

NEW YORK CANAL
Commented for the Bank America
GRANT WESTERN CANAL

Spring, 20th June, 1855.
Dear Sir, - I have just completed my tour from New-York to the Niagara Falls and back to this place - a considerable part of which was by water. I shall employ a few moments of leisure, which I enjoy in this elegant retreat, in gratifying your curiosity with respect to this journey. The whole distance from New York to Buffalo, by the route of the Canal, is at least five hundred miles. After leaving the steamboat at Albany, I took the stage for the Little Falls, where I arrived in season to take a Canal packet for Utica. I employed half an hour's leisure in looking at the locks and comparing the new with the old Canal at the Little Falls. With a discerning eye, one who was so much extolled as an English engineer, sinks into insignificance when compared with the native engineers now in the full tide of successful experiment. From what I can see, and have heard of his operations, I imagine that he was quite a subordinate engineer of little experience - less celebrity - and that his object was more to acquire money than fame. With this view he adopted a system of procrastination, enveloped his proceedings with the cloak of mystery, and inflicted all that were within the reach of his influence with chimerical and unfounded notions of the difficulties, which surround the works of the civil engineer. - From below the Little Falls to within 7 miles of Utica, there are 12 locks of the most solid materials, and of the most admirable workmanship. I embarked on board of an elegant packet boat, called the Magnet, of six tons, and in six hours arrived at Utica - the distance by land is upwards, and by the canal less, than 22 miles - and by the river 28. Our way was through a charming, well-settled, fertile country, and a considerable distance through the German Flats, which contains several thousand acres of excellent land, composed of the alluvia of the West Canada Creek and the Mohawk River. Nearly opposite to the beautiful village of Herkimer, the Erie Canal follows for a short distance the track of the old canal, and in one place an old and new-lock approach closely together. This affords an excellent opportunity for contrast, and the result is so greatly in favour of the latter, that it is perfectly idle to attempt a comparison. The property lying at this place, ready for consumption, is composed of thousands of barrels of flour, pork, pot ash, and whiskey - and staves, lumber, glass, wheat, &c. to the value of a quarter of a million of dollars, and a great deal of it unhoisted.

The next morning we took boat at Utica for Montezuma, and at 10 o'clock A. M. the next day we reached the place of destination 96 miles. We immediately embarked on board of a small boat - entered the Seneca River by a lock - passed into one of its inlets, called the Clyde River, formed from the confluence of the Canandaigua outlet and Mud Creek at Lyons, and navigated it until we arrived at Clyde - distant 15 miles by this route from Montezuma, and 12 miles by the canal when completed. The Cayuga marshes lie between these places, and present a formidable obstacle to the progress of the canal - last season 2000 men were employed in forcing this work through them, one half of whom took sick, and many died, but in a few weeks this difficult undertaking will be accomplished. At Clyde we entered the Canal by a temporary wooden lock, and took passage in a canal boat. At Lyons, 9 miles, we changed to the Myron Holley, a boat of 40 tons, drawing 8 inches water, and replete with elegant accommodations. We lodged that night at Palmyra, and the next morning we arrived at Heartwell's Basin in Pittsford, (eight miles from Rochester,) where the present navigation of the canal terminates. I have thus travelled 174 miles by boat -

159 on the canal
15 on the river Clyde,
174

In the course of the season the canal will be navigable from Rochester to Schenectady; that is to say, 59 miles east of Utica, and 20 miles between the Genesee and Seneca rivers, making an uninterrupted navigation of 238 miles. There will then remain to be finished about 122 miles, to wit, 23 from Schenectady to Hudson River, and 94 from Genesee River to Buffalo; and of this a great portion is already done. In the vicinity of Albany great excavations are carrying on at the Coboes; the foundations of the locks are lying at two different points; the aqueducts across the Mohawk are in a state of preparation, and excavations are proceeding in the heart of Schenectady.

