

indicated copy of it was obtained and forwarded to Annapolis. It did not, however, secure the purpose of the Central Committee. The Legislature of Maryland proceeded on the bill before them, which finally passed, on the 17th of February, in a form differing in several particulars from the Virginia act, and in two material points. It omitted the 23d section of the latter, and added to the 21st section a clause of some length, designed to furnish a speedy mode of trying any judicial question which might arise under the section, but, in reality, conferring on the President of the United States a novel jurisdiction, and requiring him to exercise it, at any time, when called on by the State of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

It being ascertained by the correspondence of the Central Committee, that the Maryland act would not, in this form, receive the sanction of the Virginia Legislature, which had, indeed, already passed two acts, to neither of which had the assent of Maryland been given, a farther effort was made, by deputation a highly respectable agent to Annapolis, to obtain from the Legislature of Maryland, still in session, the passage of a short bill recognizing and sanctioning the Virginia charter. Such a bill was introduced into the Senate of Maryland, and there rejected in the last week of its session.

The failure of the States of Maryland and Virginia, the proprietors of the opposite shores of the Potomac above as well as below the District of Columbia, to agree on any charter for the new Company, baffled, in a great measure, all hope of effecting any valuable purpose for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the depending session of Congress.

The Central Committee, resolved nevertheless, that, if Pennsylvania ratified the Virginia act, they would ask the assent of Congress to it, so as to confine the labour of the ensuing winter to the Legislature of Maryland. Accordingly, a copy of the Virginia act was forwarded to Harrisburg at the instance of the Committee, and a bill given to it, in very few words, the assent of that State, was introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Knight. So much delay, however, had been incurred in awaiting the final decision of the same question at Annapolis, that this bill was reported too late in the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to be finally acted upon before the usual term of adjournment. Had it proved more fortunate, it was designed to found upon the co-operation of two States the request of a similar act from the Congress of the United States.

From this unexpected and mortifying result, the Committee turn to a more grateful theme. The object of the Convention, and its recent assemblage in Washington, were not only favourably mentioned in the enlightened and patriotic message of the President at the opening of Congress, but, although no measure, for the reasons which have been stated, could pass that body, having exclusive reference to the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, the large majority of the House of Representatives which approved the Survey Bill, and the greater majority which sanctioned the appropriation of a considerable sum to the removal of certain obstructions in the navigation of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, sufficiently attested the growth of a sentiment in Congress favourable to Internal Improvement.

In the execution of the former of those acts, an examination and survey were ordered, by the President, of the waters of Potomac and Ohio, with the interesting country which divides them at present, but which, the Committee confidently trust, is destined hereafter to furnish the channel of their permanent union.

The examination has been extended along the Ohio and the Big Beaver over to Lake Erie, so as to embrace the entire scheme of the Convention.

The result of the recent survey across the Alleghany confirms the information submitted to the Convention, that, if the water of "Deep Creek" should prove insufficient to fill the summit level of the proposed Canal and the descending locks, the Yonghogy may with facility be brought to its aid, and will be competent to supply its defects.

It still remains for the friends of the contemplated Canal to proceed in the mode devised by the Conven-

tion for its execution, or to vary it, as was originally designed, according to circumstances.

By an early assent of the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania to the Virginia act, at their ensuing session, a charter may be obtained, in December next, for a new company, to which the conditional surrender of the rights of the Potomac Company, it is presumed, may be readily obtained upon the terms hitherto proposed.

Upon this basis, an application may be made to Congress for their consent to the charter thus provided, and for such further aid to this great enterprise as it may seem to require, and its obvious importance to the future prosperity and union of these States may warrant.

C. F. MEIGER.

Chairman Central Committee. Georgetown, Oct. 23, 1824. The Committee subjoin to this report the 23d section of the Virginia act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the 21st section of the Maryland act of the same title:

EXTRACT FROM THE VIRGINIA ACT. "23d. Be it further enacted, That the assent of the Congress of the United States, required by the first section of this act, and the authority conferred by the 15th section, is understood and taken to relate only to their authority as the Legislature of the District of Columbia."

