uMr. Editor - I sent to you the commu-nication respecting Camp. Heetings on the 5th imst. but being absent, since, I d d not know whether it was published or not, un-til my return home, when I lound it pub-lished; and Faccord with you in opinion as it relates to the alight alteration which you made I came to a conclusion so er than I intended; but fearing I should Arnde on your rules, I cut the last state ment short, and concluded by barely stat-ing the number that joined the church, which are but a handful compared with re cent accounts which I shall take notice of hereafter. Even this small number, (40) bears a strong resemblance to the day of Penticost: for we are told, in Acts ii There are Parthians, and Medes, and Ela-mites, and the dwellers in Meospotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadociv, in Pontus and Asia, at Jerusalem, on that day, and they saw and experienced the wonderful works of God. And those forty were from dif-ferent parts also; some from Philadelphia, some from Chester county, others from aome from Chester county, others from the upper and lower parts of Jeisey, some from the back parts of Jeisey, some from the neighbourhood around the Camp, yea, and some from New-Castle! Who could have thought it?

In my absence I travelled through part o Maryland and Deliware, and I was told by a Presbyterian friend that there were at Mid-dletown Camp, 150 brought within the fold of Christ, including some back sliders who had squeized round the decrees and got among the go is; and these also were from different parts of Maryland and Delaware. He also told me that it was the most order ly Camp he was ever at. This was corroborated by the testimony of a Preshyterian family at New-Castle, and the only family that was at the Camp from tha

I have it also from good authority that there were about one hundred soundly con verted to God, at the Camp Meeting three miles from Doer. At present there is a great revival at Middletown, and through the country round about, along at the head of Sassafrass and around the neighbourhood. At Dover, and through that part of the Peninsula, they are reaping the bless-ings of the Lord also, and all this has emanated from Camp Meetings; as I nave already stated that when they leave the Camp Ground, they go home so full that they spread the holy fire among their neighbours, and God begins to convert sinners and some times an old professor that has stood by the decrees for forty or fifty years, gets converted and is perhaps seen shout ing; so that it shocks them, and like a number on the day of Penticost, (Acts ii. 12 and 13,) stood amazed and in doubt, saying one to another, "what meaneth this Others mocking, said, othese men are full of new wine." Or as they have it in the present times, fools, ignorant fellows, &c because they have not obtained a liberal education.

Camp Meetings have been productive of r great good, which is moralizing a grea, deal of our country; for surely when people are brought to do good, and for ake sin of all kinds, they make better citizens and neighbours. This will be acknow ledged by their enemies, because they are convinced by their conversation and ac-tions, that a wonterful change has taken In proof or this I would direct the attention to Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Eastern and Western States, where thous ands and tens of thousands have been converted at Camp Meetings Yea, to the lower part of our Penincuta, for the good ef fects of Camp Meetings, in moralizing and christianizing the people, where, a Presby terion wri er some time since said, othe church is making a retrograde motion, re ligion is declining, Sabbath breaking, awearing and drankenness have become prevalent." Some people have told us that lamp. Meetings are a great expense to those persons that go with tents; but the collections that are taken up every day more than double pay the minis ers for their trouble, and therefore it is a scheme of speculation and deception I thank them for their information, for it has led me to enquire into this new project (as they say) of getting money. I find that the ministrum trustees of a Camp Meeting huy from two to three thousand feet of boards from two to three thousand feet of and woods sufficient for the camp, and pay the money out of their own pockets, and when the camp breaks up, the hoards are sold at auction, and sometimes do not bring half price, and those collections are to make up the deficiency, but generally fail, consequently we find by this that they are the losers, instead of gainers. But why do they incur this loss? Because they do it for the advancement of the cross of our great Redeemer, knowing that they will be rewarded in this life and the life to come.

We will now see how many camps are held in the United States in one year. The Methodiss have eleven conferences, and in each conference from four to six districts, and in each district from two to three Camp Meetings. Allowing five districts in each conference, and two Camp Meetings in each district, which will make ten Camp Meetings within the bounds of every con-Meetings within the bounds of every conference, and being eleven conferences, it will make 110 Carap Meetings in the United States every year. But upon a low calculation, we may say one hundred.

