Maryland Cazerte. Annapolis, Thursday Nev 18 1828

For the Maryland Garette
Mr. Printer,
In your paper of week before last, there was a piece addressed To Mirs, will you please insert the following answer. MIRA, TO

When ev'ning's shade o'erspreads the eky And thro' the air streams the fire fly;
When twinkling stars their palid beam Upon the silent river gleam; When zephyrr cease to breathe a sigh, And night-birds sad are heard on high, I'll think of thee, and flowred spread. O'er the green turk where reste the head, Then let your spirit hover near, And witness that my love's sincere.

When winter drear shall throw its gloom When wher dear snatt throw its gloom, And flowers fair no longer bloom;
When show flakes on thy grave shall meet, And form three a pure windingsheet,
I'll think of thee, and joys long past, And mingle tears with ev'ry blast. And pray the frigid winds to make Each tear I drop a snowy flake, To glitter like a gem midst those, Which thy cold, wintry shroud compose.

When genial spring shall change the scene, And cluthe thy sacred tomb with green, And ev'ry bright revolving day Make nature still more blitbe and gay, 'Il think of thee, and vows long made-Vows which no time can ever fade-And where thy relies dear repose, Again I'll plant the blushing rose, Then let your spirit hover near, And witness that my love's sincere.

For the Maryland Gazette

"The elections have terminated against the Crauford Ticket in the City of New York, by about 400 majority."

The Maryland Republican of Tuesday last contains the above paragraph, the day sign of which, is to make readers, who are not acquainted with New-York political believe that the election in New York has terminated in the discomfiture of Mr. Crawford's friends However hostile the editor of the Republican may be to Mr. Crawford's election to the presidency, it is entirely unbecoming him thus disingenuously to at empt to discourage the friends of

try. The representation, to say the least of the not rounded in fact. The result of the election in New York affords no criterion by which it is possible to judge of the popularity of Mr. Crawford in that city. The putitis there are precisely such as arrayed themselves in your county and city at the October election—a Caucus' and an Asticaucus party. In New-York' the Caucus party, or party which is in favour of nominating candidates for the people, is called the Tammany party, and the party which the Tammany party, and the party which s in favour of candidates announcing themselves independent of the Caucus, the ·· Peo-ple's Party." This last mentioned party pie » Party." This last mentioned party
has succeeded at the election; and to it many
men are attached, who are decided friends
of Mr. Crawford, the insidious statement of the editor of the Republican to the con-

trary notwithstanding.
When the Caucus Party succeeded in your city in October last, you had as good ground for asying that it was a proof of air Crawford's popularity, as the editor of the Republican had for saying that the election oterminated against the Crawford ticket in New York," because the Caucus party was defeated in that city. If the friends of Caucusing are to be considered friendly to Mr. Clawford, what shall we think of the editor in question, who is ose the heads of the caucus which rules your

Before I dismiss this subject, Sir, permit me to ask the Editor of the Repu which of the Candida'es for the Presiden-

cy he wishes to be elected? Let him make this known in clear and unequivocal terms.

A Sojourner. The editor of the Republican possibly borrowed this mane from the New-York papers opposed to Mr Crawford It is not applicable to the Tammany ticket

COURT OF APPEALS, June Ferm, 1823. Henry Wesley, et al vs John R Thomas,

and wife, adm'rs, of Aquila Pumphrey.
Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

Appeal rom the Court of Chancery,

[Argued by Brice and Boule for the appellees, and Ridnut for the appellant.]

Dorsey, I The encellees Jahn R.