From Rochester to Lock Port, 63 miles, there are no intervening locks, and here, as well as between Montezuma and the first lock east of Utica, there is an uninterrupted level of near 70 miles, making only in two distances near 140 miles without the incumbrances of locks; a fact without a parallel in the annals of the world. There would be no difficulty in finishing the canal to Lock Port this season, but at this place it passes a mural precipice of 60 feet, and 250 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, which is about 15 miles to the north. Lock Port is a prosperous village of nearly 300 buildings, which has sprung up with mushroom rapidity, but whose flourishing existence will be as enduring as that of the canal. Here are a double set of locks, five for ascending and five for descending boats, of 15 feet lift each, and from the height of the village you look down to the foot of the canal, on a great natural basin, capable of containing a vast number of boats, and affording the most secure as well as the most spacious accommodations. When the locks which obstruct the view of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie are cut down, you will have from this altitude the most picturesque and sublime prospects which the world can afford. To the north you will see the canal winding its way to the waters of the east, lost in the distance, and crowded with boats, leaving the wealth of the western world; 100 feet below this height, and on an average 200 miles north of the canal, you see the celebrated Ridge Road, covered with habitations, and its borders lined with fruit trees, green with vegetation and tending to the abundance. Farther still you behold the Lake Ontario, a great inland sea, stretching from the north to the east, and in the west you will behold the immense basin of Lake Erie, and hear the roaring of the cataract; and the western point of the compass you direct your view, you will perceive the most fertile regions of the

world. The timber about it is unequalled in a single spot, and a part of the way is composed of a narrow neck, which appears as if it were prepared by nature for the express purpose of maintaining the level of the canal. From it you will enjoy a prospect when passing in the boats on the canal only to be exceeded by that of Lock Port. From Lock Port to Buffalo, via the canal, is about thirty miles; for one third of this distance Tonawanda Creek will occupy the place of the canal, and its principal supply will be derived from Lake Erie, which will be let in at Buffalo, and after a passage of about 12 miles, will enter Tonawanda Creek, near its mouth, the waters of which will be forced back by a dam. To maintain a sufficient descent for this feeder, several miles of deep cutting will be required from Lock Port, which will consume much money and much time, as a considerable part of it will be through calcareous rocks.

The completion of the canal east from Lock Port as far as the Genesee river, will be useless until this great aperture for the waters of the lake to feed the lower level is made. The canal will have, with a view to the attainment of this important object, a descent of an inch a mile from Buffalo to Genesee river, which it is calculated will produce a current of half a mile an hour - the distance being 94 miles, it will take, on this hypothesis, seven days before the waters of Lake Erie can mingle with Genesee river. You will readily perceive that much will be lost on this long voyage by evaporation, leakage, and wastage in general. There are no intermediate streams upon which great reliance can be placed; but thank heaven, there are no intervening locks to produce consumption of water and to create constant demands for supply. - Many small streams, which gush from the foot of the Mountain Ridge can be put in requisition. - The Genesee river can be used for a western as well as an eastern feeder. - Sandy Creek and Eighteen Mile Creek can be pressed into the service of the canal - the best artificial reservoirs and basins can be made and filled in seasons of abundance, so as to meet seasons of scarcity. - And what is of more importance, Tonawanda Creek, above the place where the canal enters it, can be forced into the channel of Oak Orchard Creek which will serve the double purpose of facilitating the transit of the waters of Lake Erie, and of affording a copious supply at a point where it will be wanted. It is impossible to foresee an estimate of the utility or of the value of the canal, according to the mode in which it will be used. It is estimated that the canal, perhaps, two or three millions of dollars before the termination of the season; and 400 boats will be certainly employed, if not already, before that time. Some boats or scows convey 400 barrels at a time, and the revenue on the first of June amounted to \$20,000. One man owns 40 boats, another 16; and I saw on my voyage 16 barges which came from Ogdensburg, via Oswego and Montezuma, for the purpose of carrying freight on the canal.

