AN ELUCIENT PRINTER

A mesting of the Seattih Club was held at Liverpool on the 18th of June, when, of the hollest of the fee of desoptism—a fee press! being given as a cost, Me D. Abergrombie, a printer; rose and addraised the mesting, upon the objects of the institution, from which we satest the following animated observations:

Engaged in the righteous cause of benevolence, in fulfilling the new command ment given by the Divine Author of Christianity "That you love one another," the pleasures of the festive board 'are refined and consecrated; it sheds an almost sanct-

and consecrated; it sheds an almost sanct-fying influence over the joy inspiring bowl, and impatts to our convivial intercourse charm more than human. But I have said that another object which the Scottish Club has in view, is the promotion of the love of our native country. This feeling is natural to all minkind, and is well described by the Pralmist when he says, Torget thee, O Jerusalem, skill part from my right hand." Sacred and profane his tory abound with instances of the truth of this feeling. This attachment to our na tive country is not dependent on fertility of soil, or geniality of climate, but is a feeling that glows with equal, perhaps with great er ardour in the breast of the daring Sw ss knows of the Alps.—the poor Greenlander, seeking a precarious subsistence among the enormous icebergs of the Arcic regions,—or our hardy countrymen on their heath covered mountains,—as in the bosom of the Arcic or Atrican, living under the of the Assauc or African, living under the cheering influence of the sun, and amidst a perennial harvest. Who amongst us can ceare to love the land of Caledonia, where first we saw the light, and where we first brea hed the air of heaven? A thousand delightful associations rush into our minds at her very name There are the scenes of our youthful anti-ements; there reside the friends of our love; and there are the graves where our fathers sleep in peace. Dear to our bosoms are Scota's heath clad moun tains and her lonely dell, and we exclaim with a poet of our own,

"Rough though thou be, yet still our na-

Never can a Scotchman cease to love the land of his fathers. Wandaring on the desart sands of Africa, immersed in the wilds of Canada, or trudging beneath the burning sun of India, his imagination lingers on the hills of his native land. ...where oms the red heather and thistle sae and musing on the scener friendships of youth, he thin s of time life, he shall yet return, and lay his bones with those of his kindred.

A Bookseller of Genos has announced for publication a quarto volume of inedited ma-nuscripts relative to Columbus, which will throw new light on the discovery of this



## From the Torch Light.

As this is the season of the year for sav ing Millet seed, I would recommend to those who have cultivated that article, to save as outch seed as possible. I firmly be lieve from the most respectable information, as well as from a small actual experiment. that it will be found to he one of the most profitable crops to the farmer When he has time to discover that his meadows and clover fields are likely to afford him but a scanty and insufficent supply of gra-ses, he any time, betwist the middle of May and the middle of July, by preparing a six and the middle of July, by preparing a piece of good land well and sowing it in Millet, may promise himself (with more than usual certainty) a large supply of most excel lent provender for horses, cows and sheep. Report says, that four, five and even six tone of hav and sixty or seventy bushels o seed have been produced from an acreof Mil-let, but in farming as in every thing else, we must not believe every report. I believe good land well prepared, will produce two or three tons of hay and about thirty bushels seed .- this I think may be calculated on The farmer will and ought to make his cal eulations; but they are liable to all from many accidents and circumstances beyond his controul—he must often persevere in the face of disappointments. Providence when he cuts short a crop one year usually makes it up the next—He will afford very thinking man evidence that on Him e is dependent for his bread If it should prove true, that Millet, will