Thomas, and Catharine his vife, it is ther
bill in the court of chance against Heary

Wesley, and others, all and the facility of the sis of
the sis of the second court of the second dord dollars, or the amount of one has deed dollars, or the amount of one has deed dollars, or the second the and the Wesley agreed

Besley, to join is suggisted to the defendant,

Wesley, to join is suggisted to the defendant,

Wesley, to join is suggisted to the defendant,

Wesley against the payment of the said pulg
Ribited with the bill, was executed to secure

Wesley against the payment of the said pulgmoticed with the bill, was executed to secure Wesley against the payment of the said judgments, and for no other purpose. It is alledged in the bill, that the judgments were discharged by Pumphrey, and that the negroes mentioned in the deed of mortgage, remained in the possession of the said Pumphrey, and the complainant, Catharine his administratic, until three of them were realizated. ed in the possession of the said Pumphrey, and the complainant, Catharine his administratrix, until three of them were replevied by Welley. The bill prays that a writ of ne excut regno may issue against Welley, and his securities in the replevin bond, and that the deed may be delivered up to be cancelled. The deed exhibited with the bill, is executed by Pumphrey, and in consideration of two hundred dollars, conveys to Welley, and his executors, lour negroes, to be deleasanced on the payment of two hundred dollars to be paid by the bargainer to the bargainer. The defendant, Welley, by his answer, denies that the deed was a findemity as alleged by the complainant, but affirms that it was given for the purpose of securing two, hundred dollars due from Pumphrey to him. A definition is the first particular that the deed was a freiley had in various convertations and the first particular the dead was excepted that the deed that the deed was a secure that the deed that the dead of the transition of the bill, and had nothing was due to but from Pumphrey The and cellor by his case, ordered the three should be causailed, and from the deed was even dead to but from Pumphrey The and cellor by his case, ordered the three should be causailed, and from the deed was ended must be reversed, as paroi groot was interested of the changelen must be reversed, as paroi groot was interested.

con-

for

were

that

been

last rom

sulpside inder the plendings to reform the contract at evidenced by the first executed by Manphrey to Madey. By the rule of the common law, independent of the statute of fraids and perjuries, panel proof is instituted in the statute of the statut terms of a written agreement. This print ciple is founded in the wisest policy it guards the chastity of written contracts against all interpolation, by considering the agreement as furnishing the best evidence of the intention of the parties. It therefore, that out all inquiry into parol proof, which can give a different sense to the instrument. It has been judicially said, "that then's deeds and wills, by which they settle their estates, are laws which private men are allowed to make and they are not to different them. make, and they are not to be altered, ever by the King in his court of law or consci-ence," and the rule as a general one is equally applicable to a court of equity fe the exercise of its moral jerisdiction, as it has been emphatically termed, will, upon the proof of fraud, mistake, or surprise, vaise an equity, by which the agreement of the parties shall be recrified. To cite many cases on this subject would be useless cases on this subject would be useless, as fraind and mistake are acknowledged branches of equitable irrisdiction. As where on the loan of money, it was proposed that the horrower should give an absolute deed to be defeasanced by an instrument to he executed by the tender, who refused to give a delessance after he had got pos-session of the deed. Lord Nottingham, af-ter the enactment of the statute of frauds & perjuries, upon parol proof of the fraud rectified the deed by considering it as mortzage. - 1 Equity Came Abridged, 20-Pilmer vs. Gott, 4 Brown's Parliamentary Cures, 230 So if a clause of redemption be mitted, through fraud, to he inserted in a omitted, through fraud, to he inserted in a deed granting an annuity, a court of equity would reform the agreedent by parol evidence alunde—1 Brough Chancery Reports 92 The cases in which courts of equity have admitted purpose of rectifying missages in written agreements are numerous. In 2 Att. 30, Lord Hurdwicke, on the ground of mistake, gave relief by considering a joint bond as a joint and several one; and the same principle is established in 2 Fegrary, 101, & 3 Fez. Jun. 400 and 401. In sen. 101, & 3 Vez. jun. 400 and 401 Raker vs Purne, I Ves sem 457, the Lord Chancellor relieved against a mistake in atticles of agreement, and his lordship observed, whow can a mistake in articles of agreement be proved, but by parol providit is not read to contradict the face of the

It is not read to contradict the face of the agreement which the court would not allow, but to prove a mistake therein." In the face of the mistakes and misapprehensions in the drawer of dedds, are as mach alread of relief as fraud and imposition. And Lord Eldon in 6 Vez jun 328, remarks, that it would be very singular if the jurisdiction of the court should not be capable of being applied to exes of mistake and surprize, as well as of fraud. The court do surprize, as well as of fraud. The court do surprize, as well as of fraud The court de not mean to intimate an opinion how far it would be competent for a complainant who seeks a specific execution of a contract to offer parol proof of fraud or mistake for the purpose or proving that the parties in-tended to give a different sense to the in strument from that which it imports. On this point Woollam vs. Hearn, 7 Yez. jun. 211, and Higginson vs. Clowes, 15 Vez jun.

