterday the greatest question was de cided which was ever debated in America and a greater, perhaps, never was or wil be decided among men A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, ree and independent state

"I'ne day is passed the 4th of July 1776. will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be relebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemmerated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almights pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, belis confires, and illuminations, from one end continent to the other, from this transported with eithnsiasm, but lam not am well aware of the toil and blood, and declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means-and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope

we shall not I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

RUSSIA. It is very difficult to decide on the course which the Emperor Alexander will pursue should the successful resistance of Spain to French aggression, induce the latter to call on Alexander for aid. It is evident that the the movements of Russia or whose policy they cannot but be jealous, after the many proofs which she has given of her dispos tion for aggrandizement. It was this that led Great Britain to exert itself to prevent a rupture with Turkey, which, if it had ta-ken place, might have given the Russians an ascendancy dangerous to the English in terests in the East. We again see the Cabi net of St James' endeavouring to prevai on Alexander not to take part in the contest betwirt France and Spain; and, if p vate letters from St. Petersburgh are to relied on, the English ambassador there has not confined himself merely to pointing out the impolicy of the measure, but has plain ly told the Russian minister, othatthe neu-tiality of G. Britain, in the war between France and Spain, was conditional, and would continue only so long as the other powers of Europe should take no part in the war;" Or, in other words, if Russia thought fit to march her armies to the assistance of France, Great Britain would not, in that event, consider hersel: bound to as a looker on, but would enable Spain to defeat all attempts to destroy her independence. It is said, in accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 28th April, that Al exander had at first resolved to place a con siderable army at the disposal of the French government, but that, in consequence of the remonstrances of Sir Charles Bagot, this resolution had been departed from, that an order for various corps of troops in Poland to take up the line of march, had been countermanded, and that the minister of war had summoned the Staff officers, of the Southern and Western armies, to repair to Southern and Western armies, to repair to the capital, for the purpose of receiving new orders, which they were to carry to their respective head quarters. The Lon-don Courier, as we remarked on Saturday, seemed to think that some secret design, howlie to the peace of Europe, was con-templated in this measure—But if the intel-ligence, to which we have alluded, is to be consided correct, a contrary inference may ngence, to which we have alluded, is to be consided correct, a contrary inference may heliaily drawn, and the new instructions to the Russian officers, regarded as of a cacific, rather than a warlikenature. What tends to enforce this more of the conference in the case of the case o tends to confirm this view of the case is, that the Court of Vienna is said to have delivered a note to Alexander's ministers, of the same tonor as that presented by the British ambassador That the Russian Em peror should feel disposed to go to war, we havenot the smallest doubt. He is not only prepared to take the field with a numerous and well provided army, but the soldiers, composing that army, are represented as

eager to be brought into action. We can

not, however, persitade ourselves, that the Russian Cabinet would be so headstrong, as to plunge itself into a war, which, it was well aware, was opposed by Great Britain and Austria, who, it is pretty certain, would take effectual measures to counterack and the state of Turkes Al

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS To the Clinical of the State of Maryland. My fellow citizens,

The subject of internal improvements. of improvements in agriculture and in the of improvements in agriculture and in the arts augillary to its prosperity, especially in making emals, railways, and other coads for diminishing the expense of conveying its productions to market and bringing back its returns, so as to leave the farmer a profit on his labour larger than that which he now enjoys, has, for a few years past, been pressed upon our attention; and is a subject worthy of our most serious considerable and the constant of the control of the

When my letter to Clement Dorsey, on this interesting subject was published in the American Farmer, (vol. 4 pages 19 20) I intended to present to your view some further reflections—but my engagements in executing a part of the new canal near executing a part of the new canal near Richmond, in Virginia, and some other imperative duties, have so fully occupied my time, as not to leave it in my power, until now, to pursue the theme The gigantic strides, the rapid march of