change of the latter for the former in crop ping. Both corn and millet are no doubt great exhausters; but these crops, if well managed, will produce twice as much food for man and beast as any other crop—the millet will produce for cattle more provender than corn Timothy is a great exhauster of the soil, but it repays expenses of cultivation, &c so well that no wise man is likely to diseard it as a crop, who has land suitable for its growth I remark in the last place that any good crop will exhaust the soil considerably. Let farmers use proper care and management in collecting and saving manure, and they will have less to fear from exhausting crops—let it be remembered that ten acres of rich land will produce for half the expense. as much as er than corn Timothy is a great exhauster produce for half the expense, as much as twenty acres of poor land—let the farmer manure the land he puts in crop—this will manure the land he puts in crop—this will enable him to give rest to so much more of his land which will require but little manure to give a good return when it comes hi its turn to be cropped. But to hear the people of Washington county, will have been glitted with land naturally so good, complaining of poor fields and want of manure, is ridiculous—fet them plough fifty or sixty bushels of lime per acre, into their land every five or six years, and treat it in any judicious manner, and then complained man fand and noor crops. If they can. of poer fand and poor crops, if they can.

BEANS AND POTATOES.
A correspondent who says he has tried the experiment, informs us that beans may he cultivated with potatoes to great advan-tage. He plants five beans in each hill, and says they will yield ten bushels to the acre, without aby detriment to the potatoes.

The present typogramical verfers in regard to the heat. President, looks like a premiture quarrel among a pack of honogry dogs bemeath the table, for a none which is yet perhaps not half picked by their masterabote. There is one gentleman which we shall prefer before any of the numerous chadidates about whom there is such a formidable bustling and crowing. And until we have satisfactorily ascertained that he has positively declined a reselection, "our has positively declined a re-election "ou

Nan. Inquirer.

NOMINATION.

will be JAMES MONROE.

At a late meeting of the citizens of Lou-derdale county, Alabama, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presiden-cy, there were 533 in favour of nominating Gen Andrew Jackson. The few that were in opposition would not be counted Indiana Gaz.

BETTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle of Thursday
A bet of from 500 to 1000 dollars is of fered that Andrew Gregg will receive a ma-jority of the votes of the freemen of Penn avlvania, for Governor, on the second Tue-day of October next

The-day of October next

•• A friends (says the Philadelphia De
mocratic Press of Saturday,) requests us to
say he will accept the above bet; or he will make the sum from 500 to 5000, J. Andrew Shultz will, and that Andrew Gregg will not receive a major ty of the votes for Go vernor at the next election in October -The money to be deposited in one of the banks in New Jersey, and the bet made in

From the Boston Galaxy of Aug. 8.

A GOOD DIVIDEND
That a man should fail in business, and

afterwards pay his creditors the full amount of their dehts with interest, is so rare an occurrence in this age and country, that we deem a recent instance of such a case worthy of honourable mention. The gen-tleman to whom we allude is Mr Prince Snow jr o this city.

DOMESTIC WINE.

Mr. Osgood, of South Salem, will make 1000 gallons of wine this season, from the produce of his currant sineyard. It is said his wine has sometimes sold for 3 dollars a

NARKOW ESCAPE.

A Journal of the proceedings on board the Trafalgar, of Hull, on the East Coast of Greenland, from the 12th to the 13th of August, 822, besides many valuable details, con ains the following very striking in-stance of escape from the dreadful perils of the ice. The crew of the Traialgar, in the the ice. The crew of the analysis midstof appalling dangers, made various attempts to moor their ship to theice It was in an attempt of this kind that the interesting incident and escape took place, which is thus related in the Journal.

"At 9, P M. we made another attempt to moor the ship to a floe or field of ice.— Five active men were sent to fix some an chors, and two warps were fastened to them. Two of the men in the boat returned for another anchor, and just as they got hold of the ship, both the warps broke that were fast to the ice, and the ship turning quick ly round, received a dreadful snock on her quarter against the floe This compelled us to stand out amongst the loose ice again; sent a boat to endeavour to bring on board those unfortunately left on the ice. But the sea was so heavy that the men refused to sisk themselves in the boat, and it re turned withoutthem. We were nowobliged to reach off to the eastward, among the miles from the poor men on the floe. Her we had room to beat to windward midnight the wind veered to the eastward,

