

**MR. CLINTON'S LETTER.**  
The Clinton Canal, the project of the New Jersey Canal Commission, has been discussed in the Senate of the United States. The following is a copy of the letter of Mr. Clinton, Chief Engineer of the Canal, to the Hon. William C. Cress, Secretary of the Senate, dated at New York, Oct. 26, 1853.

After a few preliminary observations, Mr. Clinton proceeds—

In a company with the Chief Engineer of New York, and the Senior Commissioner and Engineer of New Jersey, I have visited and reviewed the whole route of the projected canal. And I shall now communicate to your respectable board my views on this interesting subject, which shall, for the sake of perspicuity, be condensed under four distinct heads.

1. The physical practicability of the canal.
2. The financial practicability.
3. The inducement to the measure.
4. The organ or agent of its accomplishment.

And first—As to physical practicability. Whenever water can be obtained in sufficient quantity on the summit level of a canal, there is no insurmountable physical impediment to its execution. Give an Engineer plenty of water, and he can make any canal. It then becomes a question of expense not of feasibility. In the present case, there is at least three times as much water on the summit level as will be requisite. Hopatcong Lake itself, furnishes a superabundance, and if necessary a lake of considerable dimensions, called Green Pond, which region is uncommonly well watered, and without any artificial works, can be introduced as an auxiliary. This whole region, supplied with hydraulic establishments, supplies can be obtained along the whole course of the canal. The great height of the summit level may be considered an objection against the undertaking, but altitude is like distance, it creates no insurmountable obstacle. It only augments the expense. Through the instrumentality of locks this elevation may be surmounted, but from considerations of economy, and with a view to the rapid passage of boats, it has been proposed to substitute inclined planes to a certain extent, and this measure cannot fail of success. To remove, however, all doubts with respect to its efficacy, preliminary experiments can be instituted.

On questions of this nature, we must rely on the councils of experience and science, and the opinions of professional men. Mr. Beach, the Engineer of New Jersey, has been employed as an Engineer on the Erie canal, and he is intelligent, experienced and deserving of high confidence. Mr. Wright is a principal Engineer on the Erie canal, and there is no man in this country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. In conducting that great work to its present prosperous condition, his agency has been of primary importance, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in all points relative to the construction of canals, and the opinions of professional men, I would place implicit confidence in his judgment. I have read the reports of these gentlemen, which are decidedly friendly on the object, and which meet my approbation, and when we combine with this aspect of the subject, the corroborating opinions of Gen. Swift, formerly the Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the United States, of Gen. Bernard, and Col. Totten, eminent members of that institution, and of Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, gentlemen distinguished for profound science, for accurate judgment, and for extensive information, there can be no room for doubt. The practicability of the work is as certain as any future event can possibly be, whose accomplishment is not yet realized.

Secondly, As to financial practicability. Without extending to a minute acquaintance with the financial resources of New Jersey, I am fully of opinion that this measure may be carried into effect, without imposing any burdens on the people, and without encountering any serious difficulties. The canal will be seventy five miles long. It is to be in general, thirty two feet wide at the top, sixteen at the bottom, and four feet deep. The whole expense will not much exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, and it can be accomplished, with ease, in three years.

This money can be borrowed on the credit of the state, at six per cent. The annual interest on the whole sum, will be but 48,000 dollars. For the first year, 200,000 dollars will be required, and for each of the two remaining years, 300,000. There will then be essential, in order to pay the first year's interest, \$12,000.

For the interest of that and the second year,	30,000
For the interest on the whole sum borrowed,	48,000
	\$90,000

After providing for the payment of this sum, the income of the canal will be fully adequate to defray the interest afterwards accruing, and to extinguish with rapidity, the principal.

On looking with an eye of scrutiny to the revenue which will arise, in time, from this navigable communication, it is not extravagant to state it at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually; but making allowance for the repairs which will be from time to time required, and for the expenses of superintendence and collection, I do not scruple to set down the net annual income at 150,000 dollars. This will not only pay the interest, but in a few years the whole debt.

