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THE PRESIDENCY.

The Newark Eagle states that most, if not all, the representatives to Congress from New Jersey, are friendly to the views of Mr. Crawford. Hence he infers that the propriety of a Congressional Caucus to decide upon the candidate for the presidency, but are editors of newspapers who so often assume to be the people on questions of public concernment, better fitted to decide such matters?

FATAL EXPERIMENT.

A young man by the name of Leman Slade, was lately found dead in his distillery, in Madison county, (N. Y.) on his knees with his neck resting on the loop of a rope. It is said he had recently disputed the possibility of a person's hanging himself in that position, and that probably he was making an experiment, merely to try the truth of his proposition, without any expectation of its fatal result. The verdict of the jury was accidental death.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From the New London Gazette
Bank of the United States vs. Sill.—This case came up by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of Connecticut, at the July term, 1823, to reverse a judgment in the court below, in an action at law, in favour of Sill, against the Bank. The facts were found by the special verdict, and were briefly these:—The plaintiff, below, in December, 1819, was the owner of a bank bill of the United States Bank, in the hands of his agent in Ohio. For the purpose of transmitting it safely by mail, from Ohio to the plaintiff, in Connecticut, it was put in a package, and one part forwarded by mail, to the plaintiff, which was duly received; and afterwards the remaining half was put into the mail, but never reached the plaintiff. This was done subsequent to the publication of the notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay notes voluntarily, unless upon the production of all the parts. The plaintiff applied to the Bank for payment, which was refused, upon any other terms than those specified in the notice. Judgment was rendered in the Court below for the plaintiff, for the amount of the bill and interest from time of the demand and refusal of payment. To reverse that judgment the present writ of error was brought.

The case was argued by Dagget and Law, for the plaintiffs, and Goddard and Waite, for the defendant in error.

It was argued on the part of the plaintiffs in error, that the holder of a half bill could not recover in a court of law, unless he produced both parts, or proved the actual destruction of the part not produced—that if the holder of a note voluntarily cut it into parts, and lost one of them, it amounted to a voluntary destruction of the note, and the Bank could not be rendered liable for acts done subsequent to the publication of the notice.

But the Court decided, that as the plaintiff below proved himself the owner of the whole bill, and the possessor of one half, he was entitled to recover, on the ground that neither the finder nor any subsequent holder of the lost half could sustain an action against the Bank, because he could not prove himself the holder of the whole bill; that, as the bill in this case was not cut for the purpose of discharging the Bank or destroying the bill, but for its security, by lessening the chances of a loss by mail, the Bank was not thereby discharged. That the publication of the notice could not change the law, nor vary the legal obligation of the contract.—Judgment affirmed.

SOMETHING NEW.

On Friday the 24th July Mr. Pritchman a young student of considerable promise at school in this place delivered an extemporaneous 4th of July oration in the Choctaw language, in the presence of a number of citizens, and those who have frequently witnessed the displays of Indian oratory pronounce it to have been a choice specimen of this oration was unfolicited.

ATRADING

And hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by General Ashley, left our frontier settlements the past spring for the Rocky Mountains. On the second of June, at 300 miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed 14 of the American party, and wounded 9. General Ashley then took post, with one boat and 30 men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disabled men back to Council Bluffs. Colonel Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkinson, marched from Council Bluffs on the 22d of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

EXEMPLARY JUSTICE.

Accounts from Jamaica, received at N. Orleans on the 14th ult state that twenty pirates, in addition to the former lot, were hung at Kingston in the latter part of June. A large piratical brig, with 18 or 19 guns, and 150 men, from Havana, was said to be cruising off Kingston.

TWO CUCUMBERS

were raised in Hager's Town this season each of which weighed two pound and a quarter, and measured fourteen inches in length, and 9 inches in circumference.

THE CUMBERLAND CANAL.

Since travelling from the city of Washington to this place, a report has been circulated, that the Canal project of the Cumberland is a large extent of broken mountains, and that it is a waste of money to attempt to carry it to Balto. as a great work.