and began to abate
Saturday, 24th. Towards morning the weather cleared up, and the wind abated, on which we commenced a careful search for the five absent men, though with very small hopes of seeing them again. But af ter standing four hours to the westward, to our great joy, we got sight of them with the glass from the mast nead, upon a small piece of ice, and at half passeight A M sent a boat and took off all of them on heard alive, and, considering the severties board alive; and, considering the severities they had endured from the cold, wet and hunger, in better health than possibly could have been expected. The same hardships must have killed any one not accustomed to these regions. It was indeed a deliver to these regions. It was indeed a deliver ance of the most extraordinary description

ter intervened and prevented their retreat They soon dritted from beneath the shelter of the floe into a heavy sea. Almost every other wave now washed over the piece of ice, so that to secure themselves they were obliged to lie down flat on their belies, and

cling to the edge of the ice with their hands. In this state of dreadful suffering and danger, they remained until about midnight, when the mass of ice, to which they chang, was dashed by the waves against another lump, and broke into three pieces. They werefortunately on the largest piece, (which however was only a tew yards in diameter) and on this they spent a dismal and hopeless night, frequently washed over by the sea, night, frequently washed over by the sea, and in perpetual expectation that the next heavy wave would force them from their imperfect hold, and bury them in the deap. As soon as the sea began to fall, they contrived to stand upright, and to move about, so as to gain a little warmth. Butthis measure was likely to fail, when, on the clearso as to gain a little warming away of the mist, they were overwhel med in despair, on finding there was no ship in sight. The Trafalgar, they now apprehended, had foundered in the gale, and if so, their situation was indeed without hope. The usual effect of severe exposure in occasioning drawings. in occasioning drowsiners, then began to make its appearance amongst them, and one man expressed great desire to sleep, which, however, his companions very predently prevented, otherwise, it is probable, he would have awoke no more. Soon afterwards they were rejoiced by the sight of the ship, whose approach gave stimulus to ther spirits, and enabled them to make that exertion which was necessary for preserving life, until they could be taken from their perilous situation."

## ..... Baryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jug. 21, 1823

CECIL MEETING.

At a democratic meeting held in Cecticounty on the 5th instant, recommending the appointment of committees to meet in general committee to nominate four, candidates to represent her in the next legislature of this state, a resolution was adopted, proposing a meeting sof the voters of said county on the 4th September hext. The subject then to be introduced to the notice of the algebras, is other bengressional cau. of the electors, is ethe congressional can cus for the next presidency of the United States," concerning which, the resolution proposes to suffect their representative in congress.

MEETING AT FREDERICK.

In succeeding columns we insert the Re-port adopted by the meeting which took place in Frederick-townonthe 12th instant, elative to the Potomac Canal. It serves to shew that the principal difficulty which was said to exist in the way of connecting-the Potomac with the western waters, has been proved to be of no importance; and that the practicability of the project is no longer questionable. It was determined that another meeting should be held in Washington in November next, on the same sub-ject. This meeting is to be held in accordance with the fifth resolution, which author rises a committee to concert measures to promote the undertaking. By the time fixed tor it to take place, the surveys connected with the improvement will be com-pleted, when additional and interesting in formation on the subject may be looked for by the public.

## CORN CROPS.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from another on the Eastern

whore, dated Talbot county, Aug. 15.
The prospect of the farmers of this county having their labour rewarded with abundant crops, of corn was never more flattering than at this time. Indeed, from all labour received the county and other part of this shore. You may form one idea of the luxuriant appearance our cornfields, when I tell you that it is the calculation of good judges, that this year's product will be equal to the yield of the three last years. There cat crops of many of our farmets were high at the late har. The state of the late har wages of the fly; but Providence kindly promises now to cause mother-earth to make you to them in make what they lost in make up to them in maize, what they lost in wheat. How grateful ought we to be to Him for his astonishing and unmerited goodness "

[We are happy to have it in our power to add, that on this shore likewise, there is every reason to believe that the corn crops will be truly abundant.]