the state of New York towards wealth, power and happiness; the efforts of Virgi nia on one side of us, and of Pennsylva on the other, to appropriate, each to her self, the trade of a large portion of the wes tern country, speak a language which we cannot mixunderstand, & which we ought not to disregard. Were we to blaine them, not to disregard. Were we to blame when we should be wanting in magnatumity yet, while we, admire and applaud their enterprising spirit, let us avail ourselves of our own advantages, and not, by neglecting the auspicious moment, suffer them to pass from us, or be greatly diminished in value. Nature offers to our acceptance, the cheapeste and most easy communication with the western country, by means of the Poto mac and Youghiogany rivers and their tri-butary streams. We have the advantage of our immediate neighbours, in our location and the accilities for a cheap and profitable intercourse. Nature and the enterprising sprit of her own citizens, have given to nich, the trade of St. Lawrence river, that of an immense extent of lake shores, and of the northern part of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as far as the ridge se parating, the waters which flow into the lakes from those which flow into the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but this ridge should be her southern limit. If we be not want ing to ourselves, we can meet her here and say to her, "Hitherto shall thou come but no further—south of this boundary is ours" New York has indeed taken the lend in this glorious race of internal improvement, but let us not suffer ourselves to be so tal eclipsed by her as to be discouraged and lose our energies, let us rather emulate her and profit by her example Respecting the Potomae, as a channel of commercial intercourse and as a powerful bond of union be tween the eastern and western countries the pen has been several times dexterously wielded by various hands, yet so important is the subject, and so fruitful in highly interesting considerations, that it is hy no means exhausted.

Since the commencement of operations in the year 1817, in making the great Erie canal, my continual employment, as civil engineer, on objects of improvement in inland navigation, has afforded me abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted, as far as my capacity would admit, with thi-great subject, in its various important bear ings in theory and practice; and it has been my favourite study. I may therefore

be permitted to add my mite.

Look at the map of the middle states—
see the noble Susquehanna, with her wide
ly spreading arms—See the Potomac point
ing to the West. Both discharge their waters through our state, and their wealth will naturally flow through the same chan nels, if the proper improvements be made. The former river drains the southern border of New York and the middle parts of Pennsylvania, and Maryland has exclusive jur sdiction over a few miles at or near its nouth-the latter may be easily connected drain the south-western parts of New York. the western parts of Pennsylvania, the northern parts of Virginia, most of the states Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, &c; and Maryland has, with Virginia, concurrent ju-risd ct on over its whole extent from its source to its mouth, except about ten miles. over which the United States have exclu sive jurisdiction. The improvements which may be made, and which ought to be made on both these rivers are, therefore, highly interesting to us—but those on the Poto mac are, in my estimation, vastly the most so, as I hope will plainly appear from the

considerations I shall be able to present. ments, benefits beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine—they will be not only possible, but easily practicable, if we be united-if we act in unison; but it we be so unwise as to suffer sectional jealousie o predominate, one section or part to be set in array against another, as if their in terests were hostile, all our plans may fail. Many a noble scheme has been ruined in this way; and, as it respects public improve ment, no principle can be more fallacious. Each proposed improvement will afford positive benefit to every part or section, al though some one part may be benefitted more than the others—the truth of this is proved by the history of every commercial town and city, and or every adjacent country. Let us, for the sake of illuseration, suppose a state to consist of three parts or suppose a state to consist of three parts of sections, which we will designate by A. B, and C—and that hree different plans of improvement are proposed, all good plans, and fraught with important benefits to the whole state, and each yielding advantages, in a greater or less degree, to every one of the parts A. B, and C—but, as it almost always hangens in practice. the first also is ways happens in practice, the first plan is calculated to benefit A in a much greater degree than it will B or C-in the spirit of Jealousy, they consider it and treat it as an injury, oppose it, and, being the majority, defeat it; the second plan is calculated to benefit B much more than it will A or Cthey in like manner, treat it as an injury to them, combine against it, and defeat it; the third plan, being calculated to benefit C most, is defeated by A and B, in the same way, and by the same process of feeling rather than of reasoning. Neither will accept of even positive wealth, by any plan,

On this point, the comparative advan take effectual measures to counteract such an attempt. In the affairs of Turkey, Al extender has seen the necessity of yielding to British Influence, and British remons traines. We surpect, therefore, that he will follow the same prudent course of regards the affairs of Spain