I should suppose that it would require no great financial skill to devise the ways and means of paying 90,000 dollars in three years, without resorting to taxation. The avails of lotteries and banks might constitute important items, and auxiliary expedients may be successfully adopted.

Thirdly, The inducement to the measure. On this point there can be no diversity of opinion. There is every motive for a deplorable project which ought to operate on an enlightened legislator and a devoted friend of his country.

It will make New Jersey the greatest manufacturing country in America. The mountains near the route of the canal are inexhaustible masses of valuable iron ore in all its forms and varieties. There are also the prolific stores of Copper, Zinc, Manganese, Coppers, Plumbago, Serpentine, Marble and Lime. All these will be brought into active and abundant operation by this canal.

The agency of fire, is essential to very extensive manufacturing operations, and for this purpose a most eligible auxiliary. In the latter part of this State of New Jersey, it is everywhere. But her forests are rapidly vanishing away, and many of her iron works are already prostrated for want of fuel. The anthracite, or glance coal of Pennsylvania (which perhaps contains more

of the number of iron than any other substance) can be obtained by the canal in any quantity, and in the most economical manner. New Jersey will be thus enabled to manufacture iron in such quantities, as to supersede the necessity of foreign importation, and upwards of three millions of dollars annually will thereby be saved to the United States. In our last year through New Jersey, we saw foreign iron worked by foreign coal, and as if this sight were not sufficiently humiliating, we could see at the same time mountains replenished with the richest ore, and a day's journey would have brought us to the inexhaustible Coal Mines of Pennsylvania.

There are many flourishing institutions at Paterson and other places, where cotton, flax, wool and hemp are manufactured into useful fabrics. As these establishments become more extended, the power of steam will be demanded. Coal will therefore be indispensable, and it is now much wanted, as well as iron and steel, for the purpose of making and repairing the machinery of those important establishments.

2. It will essentially ameliorate the agriculture of the country, by supplying the farmer with lime, gypsum and other valuable manures, by facilitating and cheapening the transportation of his commodities, by furnishing him at reduced prices with necessary and accommodations, and by establishing a market at every manufacturing and opening a passage by water, to the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York, and to Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth town, Amboy, Brunswick, Easton, Trenton and the villages lower down on the Delaware. The mountains which are now exclusively appropriated for providing fuel for the iron manufactures, can then be applied to agricultural purposes, and the population of the state will be greatly augmented.
3. The population and opulence of the state will not only be greatly increased from these causes, but from the natural and necessary operation of a most extensive and prosperous inland trade, which is the inevitable offspring of the flourishing state of productive industry and easy communication. The whole line of the canal will exhibit manufacturing establishments and rich villages, hoists crowded with the productions of nature and the fabrics of art, and the enterprising efforts of man improving the bounties of heaven. To adopt the sublime language of holy writ, "the wild and solitary place will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose."
4. The revenue arising from the canal will forever supersede the necessity of taxation, and will form a vast fund, applicable to other internal improvements, to the diffusion of the lights of science, and to the dispensation of the blessings of education. In Great Britain, it has been remarked that a canal is always lucrative, where there are coal mines in its vicinity. The demand of the city of New York, and the other cities and villages on the Hudson, the consumption of various parts of New-England, and the manufactures of New-Jersey, for this indispensable article, will forever increase, and forever secure a great revenue from the canal. Add to this, the fossils and the metals before mentioned, the products of the forest and the field, and the fabrics of art, and there is no question but that this canal will enrich New Jersey in her finances, as well as in other respects.
5. Reputation is as important to states and communities, as to the individuals who compose them. A measure of honor, and erect a monument of renown as lasting as time. It would excite into activity the energies of her sons, and present to all her population an object of patriotic exultation, and to her sister states a model for patriotic imitation. And when the triumphs of ambition, the pagantry of power, and even the splendour of scientific glory are lost in the abyss of time, the magnanimity and public spirit which effected this great work, will be cherished in the grateful hearts of all future generations.