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM, 1823.

The State of Maryland, use of Robert Rogers, vs. William Krobs, George Warner and others, Garnishees of John S.

[Argued at June term 1823, by Williams for the appellant-Johnson for the appellee]

Appeal from Baltimore County Court. opinion of the Court was delivered by EARLE, J This cause was decided by Baltimore county court on a case stated. Ballimore county court on a case stated.—
Among other things very foreign to the subject in controversy, the case in substance states, that in the year 1804, Elizabeth Young wife of John S. Horne, and Rebecca Horne wife of John S. Horne, and Rebecca Barney wife of William B. Barney, became entitled by descent to a certain undivided real estate, situate within the city of Balts nore, as heirs at law o' their father Charles more, as heirs at law or their father Charles
Ridgely, and that Rebecca Barney died intestate of her undivided part thereof, in
1807, leaving three infant children, Joshua
Barney, Charles Barney and Rebecca Bur
ney - That on the 27th day of April 1816,
Joseph Young and Elizabeth talkwife petiti
oned Ballimore county court, for a division
of the said real estate, according to the act
of assembly entitled. "An act to direct deof assembly entitled, "An act to direct descents," and the several supplements to the scents," and the several supplements to the said act, and thereupon the appellees, Wil liam Krebs. George Warner and others, were appointed commissioners for the purposes in the said laws prescribed, who reported to the court that the real estate would not admit of a division among the heirs, with out loss and injury to them; that the said report was ratified by the court, and none produce any thing like sixty bushess of seed to the acre, I think it will or ought to be substituted, to a considerable extent, in place of corn (maize.) If half the labour only is necessary to produce as much provision from an acre of Millet as from an acre of corn, farmers ought to make the proved of, the purchase money was accord-ngly received into their hands between the months of August 1816 and May 1817, one third of which sum was paid over by the commissioners to John Young and Elizabeth his wife, one third thereof to William B. Barney as surviving husband and guardian of the infant children of Rebecca Barney, and the remaining third is still in the hands of the commissioners, softhet to certain deof the commissioners, adblect to certain de ductions agreed on by the appellant and appellees. The case also states, that in the year 1805 John S. Horne took out letters of administration on the estate of Samuel R. Rogers, with the will of the said deceas-ed annexed, and in due form executed an administration bond in the penalty of \$30,

000, on which bond a suit was instituted a gainst the said John S. Horne, in Baltimore county court, to September 4erm 1815, in the name of the state at the instance and for the use of Robert Rogers, the sole legates of Samuel S. Rogers, and that \*n aby solute and unconditional judgment was obtained in and still summer the soid. John S. solute and unconditional judgment was ob-tained in said suit against the said John S. Horne, at September term 1817, for the sum of \$8500 98, and costs. The case fur-ther states, that on the 15th day of December 1817, the writ of attachment in this cause upon the judgment aforesaid was issued, and was laid in the hands of the commissiand was into in the hands of the commissioners, between the issuint of it and the 12th day of Blanch 1818, to indeed the property or credits of the said with a side of the said Mary D. Horne's real estate having her and the said Mary D. Horne's real estate having her and the said Mary D. Horne's real estate having her and the said Mary D. Horne's real estate having her and the said the s

this cause. On this statement of facts the question is of creditors throughout the Union. But made, whether the stachment is sustains so long as that body declines or omits to