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The first points the counter accounts the first of the Potomac route, sed an excellent test of the Potomac route, sed an e

which he fears will give to his neighbour still greater wealth. Such is the spirit of jealousy, and where it reigns paramount, it never fails to keep a state weak and poars. How much more noble and mangnanimus, it is, to cast from our view exclusive administration and with he w

vantages to particular parts, and, with a steady aim, to pursue only the general good; and such, I trust, will be our course Agriculture is, beyond all question, our primary interest. Three fourths, at least, of the population of Maryland are cultivators of the soil—the remaining fourth pursue Commerce and the Mechanic Arts.—These are indeed auxiliary to agriculture, These are indeed auxiliary to agriculture, and necessary to its prosperity, and ought to have their justshare of legislative patronage: but agriculture is paramount—the first and noticest of arts, and the parent and nurse of all others. It sught not to be under the controul of minor interests. I therefore address muself principally to fartherefore address myself principally to farmers and planters, - you, who cultivate the svil-you are the strength and sinews of the state,-you ought to be, according to your importance: independent, to give tone to secondary interests, instead of being governed by them. Exercise your right of suffrage, at the tensuing election, judicious ly and independently; and then you will infuse your spirit into the next legislature. Take into your kerious consideration, the

Take into your perious consideration, the subject of the confemplated connexion, for subject of the contemplated connexion, for commercial intercause, between the Easter and Western country, by a navigable cacommercial intercause, between the Easter and Western country, by anavigable canal along the valley of the Potomac river. In consequence of the long and narrow form of Maryland, this propoled improvement will bring almost to our very doors the cheapest, salest, and most perfect of all possible modes of conveying our produce to market and of bringing homests returns. It will present to our choice more than one market—it will present anumber of market will be a positive benefit to each commercial eity and town, will, by making each a better market, yield incalculable advantage to, and establish the predominates of the agricultural interest. The western parts of Pennsylvania, the northern parts of Virginia, the rich state of Ohio, &c & by making this their channel of commerce, will pour consulters treasures into the lap of Maryland, and, at the same time, durich themselves, for the benefits of commerce must be reciprocal, otherwise it cannot flourish, and will soon cease to exist. It just so with agriculture, commerce and manufac and will soon cease to exist. It is just so with agriculture, commerce and manufac tures; unless they cherish and support each other, in honest and harmonious reciprocity, instead of each endeavouring to over reach and take advantage of the behers, neither can long prosper. Let us to our part toward making the proposed improvement. It requires from us nothing beyond that willing and industrious people can ment. It requires from us nothing bayond what a willing and industrious people, can do without difficulty, and nothing but what a wise people will see it their best interest to do. From Pittsburgh to Washington City and Baltimore, the wifole line if carall will be a chain of beautiful and flourishing villages. We have not yet fully considered these things, but enquiry is acakened; before the next election we will understand the subject, and when we do, if we do not act rightly the fault will be our own.

act rightly the fault will be our own. Permit me to say a few words more on the advantages of several markets in com petition with each other. Where the cul tivators of the soil have but one great com mercial market, the mercantile interest ac-quires too uch influence over the agricul tural—the less over the greater. This in-jurious influence tends to paralyse and chill the spirit and energies of agriculture, and to destroy that fair reciprocity which is es-sential to the prosperity of both interests Among farmers, individual competition Among farmers, individual competition operates in its fullest extent; among merchants of the same city or town, individu-al competition is easily controlled and regu-lated by combinations; this circumstance gives to the latter a great advantage over the former. Let the farmer have a choice of markets so nearly equal in magnitude as to be rivals for his custom, his condition i thereby vastly meliorated; both markets are ground comparatively independent those, who, from their proximity to one market, never contemplate using any other, will find that one with they do use a bet-ter market in consequence of the competi-tion.