Now to ascertain what good is done at Camp Meetings, the quest on arises how many are converted at each camp. This would be a very of \$5.01p int to determine precisely; because there are converted more for less at every one, and sometimes double the number at one, that there are a now for less at every one, and sometimes double the number at one, that there are at another. But I think upon an average, we may allow, without exaggeration, one hundred Louis to be converted at sach Camp Meeting which will make 10,000 souls yearly that embrace the religion of Jesus Christ, through the use of Camp Meetings. Every reperson that will take the pains to peruse the minutes of the Methodist conference, well find that there are added yearly from the state of the thousand members their twesty to thirty thousand members to their church in the United States; and it is com-puted by some, that swa thirds of these are converted at Camp Meetings, which makes my calculation very much below the realiPOTOMAC CANAL

POTOM C CANAL.

From the Torch Light. An arroneous epinion, respecting the effect which the Potomac Canal is to have on the value of lands and the price of produce in this state, beems in the entertained by many of our most intelligent, catizens. It is feared, that by connecting the western country with the Atlantic, by all the facilities of water transportation, the immense quantity of produce that introduced into our markets, must greatly reduce the prices of every thing we have to sell. That thus by giving to our western brethren a marby giving to our western brethren a market, we shall break down the monopoly and deprive ourselves of the most of the advantages which we now possess. There is something, imposing at least, in this notion, and the proposition thus stated is well fitted to make an impression.

There apprehensions, though perhaps natural, are entirely groundless. The land

holders of this state, even if they have no other than selfish views, in relation to this question, have every reason to desire the speedy accomplishment of this great un dertaking It must be borne in mind, that although we may refuse to open this communication with the sea, board, we cannot exclude the western people from every other market. They may not be able to find so short or so cheap a route to market, but they must and will be furnished with the necessary facilities of getting all their pro-duce to the Atlantic cries. And from the duce to the Atlantic cities And from the rapid advances now making by most of on sister states in internal improvements, i will not be long before every foot of country beyond the mountains will have pre try heyond the mountains will have presented to it a choice of markets. The New York canal alone, by its connexion with the lakes, will give vent to the produce and commodities of nearly all the tract of country east of the Mississippi river. This may be seen by a single glance at the map of this country. That part of their produce which does not take this direction, ther go down the Mississippi to N. Orleans or find its way to merket through the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennes-It may therefore be assumed, that every hushel or wheat, rye and corn, which the western people produce beyond their own consumption, will be brought by more or less circuitous channels, and that at no very distant flay into our sea ports. Whe her therefore, we think proper to canal th

Potomac or not, these people will bring themselves in direct competition with us, in our own markets. These considerations give at once a very different shape to the question. Shall we permit the immense commerce of the weetern attention our and to enrich our neighbours, when it is completely within our power to secure it all to ourselves? The vestern people must give the preference to the Baltimore over every other market, be cause she is the nearest point to them or the Atlantic. As soon therefore, as this canal shall be finished, Baltimore will be come the first commercial city in the Union. The western merchant who, when he makes his purchases in Philadelphia, is obliged to bring his goods to Baltimore or o stop at Baltimore and lay in his supplie Because he saves at once thetrans portation from Philadelphia to Baltimore The advantage of being the nearest Atlan tic city to the western country, will secure to Baltimore the whole of its trade. It will mes too great to be profitably employed that is, until the capital becomes more than sufficient for the western trade. When i gets to that point, the accretion of capita in Baltimore will stop; because no city can employ more capital than is required to do all its buying and selling; but its capital always must increase until it becomes suffi

cient for this purpose.

And is it nothing for the people of Ma And is it nothing for the people of any ryland to raise up such a market within their own limits? A market of that extent will ensure to the farmer at all times, highest prices for his produce, which tate of foreign markets will afford. Capitil always brings with it competition; and they will both work together for his advan