516. may be consulted.

But it must be remembered, that although But it must be remembered, that although relief can be had in equity against a deed or contract in writing, founded in fraud or mistake still it is essential that the fraud or mistake thould be although in the bill as the ground and object a farol proof It is essentially every timeiple of correct pleading, that that which mises jurisdiction to the court should be distinctly and substantially alleged. If you call in the aid of a court of equity to relieve against aid of a court of equity to relieve agains contract sought to be reformed, imports a different sense from that which the parties designed to give it, and that this was no result of fraud or mistake. The complainants should have stated in their bill the real agreement between Pumphrey and the de-tendant, and that through fraud or mistake the deed inports a contract ifferent from that when the parties is thentered into fr that which the parties by the intered into It is not intrient to state the mortuage deed was a ven for the prime political interesting. For if the parties voluntarily chose to express themselves in the language of the deed, they must be bound by it. From aught that appears on the fees of the bill. pears on the face of the bill, the mortgagor pears on the lace of the bill, the mortgagor and mortgagee did agree, that the deed should be executed in the form that it bears, and to permit them to prove by parol evi-dence a different intent, from that which they had deliberately and explicitly declar-

Angereaus in Loudon; indeed all the world is at Paris.

The dinner at Liverpool, which presented an occasion for Mr. Canning to express his sentiments on the subject of America, has had an excellent affect in this country

America stands well in every respect.

The condition of England is prosperons.
She will preserve her neutrality for the present at least.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

New York, Nov. 6. We have not yet received the actual re-turns from all the different wards, at the

torus from all the different wards, at the, latest moment of putting our paperto press, Esough however, is known, to justify us in announcing that victory has declared itself in favour of the "People's T cket"—We consider it as the triumph' of the people, not of any, one party, and therefore, we congratulate the community on the event. The majority is about five hundred. So appailing was the news received from the different wards tust evening, to one party of those assembled as Tommany Hall, that the Grand Section gave up the ship, put out the lights, and retired from the chair at an early hour. But the Friends of the People, who were sagaged in their commutes roam below steirs, immentately in the chair at an early hour. But the Friends of the People, who were sagaged in their commutes roam below steirs, immentately in the chair at an early hour.

CANAL MEETING AT WASHING-TION

Thursday list, the first day of the meet-ing was spent in organizing the assembly.

Of the proyectings of the second day, the National Intelligencer gives the following abstract:

burrate The Convention reseasembled and isveral additional members took (heir seats dditional members took their seats.
The following gen lemen present at the meeting, was invited to take seats as hono-

meeting, was invited to take a recording to take a record of the State of Indi.

Hon, Jess B. Thomas, a Senator in Congress from the state of Illinois.

David Ctendenin, Erq. of Ohio-

Mr. Sutton, of Pittsburg, Penn 1 D. Mauleby, Esq. of the state of Ma-Upon the motion of Mr. Mercer, Dr. Kent of Maryland, was upanimously called to the chair. Mr Mercer then, affer ome introductory remarks' submitted the

following resolutions, which he moved to refer to a select committee.