The progress of a loaded boat carrying from 20 to 30 tons, with two horses; will be at the rate of 30 miles a day - while that of a wagon, with four to 6 horses, and from 2 to 4 tons, will not average more than 20 miles a day. The tolls paid at the locks will not exceed that required at turpentine gates, and the ordinary expense of a boat with its equipments and horses will not exceed that of a land conveyance. And the difference of expense in the carriage of commodities will be obvious from the following statement. The transportation of a hundred weight of commodities from Utica to Montezuma, can be had for five cents, by the canal - while the transportation of the same quantity by land from Utica to Albany, the same distance, at least 96 miles, will cost 75 cents. A ton of goods can now be transported from New-York to Geneva, or to the head of the Seneca Lake, for 20 dollars. Before the establishment of the canal, it cost 50 dollars. The wear and tear, or, in other words, the insurance against damage by land conveyance from Albany to Buffalo is 5 per cent. - by the canal almost literally nothing. By a proper arrangement at the locks, by which one vessel will ascend a lock and the other descend immediately after, before the lock is emptied, it will not take more than 6 minutes for a passage of a vessel through a lock; of course 240 can pass through in 24 hours. As the canal will be navigable for 8 to 12 months in a year, supposing 30 or 40 tons conveyed in each boat, the aggregate of production to the amount of a season may approximate to a million of tons, which will produce a revenue equal to ten millions of dollars - a sum exceeding credit, but almost transcending reasonable calculation.

The animating influence and vivifying spirit of this great work is felt in all directions. One hundred houses are now building at Rochester. New villages are springing up on the turnpike, on the canal, and at intermediate points. Buffalo, like a phoenix has risen from its ashes with renovated beauty and increased prosperity. When I cast my eyes over this delightful village, and saw its spires, its spires, its public buildings, its piers stretching out into the lake, and braving the fury of the billows, a crowd of sea vessels on the watery expanse, and an inland sea extending beyond the reach of view, and bearing on its bosom the accumulated and accumulating riches of the western world, I must confess that I felt an enthusiasm which I rarely indulge. The energies of freedom and intelligence enlisted on the side of great improvements, furnish a spectacle on which to borrow the expression of a heathen philosopher, the gods may look down with admiration.

W. G.

P. S. Since writing the above, the following interesting facts have been published in a paper at Utica:

"Very little transportation was done upon the canal this season before the 20th of April, owing to the deep penetration of the frost last winter, which rendered it unsafe to let in the water before the banks had perfectly settled. On the section east of this, which is navigable 22 miles, there have been repeated interruptions to the navigation for a week or ten days at a time, since April, and one of 4 or 5 days on what is called the middle section, west of this village. These interruptions have been caused by the embankments giving away where they were high, or at places where the embankment passed through beds of quicksand. Difficulties of this kind must be expected to occur until the earth has fully settled.

"Toll has been collected on 160 miles of canal, viz: from Little Falls to Montezuma, 118 miles; at which place there is an interruption of six miles, the boats pass up the Clyde river, and enter the canal at block-

houses, from which place to Hartsville it is there is 42 miles of uninterrupted navigation. - Allowing the toll on the Northern Canal to have increased since last year the same toll it has on this, and the amount of toll on both canals, up to the first day of July, will not vary far from \$25,000. During which time, there has been at this place, 712 arrivals, 24 of which were rats, with the following articles, viz: 77,037 bbls. salt - 5,538 bbls. sugar - 190 bbls. oil - 223 bbls. beer - 24,450 bushels wheat - 38,610 do. water - 494 do. rice - 453 do. corn - 2,668 do. oats - 39 do. grass seed - 10 tons bar soap - 10 tons meal - 275 tons gypsum - 14 tons millstones and clay - 905,857 feet boards - 77,206 cubic feet lumber - 604 M. shingles - 19,250 staves and heading - 35,700 bbls. - 777 boxes glass - 61,090 lb. ham - 114,071 lb. lard - 6,706 lb. wool - 24,960 lb. butter - 97,782 gals. whiskey. - Cleared during same time, 2,018 tons merchandise - 43 tons household goods, &c.

"There has been 307 boats registered at the collector's office, the aggregate tonnage being 7,075 tons."

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS
Extracted from Trees and Fruit Trees.
Among the trees of India the Mowah of Bossia buyracea is remarkable. This tree, which flourishes in a large part of India, reaches the height of an English oak. The beauty of the leaves and flowers makes it a great ornament to the country. The wood is valuable because it is not exposed like other trees to the depredations of the white ants. The flowers of the Mowah are dried and made use of for souring (aciduler) meats, and also for distilling arrack. They give great strength to this liquor, so that the arrack made with these flowers is distinguished by the name of mowah arrack. In a good year a good mowah furnishes from 2 to 3 hundred pounds of flowers. - From the fruit is drawn a thick oil like butter, which is useful in cookery.