ney among the revers! persons interested, according to their respective titles to the estate, and when the estate is sold by the commissioners on a credit, bonds are to be taeach representative respectively, according to his or her proportional part of the nett amount of sales. The feme court is treat ed like the other heirs, and it is to be pre-sumed her property after sale assumes the same character as theirs, the money is to be paid to her as her in the one case, and the bond is to be passed to her in the other according to the injunctions of the act of assembly. A change in the nature of her property is thus operated by the sale of the commissioners, but the point of time when the characteristics. the change takes place, is a question of in-teresting conrequence to the relative rights of her and her husband. Upon this ques-tion the court have deliberated, and we think that the mutation of her estate from the real to personal may be determined to be complete, when the commissioners sale is ratified by the court, and the purchaser has complied with the terms of it, by pay ing the money, it the sale is for cash, ing the money, it the sale is for cash, or by giving bonds to the representatived, if the sale is on credit. The bond passed-to the wife by the purchaser is a chose in action, as is the money in the hands of the commissioners, if wi hield from her; both liable to be sued for and red-veried by the husband at his pleasure—But a difficulty was urged in argument to the recovery of the money in this case by the husband, and it was said that the court where the sale of was said that the court where the sale of the wife's land was effected, would not per mit him to receive the proceeds of the sale, without making a provision for his wife. To this it is to be answered that the distri bution of the money appears to have been made by the commissioners, and not to have been brought into the county court, and it is admitted in the statement, that the money of Mary D. Horne is still in the hand. The commissions of the pard, to the person best entitled o it. To recover the money of the commission ers in such a case, the husband's remedy would be by a suit in a court of law, and the principle seems to be a settled one, that wherever a husband can come at the estate of the wife without the aid of the court of Chaneery, that court cannot interfere in her behalf See I Ves Schior 539. Hargrave & Thomas's Co. Lit 310. In what light we consider a county court, ordering a sale of real property under the descent laws, we do not mean to suggest. It is enough for us to say, that in the case the money was not brought into Battimore county court, and that that tribunal had not an opportunity of exerting its authority over the subject, either as a court of equity or as a court of law

We have already said, that where a bond has been passed to the wife, for the pro-ceeds of the sale of her real estate sold by commissioners, or where a sale has been made for cash, and the money has been re ceived and is withheld by the commission-ers, the husband may sue for and recover those debts at pleasure, of the pucchaser in the first case, and of the commissioners in the last. In the action in either case, he may join his wife with him, or the husband may sue alone at his election. That a hushand may in his own name sue a bond passed to him and wile, or to the wife alone during coverture, there are many authori ties to show, independent of the act of 1798. ch 101, and it is equally certain, that he may sue alone for a breach of promise made to him and his wife, after coverture, or to the wife only, to pay a sum of money to her. For the first position see 4 lerm Rep. 616, and 2 Maule & Selw 396 and 1 last, see Aleyn's Rep. 36, and Cro Eliz. 61 1 Selw. N. P. 245. If the husband may sue alone, where an express promise is made to the wife, after coverture, wha good reason can be assigned, why he could not sue in the same way, on a promise to the wife raised by implication of law? as in this case, had it been against the commissioners for the money had and received by them-The express promise and the promise implied are of the same character, as to the husband's claims, and testing upo similar principles they ought to be adjudieated on in the same way. Let the law be considered as settled, that the husband may sue in his own name for money, situated as this is in the hands of the commissioners, and it seems to follow necessarily, that it may be attached by the husband's credi-tor, to satisfy a debt due by him. If the tor, to satisfy a debt due by him if the commissioners and garnishees here had plead nulla bona, on the trial of the issue, it would have been competent to the plaintiff to give evidence of the wife's money in their hands, and it would have been sufficient to have sustained his case. The money being at the disposal of the husband, is in truth and in law his, and is liable fast in date. ble for his debts, and can never be enjoyed by the wife but upon the single contingency of her surviving her husband, before an appropriation is made of it by him.

The Judgment below was pro forma, and we think it ought to be reversed.

JUDOMENT REVERSED.