Fourthly, The organ or agent of accomplishment. This canal may be made, either by an individual; 2d, by an incorporated company; or, 3d, by the state. At the first will not be attempted, nor ought it to be permitted, and the second is very exceptable, and perhaps not feasible, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the work ought to be achieved by the state exclusively.

In Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, improvements of this kind have been, I believe, always undertaken and accomplished by the governments. In Great Britain, the superabundance of private capital has enabled companies to effect, what in other countries has been the exclusive work of the constituted authorities; but even so cases have occurred in that kingdom when it became necessary for the government to extend its munificence, in order to produce the intended results. The same state of things prevails in this country as in Europe generally, with respect to great surplus capital which either does not exist, or is already employed, or can, as it is supposed, be more lucratively invested. All the canals that have been attempted in the United States, through the intervention of incorporations, have failed, I believe, and principally for the want of funds, except the Middlesex canal, which although a meritorious, is comparatively a secondary work. And if New Jersey does attempt this expedient, either the stock will not be filled up or not paid for, and the consequence will be a failure greatly to be deprecated. But this is not the only objection. The company will not be its own interests, not the prosperity of the state. The route of the canal must be designated, not with a view to the accommodation of the great manufacturing institutions, but with a view to a cheap and rapid construction; the tolls may be burdensome, and the superintendence may be vexatious. The cardinal interests of the state may be subordinate to the cupidity of a private association. The capital, if it comes at all, will proceed from abroad, and New-Jersey, that has from the war of the revolution to the present period evinced a high sense of character and an honourable spirit of independence, will be bound hand and foot by the shackles of a non-resident company.

I have thus, gentlemen, at your request, with entire respect, and without the least reserve, given you my views of the contemplated canal; and I feel persuaded that this communication will be considered in its true light: not as the obtrusive interference of a stranger, but as the candid opinions of a sincere friend to the best interests of New Jersey.

I have the honour to be, With perfect respect, Your most obedient servant,  
**DE WITT CLINTON.**  
New York, Oct. 26, 1853.

**GROWTH OF UTAH.**  
In 1852 the population of this place was 2774; in 1853, 4017. There are seven hundred for public works; one Academy and four houses, two banks, one free school, and fifteen other schools, two clerks' offices, one for supreme court and one for common pleas, three fire engines and houses, one museum, and one Flying Market, or a market house on wheels. There are 725 buildings of every description, 108 of which are built of brick or stone; 97 buildings have been erected this year past.

**ERIE CANAL.**  
The last week's account of the navigation on the canal, shows the greatest amount of business ever done upon it in the same time.

The Oyster and Clam is a new, but very profitable trade. No article brought from the seaboard, finds a more ready sale. It will be seen that 23 tons have arrived during the last seven days. In order that the country may not be outdone by the city in acts of politeness, and to show that they are not unmindful of her kindness and attention, in supplying such delicacies as above named, they have sent to the New York market in the same week 3500 lbs. fresh salmon, well packed in ice.

From the best source of information, I am warranted in saying should the navigation continue open as late as it did last season (24 December), the receipt of toll including the new toll canal, will not, in all probability, be less than 125,000 dollars; twenty five thousand above what it has been estimated at by the commissioners. On the night of the 16th inst. ice formed in the canal about half an inch thick. At nine o'clock that evening the thermometer was at 22 deg. and at sun rise on the morning of the 17th, it stood at 18th deg. This morning, (the 18th) it was at 16 deg. The mean temperature for the first fifteen days of this month has been 6 deg. below what it was during the same time last year. Notwithstanding this fact is against the navigation continuing open as late as last year, there is one circumstance which almost amounts to an insurance of the canal being kept open up to the first of December, at least. There are so many loaded boats, now scattered the whole distance from Rochester to Albany, that they will keep the ice broken, though it should form every night to a considerable thickness.

**MESSES CRAWFORD AND ADAMS.**  
It is amusing to observe with what pertinacity many of our friends, both of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, deny that their favourite Candidate was ever a Federalist. The truth undoubtedly is, that in 1793, (the most obnoxious period to the Democratic party, of the administration of John Adams), Mr. Crawford was a Federalist, and signed as such, a congratulatory address to the President. It is notorious, also, that until 1807, long after the downfall of the federal party in the Union, Mr. Adams was a distinguished Federalist, and as such, was appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the U States.