would place one market, and probably a considerable one, in the District of Columbia, and, technically speaking, this is no in the state of Maryland—but it is techni cally only that the District is foreign. Its inhabitants have Mary and feelings-separated from uslonly in name, they have, with us, identity of interests, and are our breth-ren still Bus admitting this to be a for eign market, which essentially it is not. would that circumstance affect our in terests? If we can sell our produce there for a better price than we can obtain else where (otherwise we will not go there) and bring thence a greater value home, is not This is precisely the argument we use to prove that foreign trade is profitable, our receiving a greater value in exchange for a less. Let us not be de-ceived - fine spun logic may puzzle and bp. tray us into obscurity and error—but plain sommon sense will not mislead us. It is dur true interest to encourage, in connexion with the main canal, every lateral one, on which nature has not placed insurmountable difficulties. No one place should he areourite, but all should have equal privileges, and in every measure the leading object should be the general good

I have heard it alled ged, by some of my neighbours, as, on their part, an objection to the proposed canabithit, if the friends of that project be correction their estimates of the cheapness of conveyance, it will place those who come 100 miles by the canal on a par with those who have only 5 miles of land carriage; and, those (say they) who have to encounter the expense of a greater distance than five miles of land carriage will be undersold, and, by the reduction of prices generally, he placed in a condition much worse than their present one. This much worse train their present one. This apprehension is allogether chimerical—Its assumptions are contradicted by the history of the rise and progress of every commercial city, for instance, New Yank, Bhilimote, &c. &c. Prices are regulated universely by demand and impply, and they advance or recode, with equal stap, or with very moderate vibrations.

By the operation of the contemplated canal, a vast amount of capital in wagons and horses will be set free for a more profitable horses will be set free for a more profitable investment—to promute and extend agriculture—to fine sate its products—and to enable the country to maintain in comfort, a greater population them is possible ender the present state of things, by appropriating to the support of man what is now necessa.

ty for the austenance of hiere, which would be rendered apperumency.

If I shall have time and opportunity, it is

my intention to pursue this very intereing subject, and to submit for your consis the following topics:

1. The probable cost of a canal from Cumberland to the line of the Untrict of Columberland to the line of the Untrict of Columberland

bia making the most liberal allowances in every doubtful case.

2. The probable amount of tonnage that would pass—and the profit it would yield on the stock—the benefit to agriculture, arising from the saving in the sapense of transportation, and from the many new productions becoming profitable which productions becoming profitable, which the farmer cannot now cultivate without cultivate without loss, on account of the heavy east of conveyance to market.

An enquiry, whether in her present circumstances, it would be wise : ient for the state of Maryland to take stock -and o what amount-or simply to grant a charter.

4 I'he probable amount of capital in wagons and horses, set free.

5. Objections answered more extensively and part cularly han the present number would permit and if any have objections not yet stated, I invite them to come for wild and propose them. Where candour rigulates the debate, truth is always promoting the complete of ted and knowledge extended by discussion. I shall be glad if the hints I have given, put in metion other pens. The field is large, and much, very much of it remains unuc-

ISAAC BRIGGS. Sandy Spring, Md. 7 7 Mo. 1st. 1823

AN UNCOMFORTABLE CRAVAT.

AND NOT VERY AGREEABLE COMPANION The Reading, (Penn) paper of Wednes-day last, states that some day the week before. Mr. Joseph Lebengood having lain down in the entry of his barn, until his horses should feed, fell into a short dose, when, on waking, he found his beath at most stopped by an enormous Black Snake, which had twined around his neck; two others were lying by his face, of an unusu. al size, who escaped; the former was soon

WARS. The following is a chronological list of the various wars between England and France during the last seven centuries: Duration Duration. 1666 , 1689 1161 1224 1702 1422 1776 one month. 14 1512 1521 1518 700 years. 266 years

Those who, from practical knowledge are well enabled to compute the numbers who fell in every year, might know that they would, in the aggrega e, amount to no less than 26 millions of mankind, if 10,000 may be taken as a fair average for

every year.

salary.