But if this canal were the only possible vent for the produce of the western states
If without it they were shut out from mar het entirely, it would still be as important to our interests as to theirs, to make the ca-nal as soon as , ossible This sulfict cannot be better illustrated than in the words of A dam Smith, in his masterly work on the nature and causes of the wealth of nations vol. 1, page 124- Good roads, canals an navigable rivers, by diminishing the ex-pense of carriage, says he, put the remote parts of the country more nearly upon a le vel with those in the neighbourhood of the town. They are upon that account the greatest of all improvements. They encouage the cultivation of the remote must always be the most extensive circle o the country. They are advantageous to the town by breaking down the monopoly of the country in its neighbourhood. They are advantageous even to that part of the country. Though they introduce some riva commodities into the old market, they oper many new markets to its produce. It is not more than fifty years ago, that some o the counties in the neighbourhood of London, petitioned the parliament against the extension of the turnpike roads into the remoter counties. Those remoter counties they pretended, from the cheapness of la bour, would be able to sell their produc cheaper in the London market than them selves, and would thereby reduce their rents a d-coin their-cultivation. Their rents however have risen and their cultivation

has been improved since that time. BRIDGEWATER. Bei tember 2.

BURNS' MONUMENT

Is now in such a state of torwardness that the elegant gilded Tripod, with which felia to be surmounted, will be placed or the 2th of this month (July). According to ancient custo certain ceremonies have been bbserved i placing ornaments of this kind, and is in contemplation to finish the building as i was begun, with a Masonic procession. English paper.

THE LATE FRENCH MARSHALS.

Marshal Davoust is dead, he was but 53 years old. Several of Buonsparte's favourite leaders have died since the war; among others Massens, Serrurier, Kellerman, Augereau, Berthier, and Rapp, to say nothing of Ney and Marst. Of these nine, only two of Ney and Marrat. Of these nine, only was had exceeded their 53d year. It is probable that their deaths were hastened by distingury.

ROBBERY OF THE CASHIER Of the Superchann. Trading Company.
A notice in the Marietta, 10hin, 1 paper.
Nature, that a most daring replainy was perpersisted the night previous, on the Marietta shid Susquehanna Trading Company, by
3 villains, who seized the Cashler on the
nate porth of the Banking House, and premains them night to his hereatte and presesting three pistols to his breast to enforce silente, dragged him into the bank and compelled him to unlock the wants from waich they took out and carried away all waich they took out and carried away all the books and promissory notes and other notes and the cashier with a pistol to his breast, until his two copreder had afficient time to escape with their plender and then made his escape.—The villains were well disguised and masked and spoke in the German language.

The following notice has been issued in consequence:

consequence:
- We the Trustees of the Institution, offer the above reward of 1000 dollars for the ap-prehension and conviction of the villains and the restoration of the books and papers carried off by them, or 500 for the restora-tion of the books and papers aforesaid. In consequence of the above robbery, the

directors of the institution have called a meeting of the debtors, to be held at the Bink on the 22d inst in order to ascertain the amount due by each person.

FROM HAVANNA. EROM HAVANNA.

Letters from Havanna, from a respectable gentleman, well known in Baltimore, meation that a horrible plot had been discovered, which was intended, not only to change the government, but to massacre the pre sent officers and others, on a very large scale. One letter of August 19th, says that only two hours before the time appointed tor the explosion, a negro, in the plot, be came so unhappy, as to apply at the Go-vernor's and insist on admission—he was let in, and Gov Vivas rose from bed to receive him, The negro divulged the secret; the general sent out his aids, turned out the troops, &c and the conspirators find ing themselves betraved, did not strike the blow, which was to have been simultaneous and certain to have destroyed nearly all the principal white men in Havanna. ringleaders, amongst whom a Priest (the intended Bishop under the new order of things) and many tess prominent conspirators, were arrested.

The following proclamation has been istu ed by the Besser Minister, at London, inviting the people of England to emi-

gra'e 'o Persia, in preference to America, New Holland, &c. "As many families from European countries have lately resorted some to America and New Holland, and others to Georgia and Daghistan, as settlers; his Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, the Prince Royal of Persia, through the medium of his Minis-ter at the Court of Great Britain, personally assures all those who may be inclined to take up their residence in his kingdom of Aezerbijan, of which the capital is Tabriz, that on their arrival in the district of Sauvidgeboulogh, he will immediately assign to them portions of land, with residences attached, and every requisite for their comfort and subsistence. The soil will vield a bundant crops of wheat, barley, rice, cotton and every species of truit or grain they may choose to cultivate; and the natural produce of the country exceeds that of any other quarter of the globe. Besides receiv-ing grants of land, such setters shall, as long as they reside in Persia, be exempt from all taxes or contributions of any kind heir property and persons held sacred un der the immediate protection of the Prince himself, who further engages, that they shall be treated with the greatest kindness and attention, and, as is the custom of Per sia, be at full l berry to enjoy their own reli-gious opinions and feelings, and to follow, without controul or interruption, their own mode of wo ship. As all travellers who have visited Persia agree that it is the best to state, by way of exemplification, that it is the usual place of resort for persons whose health has been impaired by a residence in India, and it rarely happens that such invalids do not speedily become convalescent from the change.