It would be much better for the friends of both, to admit the fact, at once. It surely can reflect no dishonour on either of these gentlemen that they once were Federalists. The illustrious Washington was a Federalist, and many of the most distinguished patriots of our country ever produced, were also Federalists. The point of the enquiry ought to be, not whether these gentlemen were Federalists, which it is folly to doubt—but whether there was any moral obliquity in the abandonment of their principles—by promised elevation? or by the honest conviction of their understandings. The great parties which once divided the Union are now, in a National view, unknown; and it matters not, to which of them a candidate may have belonged, provided his course has been honourable and honest.  
N. Haven Herald.

**NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.**  
The inauguration of George M. Troup, esq. as Governor of the state of Georgia, took place at Milledgeville on Friday week. On entering upon his official duties, he thus addressed the legislature. "I come into office without any pledges. I shall see that the public functionaries execute their duties faithfully; that the laws are properly administered. Internal improvements deserve, and shall meet with, all the aid which may be in my power. Let all strife cease, and let our motto be God and our country."

**MEMORIAL.**  
The banking and insurance office and the principal merchants of Charleston have again united in petitioning Congress for a repeal of that section in the charter of the Bank of the United States, by which the bills of the bank, without reference to the place where issued, are made every where receivable in all payments to the government. Their memorial says—

"This section, under a delusive intention, that the Bank of the United States should perform the office of equalizing exchange throughout the United States, has done more to debase the currency of the country than any other cause which is connected with its financial relations. It is indeed susceptible of demonstration that exchange has been in fact more fluctuating and unequal between the different sections of the Union, in consequence of its operation, and that in combination with this evil, the section in question has tended to produce a deficient and steadily decreasing circulating medium at least in the southern and western portions of the United States."

"Whether the Bank of the United States will make a greater or less profit by the repeal, is not within the legitimate range of this inquiry, or the motives which ought to dictate it, as such a consideration would be insignificant and worthless in comparison with the advantages of the country of a circulating medium, abundantly ample for its wants, and sufficiently sound for its credit. This section once repealed, the different Branches of the Bank of the United States would co-operate in producing this prosperous state of things by a free and unembarrassed issue of their notes, which would gradually result in establishing unity and concord between them and the different state and local banks in their neighbourhood, by which the country would be exempted from the exhibition of many examples of the violation of the faith of contracts, rendered more deplorable by the acrimony of those hostilities it necessarily begets."

On the 20th ult. the river Saco, in Maine, was passable on the ice.

**ANAPOLIS GAZETTE.**  
Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1853.

In preceding columns we insert a letter from the Hon. De Witt Clinton to the commissioners appointed by the state of New Jersey to survey a route through that state for the Morris Canal. Though Maryland has no immediate interest in this measure, we could not help concluding, that any remarks on the subject from the pen of so distinguished a patron of canals as that gentleman, would be read with satisfaction by many persons in this section of our country, where the plan of internal improvement has lately attracted that serious attention which its vast importance merits.

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Senate of this state, from Baltimore, yesterday asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to change the mode of electing the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The following named members were appointed a committee to draught and report the bill—Messrs. Johnson, Miller and Claude.

It is rumored that this bill will propose to elect those officers by a general ticket.

**To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.**  
Sir, I observed in your last paper, a notice extracted from the National Intelligencer, stating that Mr. Alexander K. Ketchum, had announced that he is willing to serve as an Elector of President for the second election district of Maryland at the approaching election. Now, Sir, I have no doubt there are many who do not exactly know what counties are comprehended in this district; for my own part, I candidly confess I do not; and not having a copy of our election laws to refer to, have no means of informing myself. Yet, like many others, who participate in the growing interest which is felt concerning every thing connected with the presidential election, I should be glad to be made acquainted with the several districts into which the state is divided for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President. Will you, Sir, therefore, be so kind as to insert in your next number a brief notice of these districts? By doing thus, you will oblige more than ONE.