The Bral or palmyra, flourishes on the borders of the Merubadda and other rivers of Guzerat. A good tree of this species furnishes in a day 43 quarts of tari or palm wine, from which can be extracted a pound of jagajata or coarse sugar. The sugar cane is cultivated in several parts of this country, but instead of making the fine sugar they content themselves with selling daily in the market the canes full of juice, of which the Arabs are extremely fond. The celebrated Damish chemist, at Oxyrhynchus, has demonstrated that all the fruits which grow in Denmark, the apple, mixed with a great quantity of sugar, produces a drink which more nearly resembles wine than any other substitute. Cherries, gooseberries, and other fruits from which a vinous liquor is extracted, are not so proper for it. He hopes before many years to make very good wine with apple juice and sugar.

The sap of the trunk of the Birch tree is, of all vegetable substances, that which furnishes the best means of imitating the Champagne wine, which is counterfeited at London and Hamburg in the manufactures ad hoc with different sort of berries, particularly the myrtillus.

PROGNOSTICATION OF THE WEATHER.
Mr. Kerwin has laid down the following plan, from observations made in England, during a period of 112 years; namely, 1677 to 1789, vide, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. v. l. When no storm has either preceded or followed the vernal equinox, the succeeding summer is in general, dry, or at least, five days out of six. If a storm happen from an easterly point on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of May, the ensuing summer will four times in five also be dry. The same event generally takes place if a storm arise on the 25th, 26th, or 27th days of March, in any point of the compass. Should there be a storm, either at Oxford west, or at west-south-west, on the 10th, 20th, 21st, or 22d March, the following summer is wet five times out of six - In England, if the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold; but if moist, they are generally warm; on the contrary, dry summers and autumns are usually hot, as moist summers are cold. Thus, if the humidity or dryness of a particularly dry season be determined, a tolerable correct idea may be formed respecting its temperature. To these indications may be added the following maxims, which being the result of observation made by accurate inquirers may be taken as a criterion of the middle or severity, the dryness or moisture of future seasons. 1. A moist fall, succeeded by a mild winter, is generally followed by a dry & cold spring; in consequence of which vegetation is generally retarded. 2. Should the summer be uncommonly wet, the succeeding winter will be severe; because the heat or warmth of the earth will be carried off with such unusual evaporation. Farther, wet summers are mostly attended with an increased quantity of fruit on the white thorn and dog-rose; nay, the uncommon fruitfulness of shrubs is considered as the presage of an intensely cold winter. 3. A severe winter is always indicated by the appearance of cranes and other birds of passage, at an early period in autumn, because they never migrate southwards till the cold season is advanced. 4. If frequent showers fall in Sept. it seldom rains in May and the reverse. 5. On the other hand, when the wind often blows from the south west, during either summer or autumn, when the air is unusually cold for the season, both to our sensations and by thermometer; at the same time the mercury being low in the barometer; under these conditions a profuse fall of rain may be expected. 6. Great storms, rains or other violent commotions of the clouds produce a kind of crisis in the atmosphere; so that they are attended with a regular succession of either fine or bad weather for some months. Lastly, an unproductive year mostly succeeds a rainy winter; as a rough and cold autumn prognosticates a severe winter. London paper.

POLYPUS IN THE NOSE.
Cure for Polypus in the nose, by the application of which a Lady in this city was cured after having suffered by the complaint for sixteen years.

Blood Root, and Blood Wort, dried and pulverized - of each, one tea spoonful of pulverized alum; If the complaint is recent and not severe, one fourth of a tea spoonful may suffice; this mixture is to be taken as snuff, four pinches per day.

A verdict was rendered last week in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Bucks, in favour of Miss Almira Griggs against Mr. Timothy Judd, for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, for a breach of promise of marriage. (N. Y. Amer.)