Whereas, a connection of the Allands and Western waters by a canal leading from the sext of the General Government. to the river Uhio, regarded as a local ob ject, is one of the highest importance to the states immediately interested therein, and considered in a national view is of in estimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness, of the United

Resolved, That it is expedient to substitute for the present defective navigation o the Potomac river above tide water a navi gable canal by Cumberland to the Coal Banks at the eastern base of the Allegary, and to extend such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant steam boat navigation of the Monongahela or O

That the most eligible mode of attaining That the most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territories of the United States, in the District of Col. mbia, and of the states of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; and therefore, the committees he appointed, each consisting of --delegates, to prepare and present in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the congress of the United States, and to the legislatures of the several states before named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscrip of funds for the completion of the said

And we reas, by an act of the general assault by the temperature of the 22d February, 1823, entitled, wan act incomparing the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that state so far as the limits of her territory renders it necessary, its already given to this object—and for its enteredy given to this object—and for its enteredy given to this object. ready given to this object-and for its en largement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish, with proper amendments, a sufficient basis: Be it therefore resolved, that it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the foll wing modifications, viz. That, in reference to its enlarged parpose, the name be changed to the "Union Canal."

That provisions be made for the assent of the government of the United States act, a :d that the act be made to correspond in its details with such provision.

ormer of which shall correspond in de scription with that of the Potomac Canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steam boat navigation of the Mononga hela or this river.

That, while the act shall allow a reason

able time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished. for a failure to begin or complete the western section with in the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein.

That, while be consent of Pennsylvania is provided for, in the amended act, it shall not be indisposed by requisite to the validity of the chair of har as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union Canal to the Pennsylvania line.

That it will be both just and and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, in the stock of the Union Canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company of the — day of last —— a copy of which is hereto

dence a different intent, from that which they had deliberately and explicitly declared, would be to prostrate the best established rules of evidence; and under the adoption of such principle, testimony extrinsic the instrument, would an every case be admissible to substitute a new agreement in the place of the one which had been deliberately executed. See 1 Brown's Chas Cases, 93—2 Att 31

Extracts from a letter, from a gentleman in London, published in the New York American, say:—Vanington frying, spends the winter, I learn, at Paris, and is to be angaged in writing another work him is still in London; engaged with his new steamider, if they think there it will not answer. Perkins however, I understand, still entertains looks. There are not many Americans in London; indeed all the world is at Paris.

The dinner at Liverpool, which presen-

government of U. States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia; a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of 2,50,000 dollars, in the following proportions, 2-11th by the state of Maryland, 3 11th by the state of Virgiaia, 4-11th by the United States, and 3 11th by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves.

That the gavern and of the United States be earnestly solicited to other the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments, upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent, and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guarantee the repayment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, of the U. States stock in the Canal, and the public faith

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March 1825, and the last on the 1st of March 1829.

If at any time the templeties of the castern section there are an action there is an action sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the computities of the western, the table of the United States of the western, the table of the United States of the special section of the states of the special states of the states of the special shall have been completed; and the states of the special shall have been completed; and the states of the special shall have been completed; and the provided the states of the special shall have been completed; and the provided to borrow, or may negotiate the origin of the Union Canal. Company shall be a company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tribits or a fixed part thereof, level, upon certain commodities passing through the said canal, being the probable smount of such summateraces, such shall of the states ing the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall accummodate its banks to the use of steam boats, and should the nett dividends still exceed 15 per cent then the

according to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the said can't.

And be it further resolved. That's Committee of delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented, in be half of this assembly, a suitable memorial half of this assembly, a suitable memorial to the state of Ohio, soliciting the co-opera-ion of that state in the completion of the Union Canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that for the latter purpose, the mem rial shall respectfully suggest the expediency or causing the countries between the northerncausing the countries named and the southern most bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake Erie, together with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayoga Creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route, to be carefully survey-ed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability & provable cost of a canal, which led by the latter, snall connect the former.

excess shall be applied to the reduction,

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of the assembly, to the Mayors of Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington, apprizing, through them, their respective

apprizing, through them, their respective corporation of the proceedings of this second to the secon

ing resolutions.