For the Mergland Gazette.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. In a free country like this, where every man is entitled to privileges superior to those secured to the citizens under any othose secured to the citizens under any other government in existence, and where the bit of rights provides that all-men shall be equal, it savours so strongly of a departure from the principles laid down in that instrument, for a wealthy creditor to hold the power of oppressing and depriving a poor debtor of the liberty, that when I seriously canvariant subject in my own mind, I am almost ready to conclude that instead of enjoying the substance, we only embrace the shadow of that freedom and canality of the shadow of that freedom'and equality of which we have been accustomed to boast Every philanthropist and friend to equal rights will admit, that humanity and justice ing been paid over, but being then in the hands of the garnishees, the appellees in call loudly upon the national legislature for a law restricting and defining the powers of creditors throughout the Union. But

ble it was decided in the cours below as glass the attrobment. It was replaced by the attrobment of we are play called an to review the decision, and if necessary, to correct it.

In reflecting on this subject, the first, don't that arises in the mind is, as to the action of this property of the wife in the nature of this property of the wife in the hands of the commissioners. It is in fact money, but the point of hesitancy is, whether in legal contemplation it is to be so coner in legal contemplation it is to be so coner in legal contemplation is made by the descent Laws, between the interest of a feme correct, and that of any other heirs of the intestate. Those Laws direct the commissioners, who have sold for tash, after the ratification of the expenses to be accertained by the court, to divide justly the purchase money among the reversal persons interested. which now how from a debtor's being closerly immured within the walls of a prison for some forty or fifty days. So long as the laws of Maryland on this subject, remain in their present state; the poor and infortunate debtor will hold the freedem of his person by a very these are tenure. His he herry will be nominal. It will depend entirely on the caprice of his creditor, who herty will be nominal. It will depend east tirely on the captice of his creditor, who will at any moment be able to deprive him. of it, and all torsooth, because he is poor.
Here, we find, that contrary to every dictate of humanity and religion, and in utter disregard of the principles set forth in our bill of rights, the law of the laudjustifies the persecution of a citizen simply because he's. poor. In the doctime incuteated by the holy scriptures, it is made a part of every man's scriptures, it is made a part of every man's duty to clothe the naked, feed the kungry and fove mercy. Legislative hodies have no more right to neglect these precepts then creditors; nor creditors more than legislatures. Notwithstanding this, they not only meglect the performance of seem, but act in open violation of the blassed principle they maintain. The former, by permitting laws to exist which often wrest from, the needy wite and belpless offspring of the poor wite and belpless offspring of the poor debtor the only prop which saves them from actual beggary; and the latter; by en-

forcing those laws against him.
What is deeply to be regretted is, that
imprisoment generally falls to the lot of that class of debtors, who are honestly disposed, and who are really unable to satisfy the de-mands of their creditors. A debtor who has deliberately determined to defraud his creditors, seldom fails to arrange his busi-ness and his plans so artfully before he executes his determination, as generally to escape the suffering and ignominy consequent on incarceration in a common gaol. Considering these things, and the distress and want which imprisonment brings on the innocent offspring of the poor debter, how cautious should the creditor be in the exercise of his power; and how anxious should our legislatures be to change the condition of the debtor, by enacting new more consistent with divine justice, and calculated to shelter the debtor from the malice and cruelty of unrelenting creditors.

Under the existing insolvent laws of this state, as well as those of some of the states, the poor debtor stands exposed to all the sindictive weath of his wealthy creditor -Here there have been instances of the creditor paying more for the detention of a poor debtor in confinement than the claim amounted to which he had against such debtor. Improbable and d sgusting to bu-manity as this may appear, its truth has been well avouched. It is true, it is a poor revenge, and only such as a fool in head and a fiend in heart would seek; yet it is a legalized revenge, and therefore the more to he hated, hecause it brings a blot upon the character of the state that authorises it. Could the conscience of a man partaking of the common reclings of humanity, (I will not say of a good man, for a good man would shudder at the thought) permit him thus cruelly to persecute a poor debtor, whom he had robbed of his liberty and deprived of all opportunity of paying his debts? I will answer the question for the reader, by saying No. Can, then, let me ask, any law be founded in justice and denta: I will answer the question for the reader, by saying No. Can, then, let me ask, any law be founded in justice and sound policy which enables a wealthy man, who is lost to humanity, to cut off from his family, from the comforts of society, and the enjoyment of his civil privileges, an unbann, debter whose only offerce is his unhappy debter, those only offence is his being poor? I am satisfied, there is not one who will read these observations, who will say, that justice and sound policy have any connection with such a law. Justice to the community of which he is a mem-ber, forbids that a creditor should place a debtor in so beloless a situation that the on that community; and sound pol cy, it is sure, advises, that states should be so governed, that the individuals composing them, will not only have it in their power to keep burthens off the public, but be enabled, as ar as possible, to contribute to the support of the government under which they live, and whose benefits and protection