EXTRACT FROM THE MARYLAND ACT. "Sec. 21st. And be it enacted, That the right of the waters of the river Potomac for the purpose of any lateral canal, or canals, which the State of Maryland or Virginia may authorize to be made in connection with the said canal, is reserved to the said states respectively. That a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that state, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia on either or both sides of the river Potomac: Provided, That, before the act takes effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the states of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, to take and continue a canal, from any point on the shore named canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia or any part thereof, to the territory of the said states, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: And provided, also, That, in taking or extending such lateral canal, or canals, through the District of Columbia, by either of the said states, no injury or impediment be done to the navigation of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. And, in order to ascertain whether any lateral canal, or canals, which either of the said states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Virginia, may propose to connect with the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will injure or impede the navigation of the same, the President of the United States shall, upon the application of the state wishing to cut such lateral canal, or canals, appoint some officer or officers, of the United States' Engineer corps, to decide the same; and the decision of such officer, or officers, when returned to the President, and by him approved, shall be final and conclusive on the state making the application aforesaid, and the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and the cost attending such application."

The words in italics are not in the Virginia act.

From the New York Advertiser. In a late number of the Revenue Encyclopedique, is a notice of a small work recently published in Paris, containing a History of the Wars in St. Domingo, and some account of its military strength of the present time. The Reviewers make some observations on the subject, which are decidedly in favour of the power of the republic, and of a recognition by the government of France; but, as we have not room enough for a full translation of their remarks, we give in a condensed form the most important, which we consider well worthy of attention.

The Haytiens are distinguished, at the present time, by a firm attachment to their country; for it has been transformed from a region of slavery to a land of liberty, and the only place in the world where they can expect to find the enjoyments of freedom. The revolution effected great changes with the white proprietors of the island; but the permanent effects upon their slaves are still more extensive and important; and they love their country in proportion to the difficulty, which attended its conquest. "It was the will of Providence," remarks the review, "that savages brought from the deserts of Africa, and reduced to slavery on the other side of the ocean, should form a new people, enjoy a country of their own, and take a place among civilized nations." Their course, however, is impeded; for there are persons who still urge their claims to be reinstated in their former possessions, and France is so weak as to listen to their schemes for obtaining an indemnity. These plans may be reduced to three following heads: con-

quest by an armed force, reduction by a blockade, and the recognition of Haytian independence, on terms favourable to France, and to the ancient proprietors.

To attempt the reconquest would require 250 transport vessels, 8 vessels of war, and 30,000 troops. These supplies and recruits for the first 6 months, would require 80 or 90 additional vessels, 54,900 men would be employed for a year by land and sea, at the distance of 1800 leagues, and would require a sum of 200 millions of francs. But other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. The French soldiers would march over the ashes and ruins, instead of the rich productions of that fertile soil; for the inhabitants would immediately burn their crops and their dwellings, and take refuge in their fortresses and their mountains. The enemy must therefore be inevitably exposed to the deadly influence of the climate—torrents of rain—and the heats of the torrid zone; without fresh provisions, hospitals, or shelter. What could any troops expect in such a situation, against so fierce and obstinate enemies as the Haytiens have often proved themselves? Add to these obstacles the yellow fever, which renders many places uninhabitable by Europeans. It was this scourge which ruined the expedition of Leclerc, and carried nearly the whole army to the grave.—The returns of the deaths in that expedition show a loss of 8000 sailors, 1500 officers, 17 generals, and 20,000 soldiers. Not the least astonishing fact in the list is, that 750 physicians and surgeons fell victims to this disease while attempting to oppose its ravages.

With regard to a blockade, such an undertaking is pronounced utterly ineffectual, until seconded by the United States on one hand, and by England on the other. It will also be as essential to its success that the French should make friends among the Haytiens themselves. England would demand a heavy sum for her services, and nothing could conciliate the inhabitants of the island, without proclaiming the abolition of slavery in all the colonies, and a formal legal promise that it should never be re-established. In short, the expense of a blockade would finally equal that of an attempt at reconquest, tho' the disbursement & the loss might be more gradual; indeed it must prove much more disastrous, certainly if it were succeeded by the employment of an active force.

But there is one more question to mention. Suppose all the coasts and plains of St. Domingo, recovered by the arms of France—of what advantage would they prove, without any of the necessaries of life? The inhabitants would still be entrenched in the mountains, in positions absolutely impregnable, with abundant means of subsistence around them, and prepared for sudden and bloody descents upon their invaders. Who would dare to inhabit a country exposed to their attacks? It must become a desert, without cultivation, and exposed to the periodical violence of floods of rain, which if neglected would tear up and ruin the soil. The whole country would not be worth the 200 millions expended in its reconquest, and would not even pay the troops necessary to protect it.