From the New York Statesman.
VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.
The intelligence of the French blockade squadron at Cadix, in refusing to admit to Captain Biddle the American minister, having on board the American minister, Mr. Nelson, has led to much discussion in the newspapers, and is viewed in a proper light by the people of the United States: It was a deliberate insult to the American flag, and a deliberate insult to the American government, and a satisfactory apology will doubtless be promptly demanded.

This insult was committed under the most aggravated circumstances. France and the United States are on terms of amity and friendship; as are also the United States and Spain. Our government has not in the slightest degree interfered in the war of the Peninsula, but have observed the strictest neutrality towards the contending powers. It is true that all the sympathies of the American government and of the American people have been on the side of Spain; but no official act has been committed by the public functionaries of the United States, of which France has complained, or at which she has a right to take offence.

The contest between France and Spain cannot be looked upon in the light of a regular warfare. It is regarded rather as an unjustifiable invasion on the part of the former, without assigning any specific causes for such a measure, and without a formal declaration of hostilities. We doubt whether the government of the U. States has been officially notified, that France and Spain are at war; and whether the naval forces of this country have received any instructions, advising them of a state of declared hostility between the contending nations.

Under such circumstances an armed ship of the United States, carrying out an American minister to a foreign country, and observing the strictest neutrality, is refused admittance into a port which is not in possession of the enemy, and which is still held by the constitutional government of Spain! As well might a French squadron blockade the harbour of Liverpool, and prohibit neutral vessels from entering, alleging as a reason, that France is not pleased with the British constitution, and until legitimacy is restored, all intercourse between England and other nations must be cut off. It is our view a monstrous doctrine - a flagrant violation of neutral rights, to which no independent nation ought quietly and tamely to submit. Our flag would be degraded and disgraced in the eyes of other nations, by an acquiescence in such an indignity, and an open insult, exposed to the observation of all Europe, calls for immediate redress.

There is in this case no necessity for consulting codes of national law, and for entering into an elaborate and nice discussion of the rights of neutrality. The act at the first blush strikes us as grossly wanton and improper, manifesting on the part of France that want of respect for the American flag, and that courtesy towards the United States which the neutrality of the latter, and the professed amity and friendship existing between the two countries demanded. An American ship of war, an American minister going never to have been treated with disrespect. The latter should have been permitted to land, and to proceed to a government which the United States recognizes as legitimate, if France does not. But instead of this, the representative of our sovereignty abroad is driven from port to port, and refused access to a neutral state, whether he was despatched by his government. It remains to be seen how far France will sanction the proceedings of the French authorities in Spain.

With respect to Captain Biddle's conduct, it appears to be the general opinion, that he erred either not to have attempted to enter the port of Cadix, or to have passed the blockading squadron, or, as it is said, in this opinion we fully concur. He is however a gallant and discreet officer, & may have good reasons for acquiescing in the authority of the French Admiral.

From the Quebec Gazette.
Three Rivers, Sept. 2

On the 28th of last month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the village Hayotte, in the Parish of Champlain, were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: A tract of land containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved five or six arpents (about 360 yards) from the water's edge, and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees, and whatever else lay in its course. The earth thus removed dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous, and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapour of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dube, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck; he was extricated without receiving any serious injury. The course of the river being the obstructed, the water swelled to a great height, but must rise seven or eight feet more before they can find a passage.

The above named Dube has lost an island which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, has also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett has had his hay and grain destroyed.

The investigation of this singular phenomenon may well engage the attention of the philosophic inquirer. Various causes are at present assigned for it, such as the effect of a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake; and by others it is supposed to have been produced by the water having insinuated itself between the strata of clay and the subjacent bed of sand.

AMERICAN CALICOES.
An establishment for printing calicoes will be shortly in operation at Taunton, Mass. A large one has already been set in operation at Chelmsford, Mass. It is said calicoes can be made here of as good quality, and sold as cheap as those made in Europe.

BUENOS AYRES.
It is said that a Bible Society has been established at Buenos Ayres, and a few pious Protestants meet for public worship; that the government has renounced the supremacy of the Pope; that the monasteries and nunneries are suppressed; and that the perfect liberty of the press is established.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.
Extract of a letter from a friend in the
Canada Herald, dated York, August 10, 1825.