"His Royal Highness, in issuing his

commands to give publicity to these senti-ments, is prompted by an ardent desire nat-urally to promote the welfare of settlers and the improvement of his country; which he is convinced from past experience would be greatly advanced in knowledge, and mate-rially benefitted in every point of view, by a more extended and familiar intercours with Europeans, and especially with those whom he has ever felt pleasure in designa-

"The undersigned, in thus promulgating the views and wishes of his Prince, in obe dience to the positive commands with which he has been honoured, searcely conceives it necessary to offer any observations upon the assurances given in this paper, as the character of his Royal Highness is so well understood, and has been so duly appreciated by the subjects of Great. Britain who have for years been domiciled in Persia, and to which many authors both of that and other countries have added their testimony; but for the satisfaction of such indidience to the positive commands with which mony: but for the satisfaction of such indi viduals as may not have the facility of ob-taining information upon this point, the Prince's devoted servant and humble repre sentative begs leave to state, that his roya master has ever heen characterized as amia ble, just, benevolent and honourable in the highest degree, though dignified in his de-portment, extremely affable; proverbially of a liheral, enlightened and magnanimous mind; possessing great intellectual powers, which are nobly applied; a stremuous advo cate for pure morality, and religion without bigotry; the friend of the oppressed and meedy; uniformly administering atrict and impartial justice, but at the same time exercising his high prerogative with the most merciful consideration; ardent in his endeavours to cultivate the mind, and improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, as far as the circumstances in which he is as far as the circumstances in which placed will admit; indeed, it may be said with truth, that he is pre-eminently distinguished for every virtue that is estimable in civilized society, or that can adorn and dig-nify the Monarch or the man. •••MAHOMED SAUHL.

"No. 25, Great Coram-street, London,

About the middle of lest July, at Malin bridge near Sheffield, Eng. a hive of bees swatmed on a woman's neck, from which they were hived without doing her the least Wes.

MARSHAL MEX
Autory has been some lime going; the
rodude of the newspaper, identifying Marshal Neywith Michael Rudolph, a partizan
officer of Lee'a legion, who left the country about the time the revolution in France
commenced. Mr. Genet, the late Franch
Minister, in reply to the editors of the Albany Argus, states the following:—sfrinding
that my nephew, the unfortunate Marshal
Nes, was claimed as an American citizen, Ney, was claimed as an American citizen, and having, as you justly observe, a propensity as an American naturalised citizen, o see his name ornament the list of on great men. I had not felt inclined to con tradict the report in circulation, alluded to in your letter; and indeed I confess that it did not amuse me a little to see the story a bout Michael Rudolph grow as it progress-ed, like the rolling ball, which "vives ac-quirel eundo." But, gentlemen, as you press me to tell you the truth about Ney's nativity, I will state to you on good anthori ty, that he was born in one of the German departments of France, at San Louis in the year 1769; that, being a gentlemar, by birth he was admitted very young into the King's service, and was an officer in one of the when the revolution began in 1789; that his bravery and military genius were soon noticed and distinguished by the republic; and that Bonaparte, as first consul, having raised bun to the rank of inspector general of cavalry; and soon after of lieutenant that a selected my nice. Folk August 16 general, selected my niece, Egle Auguie, (il I am allowed, as an uncle, to use the words of the late emperor on that occasion) "as the fairest among the fair, to be the reward of the bravest among the brave." They have had three sons, very promising young men, who, I am confident, are Marshal Nay's only lawful progeny, the good Mr Rtudolph's family notwithstanding. But, gentlemen, in order to enable that lady, if she is yet living, to ascertain her mistake, and to satisfy any judicious observer, by the youthful appearance of Ney, a year be-fore his death, that he could not have been a captain in the American army in 1780, 1 have directed two perfect likenesses of him & his wife, the Duchess of Elchingen, princess of Moscow, to be deposited at Mr. Ames' gallery of pictures, south Pearl street Albany. These pictures have been sent to me by my disconsolate niece, after the cru el and useless execution of her husband and Marshal Grouchy, as well as severa other French generals and ministers of the late emperor Buonaparte, who have seen them at my house, have declared them to be like nature, at the time they were