But is it not more becoming a civilized and a Christian nation, to pay some regard to the devastation of towns and villages, of fertile fields, and peaceful dwellings; to respect the progress of the arts, of agriculture, of commerce, of education—the liberty, the improvement, the happiness, the peace, the lives of many thousands of the human race? The advantages of a recognition would be mutual. France would preserve her treasures, her ships and her armies, she would maintain her power and importance, enrich her commerce, and make some amends to the ancient colonists—while she would become allied to a people who know how to be grateful, and would thenceward be secured against any attempt which might be made to draw them under the protection and their influence of Great Britain.

A recovery of St. Domingo, therefore, is never to be dreamt of; the expense would be too enormous, and the undertaking can never be successful. The circumstances of the case will permit France to hope for nothing, except what may be obtained by an advantageous treaty; and for the basis of such a treaty, the review refers to the publication of Mr. Mazois, where the subject is treated with judgment and at length.

From the Washington Journal. We understand that the Naval Court Martial assembled at New York for the trial of several officers of the Navy, have concluded that of Lieut. William A. Weaver, and they have sentenced him to be cashiered. The President, we learn, has approved the sentence of the Court.

EDUCATION.

The following sober and considerate remarks are copied from the Nashville Whig, published immediately after the close of the Electoral Election in that State. They deserved to be inscribed in letters of gold, on the portals of every court-house and of every church throughout our country. It is too true, we fear, that, in many parts of the country, education, instead of advancing, as we have been accustomed to flatter ourselves, is on the decline. We do not speak of college learning, of course, because the facilities for acquiring that description of education are rapidly multiplying and extending themselves over the country. We speak of a common school education—including a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, a general idea of geography and history, some notion of the nature of government in general, and especially of our own government, and of the duty of a good citizen, &c. &c. Unless instruction in these matters be better attended to, we fear that, in the parts of our country more remote from its centre, the people will, in time, begin to imbibe very confused notions of legal and political rights, duties, and obligations. Nay, we have already seen considerable approaches, in a way of political sentiment, to the conclusion, that all government is a nuisance, all law a restraint on the principles of nature, and all judges, in particular, a sort of *ferre nature*, whom it is quite amusing, and very patriotic, withal, to hunt down.

Now that the Presidential Election is over, (at least so far as the great mass of the people can have any concern in the affair) it is time to think of other matters. Not that every thing else has been by all neglected, in the heat of political discussion, but it is strictly true, that many things have been forgotten and overlooked, and great changes wrought in many respects by means of this contest. Altho' the choice of a President was an interesting subject, yet there are many others equally interesting, and more immediately affecting the interests, of the people at large. The discussion which has grown out of this subject has perhaps manifested to many who have heretofore thought too little on the subject, the great advantage and convenience of education. Many men of naturally sound mind and vigorous intellect, find themselves devoid of information with regard to the ordinary topics of the day, from the want of education. On such occasions, they experience the mortification of seeing their natural inferiors rise above them in apparent knowledge. Let it then stimulate such persons to educate their children. Education is wealth, talent is power, in a free government. Of the four distinguished characters who fill so large a space in the public eye, three, at least, have risen from obscurity, and sprung from the humble walks of private life—their parents poor, themselves unprovided for, except by natural abilities and native energies. What youth, then, in all our country, is too humble to aspire to the highest eminence on the pinnacle of fame; the most elevated seat in the government of our country? Nash. Whig.

POPULATION OF MADRID.

The Brussels Oracle contains the following article. The population of Madrid has varied in a singular manner; with 20 years under Charles IV. it was estimated at 156,000 natives, 10,000 foreigners exercising all kinds of trade. During the short reign of Joseph, the number of inhabitants diminished a tenth part. Under the Cortes it was augmented. As things are going on, and if the practice of burying the dead is persevered in, this town will very soon be as silent as the grave. According to the latest news, there are not more than 100,000 people in Madrid, but the expulsion is going on with greater activity, it is impossible to say where the evil will stop. The population of Madrid is decreasing, & that of Brussels is daily increasing. Such is the difference between a Constitutional Government and absolute Power.

A TURKISH FUNERAL.

The following interesting account of a Turkish Funeral, is extraordinary from the Journal of Mr. Goodell, for the Palestine Mission.