That the authority to levy tolls be varied so far as to a sthorise a toll not exceeding three cents per bushel, per hundred miles, upon coal and salt, or tive dollars per ton on iron, and the manufacture thereof, or three dollars per ton per hundred miles, on all merchandize, or ten cents on the barrel

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are neverby authorised and requested, to use their best exertions to ob-tain the most favourable reception for their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the central corresponding committee, as are opposed to the prayers of their re spective memorials, and to devise if possi bie, in conjunction with the common friends of the Union and prosperity of the United States, the means of obviating all the im

pediments to their success.

Resolved, That for the last mentioned purpose, the delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this assembly, be regarded as correspond appointed a central committee of correspondence, to confer with the committees before named, to hold stated meetings in the City or Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting in behalf of the Union Canal, such measures as may seem best calcula ed to assure its certain

and speedy accomplishment.

Mr Melect followed the reading of his resolutions with a very luminous speech.

Mr. Cu ton, of Virginia, expressed a general concurrence in the views offered by Mr. Mercer, as well as his pleasure at the cloquent expose of that gentleman. Mr. Chowever, not help a program at the cloquent expose of that gentleman.

however, not being prepared at once to as-sent to some of the positions advanced, particularly in relation to the proposed width of the canal, moved to accompany the reference of the resolutions with the

Resolved, That the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be in-

structed to inquire—
1st Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide and one of:40 leet.

2d, Into the advantages and disadvanta-

2d, luto the advantages and disadvantages, likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting.

The resolutions the region been referred, Mr. Fenwick, of Mo submitted the following, which he moved should go to the same committee, and agreed to.

Resolved, That this Meeting and the friends of the Ohio and Chesspeake Canal generally, disclaim and diseason all opposition to any lateral Canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said Canal, or to any future extension through any of the States adjacent thereto—that, on Canal, or to any future extension through-any of the States adjacent thereto—that, on the contrary, they heartily approve and are disposed to co operate in every improve-ment in the navigation of the water courses leading to or from the said Canal, as tend-ing to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits of the undertakers there-of.

Mr Shriver, of Pennsylvania who had Mr Shriver, of Pennsylvania who had been often reference to in the course of the proceedings to day as possessing much in formation on this subject the, in fact, having prepared for this press from actual survey and observation of great part of it, a map of the country, through which it is proposed to pass the canal) requested Mr. Mercer, who could do it with more facility, to make such use of the notes with which he had furnished him, as should put the Convention in possession of the leading facts within his knowledge.

Mr. Mercer accordingly read from a pa-

these leading selections that there is writined by head waters of the Ohie, a super abundant upply, in the direct seasons, for all the perpose required by a canal, as well as for evaporation, leakage, see a supply so great that in bords could pass the looks, per hour, both day, and night; that, in truth by extending to the reservoir, the supply of the beads of Chairs river, which can readily be done; a supply of water will be industined; to pass swives books per hour, if being ascertained that in a peck of ten less lift a boat can pass in five minutes, and thus give boats passes as rapidly as they ear move through a lock. Further—that, by embracing other advantages which the nature of the country offers, a double set of ocks van be supplied with water, and even twelve boats passed up and twelve down ocks can be supplied with water, and even twelve boats passed up; and twelve down every hour. These improvements and facilities, we understood, contemplated a tendel of two inless on the cost of which per yard, in different countries, Mr. Mercee

furnished a number of facts.

Mr. Colston renewed his motion for instructing the Committee in the manner

rated above; (which motion he had wared at the time,) and, after some further discussion, the instructions were agreed to.
The following letter, received from the Delegates appointed in Belmont county, Ohio-was presented to the Convention by the chairman and read: the chairman and read:

To the Chairman of the Noting of the Friends of the Potential to be held in the City of Washington in the 6th of November next:

November next:
Siz:—The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont coun ty, Ohio, appointed Delegates to the meeting of the Potomac Canal to be neld in the city of Washington on the ith of Novem her next, are under the disagreeable necessity of saving that, rireumstances beyond their controll place it out of their power to give their personal attendance upon that occasion. As a further apology for nonattendance, we subjoin a few remarks in tended to express the sentiments of our constituents upon the subject of your meet

In that ection of Ohio which we have been choses to represent, the thinking part of the population have for some time ob-served, with interested anxiety, the move-ments of our Eastern brethren upon the subject of the Personal Philosephia. subject of the Potomac and Ohio Cand-They hailed with joy the first dawn of that liberal and enlightened policy which pro-mised a speedy accomplishment of this great national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended with the completion

which gave assurance that energy and effi-ciency would accompany the undertaking With the utmost cheerfulness, then they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures which have been adopted to for ward this great object, and their willingness to render a constant co-operation in future.