A. A. County, Dec 1.

In compliance with the request contained in the above, we cheerfully furnish our correspondent with the following account of the nine election districts into which this state is laid off for the choice of the eleven electors to which she is entitled—

**First District.**  
Saint-Mary's, Charles, and the fifth election district of Prince-George's county.

**Second District.**  
The residue of Prince-George's county, Calvert, and third and fourth election districts in Montgomery county.

**Third District.**  
The remainder of Montgomery county, Anne Arundel county, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

**Fourth District.**  
Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties.

**Fifth District.**  
Baltimore county.

**Sixth District.**  
Harford and Cecil counties.

**Seventh District.**  
Kent and Queen-Anne's counties.

**Eighth District.**  
Talbot, Caroline, and the first election district of Dorchester county.

**Ninth District.**  
The remainder of Dorchester county, & Somerset and Worcester counties.

The third and fourth districts are each entitled to two electors, each of the others to one only.

**COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1853.**  
Benjamin G. Sides, use of Levi Chambers, vs. Thomas Hillary.  
Appeal from Montgomery County Court.  
[Argued by Bidout for the appellant, and Key for the appellee.]

The opinion of the court was delivered by BUCHANAN, J. If the plaintiff at the time of taking the promissory note on which the suit is founded, knew that the millstones, which formed the consideration of the note, were defective, and fraudulently concealed that defect from the defendant, the consideration wholly failed, and no suit could be sustained on the note. Whether the plaintiff had or not a knowledge of the defect alleged, and concealed that knowledge from the defendant, was a question for the jury on the evidence, and the court could not properly have instructed them, as prayed, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

Thomas Snowden's Ex'or et al. vs. Frederick Dorsey, et al.  
Appeal from the Court of Chancery.  
[Argued by Dorsey, Attorney-General, for the appellants, and Shaw and Magruder for the appellees.]

The opinion of the court was delivered by BUCHANAN, J. It is the opinion of the court, that an appeal will not lie from a mere interlocutory order by which nothing is finally settled between the parties, and as such we consider the order for an account in this case, which in the language of the chancellor, was only preparatory to a final decree, and was liable to be revised by him at pleasure. It settles nothing in controversy between the litigating parties, but after an account taken, the chancellor, without a bill of review, might on further proof, or on more mature consideration, have rejected the account and dismissed the complainant's bill; if the proceedings had not been arrested by the appeal; and if upon this appeal, we were to undertake to inquire into the correctness of the order for an account, we should be obliged to go into an examination of the whole merits of the case, and in rejecting or affirming the order, to decide upon that on which the chancellor has made no decree, and which could only properly be brought before us after a final adjudication in the court of chancery. On this suggestion that it was the practice of

this court to entertain appeals from orders of this description, we have examined, and can find no such case as that, upon which something more was not determined, and some question of right settled between the parties, except the case of Berry and Johnson, which is said to be similar to this, but which was passed *sub silentio*, and cannot be relied on to precedent. It is easy to perceive that appeals, from orders of this description might be productive of great inconveniences and vexatious delays, which should not be incurred without necessity; and there can be no such necessity where nothing is done conclusive upon the chancellor, but the order remains open subject to his final disposition, and may be rescinded on motion. The appeal is therefore Dismissed.

William Cooke, vs. Abraham Curtis, et al. lessee.  
Appeal from Baltimore County Court. [Argued by Johnson for the appellant. No counsellors appeared for the appellees.]

The opinion of the court delivered by BUCHANAN, J. We can perceive no good reason why the evidence offered and rejected, should not have been received in corroboration of what was sworn to in the deposition of Doctor Kingsmore, a sufficient foundation for that corroborating testimony being laid by the plaintiff in offering evidence that Kingsmore was not present at the birth of any of Mrs. Cooke's children, which was substantially to impeach his credibility. And where the credibility of a witness is attacked by the opposite party, his prior declarations may be given in evidence to show his consistency. We think therefore that the court below erred in not suffering the evidence offered in this case in support of the testimony of Kingsmore, as contained in the deposition to go to the jury.