"This morning a Turk of considerable distinction was buried. This event was early announced by the screams of the women, as they passed mournfully along to the place of interment. They being collected in great numbers, and a still greater number, among the graves, wrapped as they are on such occasions, in a large white sheet, smote upon their breasts or waved their handkerchiefs in the air, and addressing the deceased, cried, 'You are gone! you are nothing! you are dead! you have no mother to weep over your grave! Why did you die? O why did you die!' They would then vent their feelings in loud screams, and appear frantic with grief.—After this had continued more than an hour, being repeated on every accession to their numbers, a large concourse of men appeared with the corpse and with various other garments and articles of the deceased, and with about 20 banners unfurled. They walk fast, all sighing and bowing down their heads to the earth. The standards were placed, several together, in opposite points near the grave, and all the men arranging themselves around them, went through their service in a low key of voice, but with all their strength, and at the same time bowing their heads and bodies, with all the violence possible. The body is always, I believe, taken out of the coffin to be placed beneath the ground, and the coffin returned to the city for other occasions. Every morning and evening, for perhaps a month, the friends visit the grave—the women and children to strew myrtle upon it, and the men to say their prayers with the vehemence above described.—This burial place I should think, contained not less than 10 acres of ground. There are two others near the city, which are not so large. The graves are generally arranged with order and neatness.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a Dividend of Fifty Cents per share, on the capital stock of said company.

The same will be paid at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, on or after Monday the 3d of January next to stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
Dec 9th, 1824.

Land for Sale.

About 300 acres of valuable land, lying in Prince-George's county, 9 miles above Queen Anne, on the Patuxent River, the property of Mrs Mary Franklin, is offered at private sale. This land abounds in valuable timber, is well watered, and has a proportion of meadow land, is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian Corn, small grain and tobacco. The improvements are a new dwelling house, and barn, with other necessary out buildings. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
Jas. A. Waters,
adjoining the premises.
Dec. 9.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, December 4th, 1824. On application by petition of Adam Miller and John Miller, Executors of John Miller late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.
Thos. H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Miller late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 9th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand and the seal of the said county, this 4th day of December 1824.
Adam Miller,
John Miller,
Dec. 9.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE, having received official information that he will be in Annapolis on Friday the 17th instant, respectfully invite the co-operation of the Officers, and Military Corps, attached to their commands, who may find it convenient to unite with the Committee, and their fellow-citizens, on this occasion, in offering an expression of their regard to the Guest of the Nation. There will be a Military Procession on the 17th, and on the succeeding day a Parade and Review. Officers of the Revolution are solicited to attend.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Monday, Dec. 6. This being the day designated by the constitution for the meeting of the general assembly of this state, a sufficient number of the members of the House of Delegates to form a quorum, appeared, qualified, and took their seats. The house adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, Dec. 7. The house met. Several members appeared, qualified, and took their seats. William H. Marriott, esq. was elected Speaker.

Mr. John Brewer, Chief Clerk. Mr. Gideon Pierce, Assistant Clerk. Messrs. Cross, Latimer, Cockey, Bines, and Emory, Committee Clerks. Mr. Henry Coulter, Sergeant at Arms. Mr. John Quayno, Door Keeper, and The Rev. Alfred Griffith, Chaplain.

Wednesday, Dec. 8. The house met.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee of Claims. Messrs. Kemp, Estep, John Edelen, Norris, Williams, Bowles, and Lee. Committee of Elections & Privileges. Messrs. Carroll, Wootton, Dennis, Beckett, Spencer, Garner, and Sullivan. Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Messrs. McMahon, Merrick, Speed, McClean, and Wright.

Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. Maxey, Worthington, Steele, Duvall, Tingle, Howard, and Teackle. Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Weems, Ireland, Rogerson, Nicholson, and Cromwell.

Committee on Special Acts of Insolvency. Messrs. Hopper, Chapman, Peach, Eccleston, and Price.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Citizen Granville yesterday embarked on board the brig Four Sons in the Delaware. He expects, with a number of our coloured population, to sail this day for Hayti. It is due to Mr. Granville to state, that, from the day of his landing to the day of his embarkation, we have not heard a whisper of complaint against him, although we have heard much in his favour, not only as to the manner in which he has executed the duties of his delicate and important mission, but as to his general deportment.

Hydrophobia.—This opprobrium medicarum has become, at Lyons, a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by being nipped in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bitten by a dog, which afterwards died raving mad; but that his wife, without delay, extricated the poison by sucking the wound. This was afterwards repeated at the request of the physicians, and the hydrophobia supervened in either. She afterwards went by the name of La Chien Sus, and her example was this year followed by three women, who go by the same name, and whose business it has been during the hot months, to suck the wound of all who were bitten by any rabid animal. On France is their charge for the first sucking, and five for every succeeding one. Of thirty-eight cases which occurred since the 1st of June, not one terminated fatally, nor even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia, although the animals were decidedly mad and died in that state.