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.
The old proposition of uniting the waters of the two great oceans which wash the Isthmus of Darien, has lately been revised. A proposal has been made to the Colombian government to effect this by a canal from the river Atrato, which flows into the Atlantic, with the San Juan which empties into the Pacific. The canal need be but short, as the channel of both these rivers may be deepened for a considerable dismay be deepened for a considerable dis-tance up their streams. The projector is a foreigner—he calculates the expense at \$200,000, and will do the whole on condi tion of receiving the exclusive right of navi-gating the canal when finished.—Fed. Rep.

New-Orleans, August 9.

There is no doubt that our national executive is taking prompt and active measures o avenge the late Indian murders on the Missouri, and to afford protection to defenceless inhabitants and traders in that region. The 1st regiment of U. States Infantry, at Baton Rouge, under the com-mand of Colonel Chambers, is to proceed forthwith for Council Bluffs,-the steam boats Magnet and Favourite having been chartered to take them to St. Louis.

RARE SPORT.

On Friday last, as Mr. James Jackson, of Islip. (L. l.) who had been out with a party of gentlemen hunting. Deer, was re party of gentlemen hunting Deer, was re turning home, he fell in with a den of Rat tle Snakes, and actually shot and bagged fourteen, which he exhibited in the evenfourteen, which he exhibited in the even-ing to his brother sportsmen "How many got away, (says Mr. Jackson in his letter to us) I cannot say, as it was in a thicket of wood where there was a great deal of un-derbrush." [N. Y. Evening Post. [N. Y. Evening Post.

RHEUMATISM.

We are requested to state, that the fol-owing is an effectual receipe for the cure of the rheumatism. Take Cucumbers whe full grown, and put them into a pot with a little salt; then put the pot over a slow fire, where it should remain for about an hour; then take the cucumbers and press them, the juice of which must be put into bottles corked up tight, and placed in the cellar where they should remain for about a week; then wet a flannel rag with the liquid and apply it to the part Micted. N. Y. paper.

From a Portsmouth, N. H. paper. NEW PROVIDENCE RAT STORY · High diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle

"The Rat jampt out of his skin." Under this new version of an old stanz; a correspondent of the Providence Journal states (and the editor says he has the assustates (and the editor says he has the assu-rances of the author that the statement is correct) that a rat in his cellar finding him-self in an empty barrel, "in his exertions to leap from it, actually escaped from his skin, which was left entire at the bottom of the barrel, turned inside out, & not a parti-cle of hone, exercit the claws of the size. the barrel, turned inside out, & not a parti-cle of bone, except the claws of the animal, attached to it!! From "the skin being found in this situation," he thinks "one of two solutions is self evident. Either that the rat jumped out of his skin, or that be' ing reduced to famine, he eat himself up & finding his hide indigestible disgorged it in the state in which it was found."

This reminds up of the two does who

This reminds us of the two dogs who ought until nothing was left of them but their fails; and although it is not nexactly a case in point" as the lawvers say, yet is seen to be somewhat analogous, and in clines us to a belief that the last solution

chines us to a belief that the last solution must be the correct one.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, to whom we related the above, remarked, that he sometime since set a steel trap, for a rat, and he had now no doubt but he caught him, and that the rat not only devoured himself, but the trap also, as he had never been able to find either.

NEW.ORLEANS, on the 19th of August was considered very healthy for the sesson.

From late English papers received at the Of fice of the Baltimore Americanty

INTENDED EVACUATION OF SPAIN

INTENDED EVACUATION of SPAN

The London Courier of July 26, assumitar caders that they may rely on the intenticity of the following intelligence.