JUDGMENT REVERSED AND PROCEDENDO AWARDED.

**COURT OF APPEALS, (E. S.) June Term, 1853.**  
Whittington vs. The Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester.  
Appeal from Worcester county court.  
The opinion of the court was delivered by DORSEY, J. This court concur with the court below in the opinions expressed by them in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th bills of exceptions; but they differ from the court below, in permitting the protest set out in the third bill of exceptions to go to the jury. We hold it to be clear, that the protest is a material part of the evidence of itself in chief of the fact of demand; and as there is no parol proof of a demand set forth in the exception, it is difficult to conceive that the protest was produced for any other purpose than proving a demand on the drawer. If the notary public had been dead, and this fact appeared by the record, the case would have been governed by different considerations. We are of opinion, that the judgment of the court below must be reversed.

JUDGMENT REVERSED, AND PROCEDENDO AWARDED.

**SPAIN.**  
"As to the ultimate issue of affairs in Spain," says the editor of the London Courier, "we profess not to see our way clearly. The French cannot afford to continue, for any considerable time, the enormous expense of maintaining an army in an exhausted country. From the Indies, Spain has long since ceased to receive a farthing. She must look exclusively to her own resources for subsistence—Spain is blotted out of the map of Europe for a century at least. France too, is not the richer for the part she has taken in the contest."

**EXTRACT.**  
From the Introductory Lecture of Sir Astley Cooper at the Anatomical Theatre, St. Thomas Hospital, Oct. 1st, 1853.

"A few years ago, one of the dressers in this Hospital wished very much to perform an operation; and he turned his attention to the surgery boy, who had a bad leg, and said to him one day, 'Abraham, I should like to cut off your leg.' 'Indeed!' said Abraham, 'I should not like it.' 'Oh,' said the dresser, 'it will never be of any use to you, in its present state, and therefore you had better be without it. I will take a lodging for you; I will give you some money, and you shall be well attended.' The boy's scruples were overcome; he took the money, went to the lodging; all was fixed, and the operator began; but finding a great discharge of blood, he cried out to his assistant, 'Screw the tourniquet tighter!'—He obeyed; but in doing so, the screw broke, and at this unforeseen accident, the dresser lost all presence of mind; he jumped under the room, then ran to the sufferer, and endeavoured to stop the effusion of blood, by compressing the wound with his hand, but in vain; his sleeve became filled with blood, and poor Abraham would have died in a very short time, had not a pupil accidentally called, who had the presence of mind to apply the key of the door to the femoral artery, and by compressing it, stopped the bleeding, and thus gained time for the application of another tourniquet.

I bring forward these examples to impress upon your minds the imperative necessity that exists for making yourselves well acquainted with anatomical science."

**THE MAIL ROBBERS.**  
Aminhor and Ward, were yesterday brought before the Circuit Court, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment each.  
[Balk. Am. of Tuesday.]

**From the Boston Palladium.**  
**RESUSCITATION.**  
In England, in October, a young woman apparently dead after a long decline. She was laid out, and on the 4th day was removed to a coffin for interment, when signs of life were discovered, and in a few hours she was able to converse—Something similar occurred in Boston, some years since, in the case of a Mr. Cutter.

**GREAT SWARM.**  
In the north part of the town of Millard, a few days ago, a party of men under the command of Capt. Bristol attacked a den of snakes, and after a sanguinary engagement, 370 black snakes were killed, eight of them of a monstrous size. When our paper went to press, a second party was in the field of battle, and the war was still raging.—N. H. Register.

**MR. CLAY.**  
The Ohio Republican, printed in the city of November 22d, publishes the following article respecting the reported death of this gentleman, which will be read with gratification by his numerous friends.

"It has been stated in several papers the authority of a letter from Cincinnati that Mr. Clay is seriously indisposed, will merely state in answer to this, that he arrived in this place on the 1st, on his way to the city of Washington to attend to his duties as a representative in Congress."