A FAULT.
It is the fault of our countrymen to think It is the fault of our countrymen to think too lightly in bestowing the most important offices. Every day we hear the Presidency spoken of as if it were nothing more than a mere clerkship; which any clever amartish fellow may fill. It is this lightness of consideration; this thoughtless liberality of sentiment, that creates so many aspirants. If a man may earn the office by nighting successfully a battle or two, or by making a few speeches, or by wittily by making a few speeches, or by wittily cracking some poignant jokes, it cannot be wondered at that individuals of very inferior talents should seriously put in claims to it - Whilst we hold the office thus cheap, any body may become a bidder But then, in the estimation of enlights and foreigners, and in that of the wise me of the Union, the piece must become comparately insignificant; until, at last, a comes to be viewed as an office in which the greatness the incumbent consists in nominating to office, signing his name, and receiving his salary. [W C Gazene:

DR. JOHNSON'S MARRIAGE The fellowing curious account of his journey with he wife to church, on the nuptial morn, was given to Mr. Boswell by the Doctor himself. Sir, she had read, the old romances, and got into her head the iantastic notion that a woman of spirit should use her lover like a dog. So, sir, at first, she fold me that I rode foo fast, and she could not keep up with me, when I role a little slower, she passed me and complained I lagged behind. I was not to be madethes lave of caprice and I resolved to, begin as I meant to end. I therefore pushed on briskly till I was fairly out of sight. The road lay between two hedges; I was sure she could not miss me and he contified so that she could come up with me. When she came. I observed her to be in tears." she came, I observed her to be in tears."

The noted Mrs. Carson has been sentenced by the Mayor's Court of Philadel-phia to undergo the punishment of seven years hard shour in the penitentiary, for naving passed counterfeit notes.

PARSNIPS

May be raised to great advantage as a se-cond crop to peas; the saged to be sowed when the peas are. The writer of this has been in this practice for several years, and has generally found the crop, of parsaips thus raised quite as large, and frequently, larger, than those raised in beds by them selves. The peas protect them from the sun when small.

An experienced la mer says, in an essay, on the culture of wheat, that e-most farmers let their wheat stend too late. You ought to cut of reap, wheat it stoots in its Parinaceous part is in the consistency of dough. Ask any experienced miller, and he will tell you that he can make more flour, and make it better, from wheat cut at this stage, then he can of wheat that is suffered to stand until it is dead ripe; that the hean will be thinner and fairer, and the flour much sweeter. Another advantaging in thing early is, you lose, less of the grain when gathering in your naves, and the straw (should it be wanted) for many cattle, will be markly us good a tay.

Maryland Sasette.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 17, 1825

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland on Thursday the 24th instant. NINIAN PINENEY, Clerk of the Council. Hilleary, in ment affirm

THE COURT OF APPEALS
Of this store closed its June Term on Saturday last, after a session of hearly five weeks. The number of caread added on during the term was 44.

ALEXANDER DUVALL, who shot Major N. Musgrove. his father, in law, on the 6th inst. in Montgomery county, was taken on the Tuesday following, and, taken on the Tuesday following, and, it is said, is now in gaol in Washington. Major Musgrove was an officer in the revolutionary army, and at the time of his death could have been but little short of 70 years of age.

PRESENTMENT.

PRESENTMENT.

At a Special Court held in Montgomery County last week, for the trial of certain criminals, the Grand Jury presented as a grievance the calling of the said Court.

The reasons for this presentment ap pear to be-ist. That the season at which pear to be—ist. Inas the second at which the court was called was a busy one among the farmers, who could not serve as jurors without injury to their private concerus. 2. That as the gaol was strong, and no fear entertained of the prisoners escaping, the calling a court was unnecessary

Cassandra Bassford, a white woman, and a negronamed Dick, were tried durin ession, for the murder of Solomon Thompson, in March last, and acquitted.

The following statement is from a gentle man residing in the neighbourhood where the occurrence mentioned in it took place:

HORKID SUICIDE.
Friday 11th instant. William Hood, Jr.
of Anne Arundel county, aged about 40
years, very deliberately made a pen of a
number of old rails, which he filled with number of old rails, which he filled with combustibles, consisting of dry straw, fodder, and pine brush; at the bottom he left an aperture, through which he entered the pen with a piece of fire, and applied it to the straw, &c. In a few seconds the whole was in a slate of rapid conflagration. Some is soos in the field observed the fire, and rail immediately to the spot, where the in coveryd the miserable wretch, apparently lefter, in the midst of the flames; they show here, succeeded in pulling him out before life was extinguished.