they share.

Prisons have been thought by many, mere schools in which the unfortunate are spark of morality which intentia the breast of their inmates is extinguished. A beautiful writer on this subject says, othe misery of gaols is not half their evil; they are filled with every corruption which poverty filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedness can generate between them; with all the chameless and profligate enorgy mities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison the eye of the public is tost, and the power of the law is spent; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the lewd; the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can the lewd; the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own sensibility; endeavours to practice on others the arts which are practised on himself, and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners.—

Thus some sink amidst their misery, and others survive only to propagate valiainy. JUSTICE. JUSTICE.

Prince Frederick, Aug. 13.

POTOMAC CANAL MEETING.

The editor of the Fredericktown Examine editor of the Fredericktown Examiner states, that the adjourned meeting held on Tuesday afternoon at the court house in that town, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the former meeting to correspond on the subject of the Potomac canal, was attended by a large concourse of bitterns from that course large concourse of citizens from that county, by the canal commissioners, and by the following named gentlemen, delegated from Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Lemburg and Rockville.

From Baltimore .- Wm. H. Winder,

Henry Payson, R. B. Taney & Jas. L. Haw-kins, esqs.

From Washington,—Thomas Res. C. Weightman and Wm. W. Seaton.

From Georgetown. John Con, E. A. Key, and A Taney, erge.

From Leesburg .- J P. Mercer and Wil-

esquestions of P. Mercerand Willian Chilhan, sequestions. Bi Potent, esq.

At 4 o'clock, Major John Grahametook
the chair, Singleton Duvil, esq. acting as
secretary. Mr. Goldsborough having made
some prefatory observations, read the report of the committee—Upon which a long
and interesting discussion ensued, of which
we have neither reoch nor leisure at present
to give even a brief outline. The speakers
were J. P. Mercer. Wm. Goldsborough,
P. A. Schley, John Richte, Wmr H. Wieder, John Nelson, Augustus Taney., F. S.
Key, and B. S. Pigman, esqs.
The resolutions were finally pared

REPORT.

The undersigned being appointed a committee on the part of the cititens of Frederick dounty, to correspond with the constifuted authorities of the city of Baltimore,
Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, &c
on the ablect of the contemplated canal
from Curberland down the Potomac to
Georgetown, and the lateral or cross cut
canal from the Potomac to Baltimore, beg
leave to refort:—That they have given all
that attention to the subject which its very
imposing importance, not only to the state
of Maryland but to the United Stites, so
well merile; and although they regret that
the inability of the commissioners to complete the survey of the lateral canal from
the Potomac to the city of Baltimore, de
prives them of the opportunity—of-making
as full and satisfactory a report as they
wished and expected, yet they feel satisfid in being able to make the following report
of their proceedings.

The committee here communicated with
the constituted authorities of Baltimore. of their proceedings.

The committee have communicated with

The committee have communicated with the constituted authorities of Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria. Georgetown and Leasburg, and have the pleasure to inform their fellow citizens of Frederick, that the constituted authorities of all those places, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, have each resolved to send a highly respectable delegation to attend the meeting, and to confer with upon a subject so deeply implicating the interests of the whole community.