"John Howe, lived near the Hudson, had a favourite dog, which for some days was observed to grow sickly, and his body swelled by degrees, and at last refused all kinds of food. The swelling increased, and something appeared to be continually in his inside. In a few days after this the dog died, and was opened in the presence of several persons, whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. Within the body were found six large snakes, alive, from four to six feet in length, and part of an old one, which had grown to an uncommon size. About one half of the latter was a state of putrefaction. I am also assured that they collected from the dog's excrement, as many eggs in a mass as would have filled the crown of a hat. The live snakes, which resembled long pieces of flesh, did not attempt to escape, but twisted themselves together, and so were killed. I much regret that I was not on the spot or I might have given you a more accurate statement, so much however for the matter of fact, which I hope may attract the attention of the curious, and be the means of calling forth some observations of naturalists on the most subtle of reptiles - the snake. How the old one entered the dog I leave for elucidation, as I must confess that a circumstance so peculiar baffles all conjecture on my own part."

FROM HAVANNA.
A friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from an unquestionable source, dated

"Havana, August 28. -
"We wait with great impatience for news from Cadiz. The donations from here to the Cortes are great. I suppose it will amount to 150,000 dollars in this city. Our good Bishop has given upwards of 5000 dollars, and if all Bishops in Spain were like him, the war would soon be brought to a happy termination. Upwards of 60,000 dollars have already been forwarded, including \$40,000 sent last week in a British Sloop of War.

"You will have many reports in your city and throughout the United States relative to the disturbances of this city and island. Our active and excellent Captain General Vives, has issued a proclamation which has had the desired effect to restore peace and tranquility, which I am persuaded will be maintained, and our present happy administration. All the rigour and active persons concerned in the plot have been apprehended, and will be executed or banished."

NEW SPECIES OF CHERRIES.
A late Providence, Rhode Island, paper states, that there have been brought to that market, for a few years past, fine flavoured cherries, of a sort which we believe to be different in many respects from any fruit of this description which we recollect to have seen. It is of a bright yellow colour, tinged with carmine; has a firm flesh and is not perfectly ripe until about the first of September. The original tree, we understand, was raised from a stone planted about twenty years since, by Caleb Kemington, of Johnston. This tree is in full bearing when all other kinds of cherries are just of nurserymen of the United States, affording a dish of fine cherries to the desert of autumnal fruits."

Lost or Stolen,
On Saturday evening last, about 10 o'clock, near the Spa Branch, A GREY PLAIN CLOAK & PAIR OF SADDLE BAGS, with the following contents: Two silver watches enclosed in an old silk handkerchief, wrapped up in a coarse linen towel; one of them a double case capped English, maker Charles Howse, London, No. 6092, on the inside case near the key-hole, the letters C. M. are engraved, with a ribbed steel chain with rings and a flat gold key, with the letters J. A. W. engraved thereon. The other a single case French steel without chrysal, had a twisted steel chain and steel seal and key; one pair mixed cotton casenett pantaloons, one pair white drilling do. one white vest, one linen shirt, marked R. R. one white cravat likewise marked.

If the above has been found by any person a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given, on returning the same to the owner. If stolen TWENTY DOLLARS reward, is offered on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the articles.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
Annapolis, Sept. 18.
Watch Makers and others are requested to be on their guard.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the first day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

The farm or plantation whereon William Hall, Jr. now resides, called "What you Will, and White Hall," containing 242 acres more or less. This farm adjoins the lands of Mr. Joseph Evans, on the Head of South River, and perhaps is not inferior to any farm in the county; the buildings are in good order, and the land is well covered with timber. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Terms of sale, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, on the 1st day of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sales to commence at twelve o'clock.

Annapolis Gazette.
Annapolis, Thursday Sept. 25, 1825

CANDIDATES.
In Allegany county there are no less than fifteen candidates for seats in the next General Assembly. In Frederick county there are nine Independent Candidates and three who were nominated by caucus. In these counties are not well represented, the folk will rest with the people.

The author of the following communication must excuse us for omitting the second paragraph. - We could perceive no necessity for his introducing into his piece any personal remark, as his main object appears to be to get up a town-meeting.