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**  
The London Missionary Chronicle, October, contains some interesting and interesting letters from the Sandwich Islands (the former written in 1817, by Mr. Ellis, who, with his wife, is attached to the Sandwich Mission accounts furnished by Mr. Ellis, (d. Oahu), coincide with those that have received here, viz: that the great Christian civilization is making advances among the natives of those islands. The Sabbath day is kept as a holiday, the chiefs and many of the people, to a great degree, abstain from their barter, and other worldly occupations. Every Saturday night, Mr. Pitt King, first counsellor, named by the King, after Mr. Pitt, the late British minister, sends the king's errand round claim throughout every part of the island that the morrow is the sabbath day, that most not plant their gardens, build make canoes, beat cloth, sell sandals, shoot birds, or follow any of their play, but go to the place of worship, hear the word of God! The Mission has very good congregations on the sabbath days, and also on Wednesday evenings; frequently about 1000 attend, not more than 500 can be accommodated. The work of teaching goes on finely; they already have some native teachers, the king, with his mother and family, are learning to read and write. The village in the vicinity of which Ellis first arrived, was first a Mission, and the Society Islands, a population, containing probably between six and six thousand inhabitants, but regiments of which, at times, there are a considerable number. N. Y. Spectator.

**FORT ATKINSON.**  
Recent accounts from Fort Atkinson, that the troops there, since their return from the expedition against the Arikara, have been so fatigued, that they are unable to do any thing that they were before valiant. Most of the officers have great measles recovered, except Dr. Hays.

**CONCORD, (N. H.)**  
Merrimack River was closed with that persons were able to pass it on last; a great quantity of goods on through the river and canals was lost. Frost appeared this season nearly an earlier than usual.

**INTERESTING.**  
To the Proprietors of Steam Packets. Sir Humphrey Davy has, within certain days, discovered that the application of certain gas, fitted into the atmosphere, to the mechanism of an engine, will produce a power fully that which now results from the application of steam. The great obstacle which in the way of the general and immediate introduction into use of this gas is the difficulty of confining it. The task of effecting convenient vessels, sufficiently for that purpose. Sir Humphrey Davy, as a problem, the solution of which is attended with inestimable benefit to the world.

**ICELAND.**  
From the Danish Official Gazette. The population of Iceland on the 1st of January 1852, amounted to 48,386. In the year 1852 were born 369 males, and 369 females, and died in that year 369 males, and 369 females, and a surplus of 855, and making the population of Iceland on the 1st of January 1853, 49,241.

Of the deaths, nearly one half were under 10 years of age—9 years of age of 90—5, more than 80—77 males—60 more than 60.

Wilmington, (Del.) News. We understand that Mr. Jonas Lamb, a citizen of our Borough, has invented an improvement in Canals, which, in the opinion of scientific men, is considered an important discovery. It is to consist of six or eight cylinders arranged one above the other, in a boat (when the boat is descending) to pass successively, as the doors are ed, and then confined, until the lower level to a level with the water lock below, into which the is descended.

In ascending, the back gate has been closed, the water confined in cylinders, is again to be let into the lock, and the doors closed, by which the surface of the water in the lock above, is raised to within a few inches of the surface of the water in the lock below, and the water is then allowed to flow into the lock, and a trifling amount of water from the lock above, is allowed to flow into the lock below, with a quantity of water, and a quantity of what is used in the present construction of locks. This improvement is of vast importance where a scarcity of water is liable to exist from a dry season.

**From the Staunton Farmer.**  
**HOW TO CULTIVATE MILLET GRASS.**  
Prepare your ground as fine as you can, sow half a bushel of seed to the acre, and harrow it lightly. If your object is to preserve the seed, let it stand until it becomes yellow; the stem and blades will then remain almost perfect. If it is designed for hay, cut it when the seed has formed, but before it is stored away. On first growing tip, resemble the green crab grass, and is very lax. Time of sowing, the 10th of April to the 10th of May. Good soil will produce from 10 to 15 bushels of seed, and from 10 to 15 tons of excellent hay. Two crops of Millet Grass may be raised in one season.