At the County Meeting, in which the undersigned were appointed Delegates, there solutions herewith orwarded were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed require much penetration to perceive that, if the projected teamal is completed to Pittsburg, all that territory which s watered by the Ohio and its tributaries above the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible to estimate or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have examined the subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that, if this canal be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal participation of the trade of that lake as well as of Lakes Superior, Horon, Michigan, and their several extensive de-Michigan, and their several extensive dependencies.

In the limits which we have prescribed on the limits which we, have prescribed to this communication, we cannot, nor do we think it necessary to assign our reasons for believing, with our fellow citizens, that the Potomic and Ohi). Can all will be the outlet of all the trade of the Ohio above the talls, and of the Likes west of its termina tion. As far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford to transport flour, bacon, tobacco, &c to the Baltimore market at an expense of from two or three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive proportionably greater profit from the same trade when the cost of transportation will not exceed fifty cents. We an icipate, with great confidence, a considerable advance in the value of our lands, and, in general of all our property, and particularly of such oulky commodities as will the now bear transportation to any safe market.

The same argument which proves the proposed Canal to be fraught with benefit to us, may be applied, with little attention.

to us, may be applied, while the have sup-to all that country whose trade we have supo us, may be applied, with little atteration. posed will flow through its channel. articles of our trade in general command as bigh a price in Baltimore as in New York Why, then, go several hundred miles far ther to find a market at the latter place? Why it was danger of meeting earlier obstruct buffer an accessing the dangers of an extended to navigation? These are confiderations which cannot fail to have their weight with the Western people in mking choice of a market A regard to our interest on subjects of this kind, will

be the sule guide in our decision.

With our best wishes, and those of our fellow citizens for the promotion of the object of your meeting, we have the honour to be very respectfully yours,

BENJ RUGGLES,
S. COLWELL.

St. Clairsville, Belmoat County, Ohio, October, 27, 1823...
The chairman abnounced the appointment of the following delegates, on the committee to whom the resolutions were referred, viz:
Mr. Mercer, of Va. Mr. Jones, of Wash

ington City: Mr Shrivera of Pa. Mr Col ston, of Va. Mr. Jno. Mason, of George town; Mr. Fenwick, of Md. Mr. Herhet, of Md; Mr McLean, of Oho Mr. Shanof Ma; Mr McLean, of Md, Mr Swann of Alexa-dria; Mr. Tilghman, of Md Mr McPherson, of Md Mr. Opie, of Va; Mr Hughes of Annapolis

The meeting then adjourned until Satur-

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday.

[The precedings of Saturday were not published. Menday's National Intelligencer, the editors, however, in noticing them observe, that other proposition of Mr. Mercer succeeded after receiving several modifications, which will be acceptable even to those who have herecofore, from whofly mistaken views, opposed this glorious undertaking "] The meeting likewise agreed to call the Canal wither Chesapeake and Ohio Canal." and the last on the lat of March 1829.

That the interest of each state and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the U. States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty, years, the period to the first for its redemption.

That, in the event of a releval hache government of the United States to negotiate the said han, each state and corporation is all provide the said company shall not exceed 15 per cont. after the entire canal shall the overn completed; but

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday seening at, after a long and painful illness; in the last, after riong and paintui linear, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Julia Awai Pundla, consort of Mr. Benjamin T. Findle, of Anne-Arundel county. She has left a numbered and two small children to la-

left a humband and two small children to la-ment her demise.