For the Advertiser.
Mr. Printer,
It is customary in every county of this state for gentlemen who stand before the people as candidates to represent their interests in the state legislature, to make known to those whose suffrages they expect, the course they will pursue if elected. In doing this, it affords the electors a fair opportunity of deciding upon the merits of the respective candidates, and enables them to go to the polls prepared to vote for men whose opinions correspond with their own, and whose policy will receive their approbation. In a country like this, where every man has the right to think & act for himself, where almost every man is anxious to understand, and prompt to enter upon the examination of all matters of public concern, this custom ought not to be neglected. It saves legislators much trouble; for before their election they are made acquainted with the wishes of their constituents touching important measures which will be brought to their notice, and thereby are they qualified to act upon them understandingly and undisturbed by doubts. The electors still more important to the legislator is, it saves him from the sin of making many unpopular votes. Again, public meetings afford such as have thus erred an opportunity of telling their constituents that if re-elected they will correct their errors; but without which, unless each candidate forth his intentions in a public newspaper (as Hercules has done), the people never know what such candidates would do if re-elected. It is likewise to be observed, that in most elections the characters of candidates are secretly assailed by their opponents, and misrepresentations injurious to them made to the unsuspicious, for no other purpose than to draw the latter from the list of their supporters. To expose misrepresentations of this kind, and to preserve the unsuspecting from the coils of the designing, what better plan can be proposed or adopted than the holding of town and county meetings? At them, candidates have an equal chance of preferring charges against each other in a many way, and the people an opportunity of judging of the truth of such charges. No candidate, it is certain, whose garment is whole, or in plain terms, whose actions and conduct will bear the scrutiny of the public, can have the slightest objection to meeting a people whom he wishes to represent.

Much more might be said in favour of town meetings; but considering the above sufficient to show their usefulness, it will be well to conclude. We have the signature of many citizens not personally acquainted with all the candidates in this city, who happen: the neglect to call.

A TOWN MEETING?
COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1825.
Francis R. Speake vs. Elizabeth Sheppard
Appeal from Charles County Court.
[Argued by Stone for the appellant. No counsel attended for the appellee.]
The opinion of the Court was delivered by

STEPHEN, J. This is an action of trespass on the case, instituted in the county court by court, for the alleged violation of a contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant. The declaration contains three counts, the first upon the special agreement, - the second upon a general inducement assumed; - the third upon a quantum meruit. The contract laid in the special count states, that in consideration that the plaintiff would permit the defendant to haul wood through her farm to her landing, in the Potomac river, in Charles county, the defendant agreed and undertook to make and fix up a gate upon the farm of the plaintiff, and to haul up the said farm the manure from the stables of the defendant for the use of the plaintiff. The second count charges, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of five hundred dollars for the use and occupation of her landing on the Potomac river, as a wood landing. The third count alleges, that in consideration that the plaintiff would permit the defendant to haul wood through her plantation to her landing, and would permit him to cord up his wood thereupon, the defendant undertook to pay her so much money as she reasonably deserved to have for such licence or permission. The contract provided in evidence varies from the contract stated in the pleading in several essential particulars. In the first place the declaration alleges, that the defendant was to erect two gates, the proof is, that he was to erect two, one where he entered the enclosure, and another where he went down to the plaintiff's farm; the proof is, that he was to let her have all the manure he raised at his stables. In the declaration the contract is indefinite as to the privileges in point of time - by the proof it is limited to one year. There is no principle of law more clear, or better settled, than that where there is a special agreement between the parties, which remains open and unrescinded, it is indispensably necessary that the plaintiff should declare upon such special agreement, in order that the defendant may be apprised of the nature of the plaintiff's claim, and may be prepared to make his defence accordingly; and it is equally clear, that when he does so declare, he must state his case as it is, so as to conform to the spirit of the rule, and give the opposite party that notice for which the rule was established. In the present case this was not done, and the plaintiff has failed in his defence. The contract is not in evidence, and the declaration is not supported by the proof, and it follows, as a necessary legal consequence, that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover upon the contract in her declaration.