Cumberland is 150 miles from Washington, and about the same distance west of the Ohio. Supposing it practicable to make a canal only to the place, and this will doubtless, on examination, be found to be as far as it can be extended, yet the advantages of the eastern markets, over those of New Orleans, will make it the policy of the people to send their surplus produce, over the national turnpike to Cumberland, where must be the great depot.

The consequence of this will be, that the productions from Washington to Wheeling, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, and for twenty or thirty miles on each side of the Potomac, besides the produce of the rich region of country watered by the Shenandoah, will be brought down and made to centre at the city, giving life and activity to business. New Orleans being the depot for such an extended range of country, and hence so frequently glutted, and withal is a place of such great risk for the articles of flour and pork, that no much is hazarded in believing that the completion of a canal to Cumberland may draw their articles even from the banks of the Ohio. That which is mercantile interest is always mercantile feeling, for trade will take any direction where the probabilities of profit are greatest.

It is no unfair conjecture to say that, by this canal, for 25 or 30 miles on each side of it, the trade will be drawn; if so, the calculation made will show an extent of country, nothing short of ten millions of acres. Now, let the supposition be that of this quantity, only a tenth is fit to be cultivated, and the result is, that one million of acres of land will pour upon the District of Columbia their surplus products, as the natural channel through which they must pass. The people of Baltimore, aware of the benefit it will be to their city, already in the infancy of its settlement, already contemplate a canal from Harper's Ferry to the city, and of the country over which it shall pass, I know nothing; I am sure of one thing, however, that the canal must be a matter of infinitely less magnitude, for to this nature has already partially assented. The people of the District may sit down and imagine, that, because the government is with them, great benefits are obtained, &c. but were I largely the owner of property there, and the question were submitted to me, to take the canal or the seat of government, I would most unhesitatingly prefer the former; and, in the decision I would make, should obtain advantages superior to those which have reared Philadelphia and Baltimore to what they are. The commercial advantages of the city of Washington would then be inferior to no place in our country, with the exception of New York and New Orleans; and this being the case, capital, so much wanted, would flow to it as a matter of course. Any dispassionate man, who will look to the fine and fertile region of country, through which flows the Potomac and the Shenandoah, cannot question but that the metropolis of our country, whether a liberal enterprise shall assist, will become one of our most commercial, prosperous, and flourishing cities. That there is a sort of apathy, however, that present arrests exertion. The advantages derived from the large expenditure of public money, give such repose, that the inhabitants rest satisfied, without any attempt at those measures, which, if executed, must, and will render Washington a great, a splendid city. To begin, is all that is wanted.

The western sections of Virginia and Maryland are sufficiently interested to render them alive to the measure; while Congress, it is humbly conceived, will with cheerfulness unite, in raising up, and pressing to prosperity, a city that ought to be considered the child of the Union.

If a man, possessed of \$20,000 worth of City property, should actually give away one half of it towards this canal, the increased value of the residue, in ten years from its completion, would be rendered of infinitely greater value than the whole at present. You may think me too sanguine, but my calculations are based upon the fertility and resources of the contiguous country; and having no interest at stake, not being a resident of, or interested in the City, is a sufficient reason why my judgment is, most probably, not estranged, or at variance with accuracy. The only interest I have is a desire to see the Metropolis of this nation rendered prosperous and splendid, as far as dignified and proper exertion can make it. Respectfully, yours,

General CALL, of Pennsylvania, is elected a representative for Florida in the next congress.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the first day of November next, at public sale, if not previously sold at private sale, in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining the land of Edward Collinson, that tract of land called Bessendon and Gassaway's Meadows, containing one hundred and forty-one acres, more or less. It is superior for grazing land, and remarkably kind for cultivation. On the land there is a large roomy dwelling and kitchen, not quite finished, and several other small out houses, and the land is nearly inclosed with chestnut and cedar fencing. There is plenty of all kinds of wood. Those wishing to purchase had better view the land. For terms of sale apply to William Stewart, Esq. at Mount Stewart.

Aug. 7. 3w.

For Sale or Rent.

The House in which the subscriber now resides. For terms apply to RICHARD J. JONES.

Feb. 13. 22

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