From the united efforts of such a meeting; actuated by motives parely patriotic, having in contemplation the commercial interests of so large a section of the country, and the harmonious intercourse of the citizens of this great Republic, the committee felicitate their fellow citizens with the

tizens of this grest repullications with the enticipation of the happiest results.

To our western fellow citizens in Mary-Ind, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Otio, Kertucky, Indians, Indians, and an enticky, Indians, Indians, and an entitle the property of the control of the contro

tucky, initiois, indiana, and con-tion of the western courtry, which is wa fered by the Ohio and Mississippiarivers, grea. facilities will be afforded in the trans-portation of the heavy and bulky agricultural productions to a choice of markets agood as any in the union. To the state of Maryland, commercial advantages will be afforded of invalculable amount and this nite ex ent, and Baltimore will rise to pitch of aggrandisement that will enable her to vie with the proudest clies in the

union. The intercourse with the seat of the ge-The intercourse with the seat of the general government will also be greatly facilitated and increased, and commercial prosperity given to Washington. Georgetown and Alexandria, which we shall view with great gratification for committee regret that the commission is appointed by the state of Maryland to make the lateral canal, have not yet proceeded soriar in their arduous task, as to afford an actual designation of the location; they have however, the gratification to inform their fellow citizens, that the survey so tar as it, has progressed, affords every prospect of success, gressed, affords every prospect of success, and that the lateral canal running through the seart of rederick county to Baltimore can be effected with great facility.

The committee have also infinite graiffi-cation in being able to say, from a source of information not to be questioned, that

the elaborate and highly wrought difficulties in the communication between the Ohio and Potomac, which have been so fully pourtrayed by Mr. Kenworthy in his late freatise on the subject, have, by an actual survey made within a few weeks past, been formed to dwindle into absolute insignifi-cance. That the dismal and midnight darkness of a tunnel, two miles in length, and two hundred feet in depth, has vanish darkness of a tinnel, two miles in length, and two hundred feet in depth, has vanished before the sunshine of actual experiment.

That instead of a tinnel of two miles in length and two hundred feet in depth, o connect the waters of Deep Creek (a branch of the Youg'isgany) on the west side of the mountain, with those of Crab Free Ringer Creek, a branch of Bavage River on the east side which emptes into the Potomac, no tunnel at all is necessary; and the Hereulean task which Mr. K. has so advoitly prepared focus is completely superseded by the discovery of a different route across the mountains. It is but an act of justice to state, that this highly important discovery has been made within the last thirty days by our enterprising and meritorious fellow citizen sames Shriver, Esq. a gentleman of well known experience and scientific acquirements to make the survey, in which he is now engaged, with the laudable and patriotic view of making a map of that mountainous part of the country, which map will soon be published.

map will soon be published.

According to this truly interesting discovery it now appears that a dam across. Deep Creek at Hooppole Narrows, can be constructed at very inconsiderable expense, so as by raising the water about 30 feet, to reduce the cutting in the lowest gap to 70 or at most 80 feet, and this being bajly at the summit, the extent of this depinieross will be inconsiderable. That the level through the ridge from the point to which the water may be easily dammed, will be but about two miles, and the average of the cutting may be easily dammed, will be but about two miles, and the average of the citting for that distance by which an ample supply of water will be obtained, will not be more than 25 or 30 feet, affording an easy communication with the Pormac, and accuring the trade of Ohio valley. thich, with the tributary streams of the Ohio, alone contains about 200,000 square miles. Let the citizens of Maryland, and particularly those of Baltimore; let also the citizens of Warhington, Georgetown and Alexandria, let al ington; Georgetown and Alexandria, let al so our western brethren, pause & reflect on this momentous disclosure—let them reflect on the close affinity which it is calculated to produce, and the infinite mutual advan-tages which it will certainly insure to our latest posterity; and they will join us in saying, that under such circumstances and considerations the Allegany mountain dwindles late a male att.

dles into a mole hill.

This information, on which we are assured the utmost reliance may be placed, removes at once all difficulties in the attractions national undertaking, and dage

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