It would be vain to attempt to heal the wounded bosoms of the auriving friends of this amiable woman, by any reasoning of which the writer of these lines is capable. The Almighty hand which indicted the wound, can alone heal it. All that remains to assuage its pain, is the hope; that the virtues which endeaged her to them in this life, have accurred for her life sternat in the life, have secured for her life eternal in the mansion of her Heavenly Father.

"Death's buf a path that must be trod, If we would ever pass to God; A port of calms a state of ease

From the rough rage of swelling seas."

Postsoript.

We learn from the National Intelligencer We learn from the ivational analysis that the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Tieaty of Ghent, to ascertain American claims for deported Slaves, (agree-the-architection of Russia) adjourned ably to the arbitration of Russia) adjourned on the 5th just, to convene again on the 12th of January. We understand the Commisof January. We understand the Commissioners still had under consideration, at the period of adjournment, the 6th article of the Treaty, (the question of average value,) on which they had not been able to come to a decision.

NATCHEZ. From the New Orleans papers we learn that the fever continued to rage at Natchez on the 18th of October without any abatement, from 4 to 6 interments a day taking

Captain Davis, of the brig Conveyance, from Gibraitar and Ivica, arrived at New York, left Trieste July 15, at that time the Greeks had possession of all the Islandain.
The Arentpelay of except two the that two
Torken vestels of war, a brig and a schooner, had arrived there from the Archipelago, being chased in by the Greek squadron. The Conveyance has a cargo of salt, almonds and specie, to order, B. Aymar, and Co. and J. and S. Huntington, of Haddam, Con.

REPORTS FROM GIBRALTAR. The brig Conveyance, which lett Gibraltar on the 4th of October, arrived below at new York on Friday. The captain re-ports, "Nothing new at that place." This vessel is about a lortnight later than previ-ous arrivals from Gibral ar; her letters were not up on Friday evening; but it is presum-ed from the above report, that no important event had occurred in Spain up to that time. One of the morning papers states, that at the time the Conveyance sailed, the Spaniards still held Cadiz, and there no prospect of its being surrendered to the French.

COUNTER REPORT-FALL OF

CADIZ.

A vessel has arrived at Boston, which left Gibraltar on the same day with the Conveyance, by which we learn THAT I A-BIZ WAS SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ON THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, and that he King and family had gone to St Mary's. In corroboration of the above, the correspondent of the Bos on Gazette states, that an American vessel was to sail immediately from Gibraltar for Cadiz. But taking this news in connexion with the report of the captain of the Conveyance, it certainly wants confirmation

The arrival at Boston states, that "two French frigates arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d or October Business had been dull. but the new events were expected to revive

The frigates were from the squadron off Cadiz, the blockade being raised. They sailed for Algeziras. It was understood Cadiz capitulated after the fall of the Cas-

Office of the N. York Gazette, Nov. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The snip Mentor, Capt Thompson, sail-

ed from Liverpool on the first of October, The editors of the Gazette have received a Liverpool paper of the first ult. and the London papers down to the evening of the 29th of September. Their contents are not important.

The Paris papers of the 27th, give a Te-

legraphic Dispatch of the 20th, of the tak-ing, at 7 that evening, of Santi Petri. The new French Admiral Duperre, had arrived before Cadiz, where great prepara-

tions were making for an attack.

At Madrid, on the 22d of September, it was confidently believed that Cadis woold fall, and that Riegs was under a French escort, and was to be delivered up to the Spa-

nish authorities.

The Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of

The Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th September states, that kiege of the officers taken with him, were put that dungeon at Carolina

Brusses papers announce a change in the Tuckish administration Deschamb Effendi has been dismissed as Marshal of the Empire. This is considered a favourable sign, as it is supposed that it will be followed by a renewal of the relations of friendship with all the European powers. It is said the peace with Persia was signed at Erzerum, on the 15th o July Gonsalvi is talked of in Italy as the most likely to be the Pope. In Austria they want the Archduke Rudolph elected.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY'S Course of Lectures on Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, will commence on the 15th instant at 7 in the evaning—to be continued for four months on every succeeding saturday at the same hour. A ticket of admission to the course 45.

Nov. 34