Doctor Gambrill saw him about 12 o'clock that night, who rendered him every assistance his case seemed to require; he found tance his case seemed to require; he found him in mania a poty, cold, pulseless, and in constant convulsions; his skin was excoriaed and denuded from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet Saturday morning II o'clock he expired, uttering the most dreadful imprecations against the persons who had taken him from the flames. He was perhaps, the most shocking sight ever witnessed in this country. He has left a wife and eleven small children to fa-ment his death.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Two meeting have been held in Allegaby relative to the proposed connexion of
the waters of one Potomac with those of the the waters of the Potomae with those of the wedern states. As the resolution of each meeting is the same in substance, we give this only of the first, which was held on the 28th ult. The last meeting, which took place in a different district, was held on the 4th inst. The deep and growing interest discovered by the people of this shore in the proposed canal, augurs much in its favour, and will, doubtlefs, lead to investigations which will impress on the minds of all, the importance of the project in a political and commercial point of view. When this is once effect of local feeling must vanish and the scheep succeed.

Preamble and reso tion adopted at the first Meeting. Whomas, Roads, Canala, and Internal

Meeting.

Whoseas, Roads, Canals, and Internal Improvements, ought to be the first objects of a wise government—and whereas a central communication between the Atlantic States and the Western Waters, is an object of primary importance in a political and national view, and the opening of a Canal from the seat of the General Government to the head natigation of the North Branch of the Potombasis of great importance to this Siste, and engelally to this district; with a view to promise that essential object, Therefore, Resolved, That Jacob Lantz, Wham

Resolved, That Jacob Lantz, Wheam Reid, Francis Reid, and Samuel M'Bride, Reid, Francis Reid, and Samuel M'Bride, be a committee to meet the committees that may be appointed by the other Election Districts of this County, in the town of Gumberland, on the third Wednesday of August next, being the 20th day of said month, who are authorised to appoint a Correspondier. Sommittee, and to adopt in conjunction with he other ecetion districts of the clipser bothe other election districts of the county, such measures as they may do in best calculated to promote the object in this meeting.

. COURT OF APPEALS. Wednesday, July 9.2% BUCHANAN, J delivered the opinion of the court in Snowden's. Ex'tor. et al. vs.

Dorsey, et al. Appeal dimissed.
STEPREN, J., delivered the opinion of the court in Speakers. Sheppard. Jagment

reversed.

The argument in Drary, et ux et al. vx.

Conner, et al. was concluded by Taney for the appellants, in reply. The argument in Best vx. The Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, (argued in part on blonday last), was concluded by Marray for the appelless, and by Johnson for the appellant. The case of M Man vx. The State, use of Wheeler, was argued by Johnson for the appellant, and by Scott and survey for the appelles.

The case of J & J. M. Thermy're Jones, was argued by Riddell for the appellants, and by Johnson for the appellants, and by Johnson for the appellants.

The raday July 10. reversed.

Thursday, July 10.

Earls; J. delivered the opinion of the court in Chainers of al. vs. Chambers. Decree received without prejudited.

Mantin, J. delivered the opinion of the tours in Reserve of Chemier, Barton, et al. Decree received.

Dougsy, J. delivered the opinion of the tours in Reserve of Chemier, and the opinion of the tours in Reserve of Chemier, and the opinion of the tours in Court of Reserve Agency.

teire in Seaton, Barque, Jahre, D. S. W. Lightest registed

Bridge an affirmed.
The cassec, was a lant. No the judge STEPHY reversed. Donst

The car

the appella

BUCHAN

he court

reversed. DORSE versed. THE C he decree Also the . and they

The co MR. GRE Tos

young mouninteres muster th prophecy neglect. way with parade, so lection of them. them. rison* for Would capital of

> mises so attendan divested . . The

enough

tizens

on, meri pect. Fro day last, did rema ing, prep claration

menced

he migh were ex in all car St. Jam thèn the pared fo

was will to lesser dence w tance. ed that John A in the la motion was ma

Mr. Je pe was