The French Government have it is contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line. ine.
It is the intention of the Duke d'Angon-

leme to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a moral vourable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The disea-tions, in fact, between the Royalits themselves form almost as strong an impeliment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissen-tions between the Royalists and the Certes. It is now more than a month since we first hinted at this circumstance, and one selves form almost as strong an impeliment veral occasions since we have repeated it. In particular, the letter which we publish ed on Thursday from Madrid, written, a we stated, oby a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the pre-ent and future prospects of Spain," corroborated what we had said. The tallowing passages from that letter disclose

important facts: The French are not masters heren The "The French are not manner to urgethe, violent party which continues to urgethe. Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angoulems, or his adherents. They are anxious to negative and the support of the control of the co no support... They are anxious to nego-ciate with the more moderate party of the Cortes, and to endeavour to savethaking's life, by giving favourable terms to the for-mer. The supporters of arbitrary power mer. 13-15 averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whe ther the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent friends and allies."

The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must, in a short time, force that pow. er either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes asther

may."
We will not pretend to say (adds the Courier) how far events may change thein-tentions of France; but it is certain that if tentions of France; out it is certain that a there should appear no chance of a specific conclination of parties, what we have about stated will be the course adopted. The French decidedly support only the more moderate Royalists. It is true that the 20th Light Corps,

he wed symptoms of mutiny at Bayenne.
ifty one of them deserted, in consequence of Marshal Lauriston's refusing permission for the regiment to join the campaign in The French army has been remarkably

healthy, which is ascribed to the unusual coolness of the season
FIGHT OF CORUNNA.

FIGHT OF CORUNDA.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's: "Bristol, July 25.—Arrived L'.

Atreveda, Cortieno, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant with dis-patches: Up to that period the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanc-

ed with considerable loss, and their auvanced troops were retreating."

The London Globe of July 26, says—
We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the Atreveda. The rench were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and thirty wagon loads of

The following is an extract from a letter

The following is an extract from a letter received by an eminent Mercantile House in the city, dated Plymouth, July 22;—

"A had in schooner has just arrived in six day for Corunna; the report is, that there is the some severe fighting in that neighbor woo and that the French had been repulsed in their attack on the town, but that Sir Robert Wilson had been avounded in the thing during the action. wounded in the thigh during the action.— Sir Robert remained at Corunna when the vessel left."

Another letter from Plymouth says, . Laportant news has just arrived here, but from the little time that remains before the departure of the post, it will be impos-sible to learn correct particulars. According to rumour, there have been three engagements near Corunna, or immediately before the place, between the French and Spanish forces, and that the former have een defeated in each battle. Bir R son and General Quiroga commanded the Spaniards Sir R. Wilson has been severally wounded in the leg. This account had just been received by a Spanish merchant vessel."

"Plymouth, July 22. "The Augusta, of, and from, Corumna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appear to have quitted that place in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th instant, by about 8,000 French. The result is not known; though it appears, from what our clock has been able to collect, that no apprehensions are entertained as to

"It is said that in this attack 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling (the snumber not stated,) but that five or six Spanish officers have been wounded and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in

one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had heen sounded in his thigh, and a Colonel Light (one of his aids decamp) severely wounded Our clerk made particular enquiries as to any despatches, letters, or official communication for his Excellency the Ambassador, or Consul-General, but was told that she had not brought any."

"There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading aquadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into port. The American vessels totally disregarded the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please."

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT
Of the quantity of porter brewed in Lendon by the eleven first houses, from the 5th July 1822, to the 5th July 1823 [Barrels. Barclay, Pektins, & Co. 351,474 Trueman, Habut & Co. 219,187 Whitehread to 213,841 Reid & Co. 190,078 Combe, Delaried & Co. 190,778 Fally Calcate & Co. 177,858 A STATEMENT 190,078 140,209 107,858 Felix, Calvert, & Co. Henry Menx; & Co. Goodwin, & Co. Elliott & Co. Taylor, & Co.

agarpland Gazette.

Innupolis. Thursday Sept, 11, 1823

Correction.

The case of Crayeroft, &c. vs. Cray eroft, &c. decided at the late ression of the Court of Appeals, and noticed in our last, was argued by Johnson for the appellants. No counsel appeared for the appellants attorneys mentioned in the last paper were way concerned in the case. not concerned in the case.

We are requested to star hat JOSEPH-SANDS, JAMOR,

will be a Candidate for a set in the Board of Common Councilmen, of this city, at the approaching election.

THE PRINCIPLE Of Perkins's Invention applicable to Old Steam Engines. In a description of Mr. Perkins' Steam

Engine, given in the Edinburg Philosophi-cal Journal, it is said, sive are disposed to think that the application of the principle to old steam engines is not-less important.
The old engines with their boilers are re-tained unaltered. The furnaces alone are removed " From this it may be concluded, that those who now own steam boats, will be enabled at a moderate expense, to after them in such way as to introduce Perkins's plan, which, if what has been said of it be true, would soon indemnify owners for be true, would soon indemnify owners for the cost of altering their vessels, by its great saving in the article of fuel alone

BUENOS AYRES & D SPAIN
A preliminary common suspending hostilities between the state of Buenos Ayres and Uld Spain, was entered into on the fourth of July last. This prefatory measure may be expected to be speedily followed by a definitive treaty of peace, in which the independence and soversight of which the independence and sovereignty of Buenos Ayres and other Provinces of South America, will be fully scknowledged -Such an act will speak volumes in favour world that its members entertain liberal and

enlightened conceptions of justice and li berty.

The convention authorises the govern governments of Chili, Peru, at the other from their their for their joining in the same, and limits the cessa tion of military operations to eighteen months. Accompanying the articles of the provides, that after the ratification of the definitive treaty, there will be voted be-tween the states recognized as independent, twenty millions of dollars for the support of the independence of Old Spain under lists secure to themselves the affection and assistance of their brethren in South America, and thereby be the better able to com-

hat against the invaders of their own coun SUSQUEHANA CANAL.

It appears from the result of the survey made by the commissioners to lay off a route for a canal from the Susquehana to Baltimore, that a canal cannot be made from Cone was to Baltimore; but that a secanal of any sepacity can be made from Conewago to tion along the western shore of the Suaquehana river."

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM, William B. Bend, vs. The Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company. Appeal from Baltimore County Court.

[Argued by Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and Murroy for the defendants in error.]
The opinion of the Court was delivered

Buchanan, J. The chi was brought to recover the amount of three instalments, of five dollars each, on one hundred shares of stock in the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, alleged by the plaintiff to belong to the defendant. Moses Poor sub-scribed in his own name for the stock in question, and afterwards duly appointed Saquestion, and afterwards duly appointed Samuel Clendenen his attorney, to transfer it to John II Pear; in pursuance of which power, Samuel Clendenen did, on the 3d of October in the year 4816, transfer the said stock, on the three of the bank, to John II Pear, according to the provisions of the charter. Of thre 30th of Nov 1816, John II. Pear regularly constituted Samuel Clendran his attorney, to transfer the said one hundred shares of stock to the defendant. hundred shares of stock to the defendant. with his knowledge and consent. And on the 10th of December 1816, Samuel Clen-denen, made an assignment of the Stock on the hooks of the bank to the defendant William B. Bend, in these words: --- I John H. Poor, by my attorney Samuel Clenden en, do hereby transfer and make over unto which is signed and sales over into

which is signed and sealed by Samuel Clen denen, and underwritten, "Att'y, for Wm B. Bend". The charter authorises the transfer of stock at the bank by any holder, either in person or by attorney; and the first question raised in the discussion of the first question raised in the discussion of the eruse is, whether the power given by John II. Poor to Samuel Cleudenen, was so executed as to transfer the stock in question to the defendant—of which we have no donht. the delendant—of which we have no donnt.
It is very certain that in point of law, the
lact done under a lower of attorney, must
be the act of to principal, and most of the
attorney, other last cannot have the effect to bind the principal; and here the act
done, that is the assignment and transfer of
the stock, is emphatically the act of John
M. Here the sures to reports. He dock, is emphasized the terror of John H. Poor. It expressly purports, upon the fact of It, to be a transfer of John H. Poor, by his attorney Samuel Clendrien, and heing so expressed in the body of the instrument, it was sufficient for Clendenen toging and seal it, without any addition of the character her which he world that character her. and seal it, without any addition of the character is which he noted, that character being before distinctly set out—and, as the as signment is clearly expressed, and man festly appears to be the act of the principal John II. Poor, through the agency of his attorney Samuel Clandesien, the superaddition of the words yattly for II.s. B. Bend, cannot have the effect to defeate, but being repugnant to the whole context, must be the refer in the stime the classes in the context.