cui these of the Savage river, is on the other by the Hoophole river, it is necessary mose of water being stopped would convert the meadow above into a lake of several miles in extent. It is accertained that a dam of the or 20 feet high and not more than 40 or 30 yards long would raise the mater safficient by to form a reservoir abundantly sufficient for the purpose required. The difficulty which remains is to pass the Little Back Bone to form the communication between Bone to form the communication between the waters of Crab river and Deep creek. The distance to which there streams may be made to approach, and the intervening ground is 101 feet above the level of Deep ground is 101 feet above the level of Deep creek near its passage through the Hoophole ridge. This measurement is from an actual survey made last summer by the direction of one of bur public spirited citizens. If from this height we subtract 20 feet, the height to which the water is proposed to be elevated by he dam at Hoophole ridge we have only all they shiph remains to have have only 31 feet which remain to be over come. The Commissioners propose cut-ing a tunnel for the whole distance, which, though it appears a stupendous undertaking, would in fact be of far inferior extent to many already executed in Europe Should it be even necessary to lock over the whole height and pump up the water by steam en-gineers, the objects in view would fully war. eans. There is but little doubt but that, besides these two places suggested, the en-

A third objection is, that the amount of lockage necessary to attain the summit level of this dividing ridge, is too great, and of course would tender the work too expensive to be prudently undertaken, as well as producing considerable delay in the producing considerable delay in the passage of hoats even when executed. If we examine this objection, we shall find that the lockage of the canal proposed, will be much less in proportion to the distance, than is the case in several works in Europe where this circumstance has not been found to be a material incompanions. a material inconvenience. The lockagere quired from tide water to Cumberland is stated in the report of the commissioners to be 487 feet. Allowing 2.00 feet rise from Cumberland to he mouth of the Savage river, and the same rise thence to the Crabtree run at the foot of the Little Back Bone and adding the elevation of this ridge 101 feet, we have a total of 9.7 feet to be surmounted by locks in a distance of 235 miles. or rather more on an average than 4 feet to a mile; or supposing the locks to be of 8 compare this proportion with some of the most celebrated canals of Europe The canal of Languedoc is 148 miles long; and has 102 locks of from 5 to 12 feet rise each.

The Grand Linction Canalin England

reiles long and has a lockage of 500 et, which averages nearly 9 feet a mile. The Leeds and Liverpool canal extends 130 miles, and has a lockage of 840 feet or 6 1-2 feet per mile.

The lockage of the Forth and Clyde canal 34 miles long amounts to 221 feet, almost 9 1 2 feet to a mile, and the Ellermere canal averages more than 10 feet of lockage per mile

With regard to the descent from the sum mit level to the point of the Ohio or its branches, to which it would be expedient to conduct the canal, we have scarcely any accurate data to found any calculations upon. The descent, however, can of be considerable, as we know from actual survey, that the Ohio at the mouth of the Kenhawa is 83 feet below Lake Erie, and of course 481 feet above the level o the ocean, and of course the river is here only 506 feet lower than the height we have assumed for the height of the summit level of the Little Back Bine or dividing ridge.

In support of our arguments for the prac ticability of this work, we have the authority of the Potemac commissioners, who, remarking the favourable peculiarity of the geography of the head waters of the Poto ac and Deep creek, observe that wufficiem attention has not been paid to the inevaluable supply of water afforded at the
celevated point by the principles of attracstim and condensation. Mr Gallatin, in
this masterly report on the roads and caenals of the United States, asserts from the supposed absence of such a reservoir, the simpracticability of uniting the western and eastern waters. His words are these. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which in order to effect the ascent requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be cascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the name proportion. "Nor does (says he) the chain of mountains supposed absence of such a reservoir, the (says he) the chain of mountains through the whole extent where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, af ford a single pond, lake or natural reserswoir" In this assertion, happily for pos-sterity, this eminent statesman is substan-stially mistaken; and it is highly satisfacto ry to know that this grand desideratum can be found; and that whenever the re-sources of the nation are deemed sufficient to undertake the magnificent labour o to undertake the magnificent labour of sperforating the great barriers of the east cand west, water will not be found want, sing for canaling purposes. Mr. Gallatin in another part of his report, justly remarks—"Nor should the plan on account of its magnitude be thought chimerical for the elevation and other natural obstacles of intervening ground or pract of a cless of intervening ground or pract of a celes of intervening ground or want of a sufficient supply of water, and not distance, are the only insuperable impediments to

Of the practicability of a canal from Cumberland to the Monongahela across the mountains, it is believed little doubt tean exist, as the necessary supply of waster exist, as the necessary supply of waster exist be found. The cost of the lock tage and tunnel are the only real obstacles of the cost of this section of a canal, although it will whenever the estimate is though it will whenever the estimate is smade, be found comparatively much greater than on lower levels, yet will fall for school of what an inexperienced public thave hereto ore imagined. But on the sother hand, who will undertake to enumerate the advantage and growing profits ton the trade of the only canal which is appacticable between the waters of the Oshio and the Chesapeake. It is only ne cleasary to see the unequalled location of sthis central route; the length of the bar rier of mountains it would sever, the thoundless regions of the north western restates and territories, and the extent literally unparrallelled on the globe of fing algready, connected inland navigation by smearns of the great lakes and coloued by sere to be united to the Potomac, to be en ters to be united to the Potomac, to be entirely satisfies that the object to be obtain ed in a pecuniary point of view alone, is beyond calculation; and it affords the most sample guarantee for the interest and capital that may be invested to complete it. whatever may be the amount of such incharacters on the turf, who are suppossed to

restment, and cannot fall moreover to be a rest and always increasing source of reverous hereafter, either to the states through which it will pass or teaths United States, whichever may undertake it."

PUBLICOLA.

HUMOUROUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAMES OF PERSONS. The oldest and most natural names seem to be those that are derived from complexi to be those that are derived from complexion or stature; as Brown, White, Long, Short, Fairhead, Golightly, Heavisides, and others Many are taken from trades & employments, as Walker, Smith, Wright, Taylor, Cook, Gardiner. Others are patronymics: as Richardson, Robertson, Rohinson, Johnson, Harrison, Thomson, Wilson, Macdonald, Fitzroy, Omesra. A fourth class come from the place of birth, Wilson, Walter, Ballonales, Esten fourth class come from the place of birth, as Garrick, Wilton, Bolingbroke, Eaton, Leeds, Teasdafe, Thorpe, East, West, North, South A fifth class are names of offices or dignities, as King, Lord, Noble, Knight, Steward, Clark, Major, and a sixth class are names of animals, vegetables, or uten-sils; as Swan, Crow, Dove, Herring, Ba-con, Bullnek, Ash, Beech, Rose, Bloom, ten. Buckle, Scales, Hall, Chambers,

and Kitchen.
Mr. Brady, in his "Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the names of persons," thinks that surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and are posterior armorial bearings; as also to Christian names Yet some forms of personal appel lation must have preceded even the introduction of Christianity; though such names were probably not hereditary. Mr. B appears surprised to find so many colours as White, Green, Yellow, and not one Redibility of the surprise of the but, probably this name has been expanded

into Reid and Read. The following humourous page is characteristic of Mr. B's manner

"We have a Mr. Light, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable Lambert; a Miss Ewe, who is the rable Lambert; a Miss Ewe, who is the tenderest and most innocent lamb in the universe; a Mr Plot, who never thought in his life; and a Madame L'Estrange, who in his life; and a Madame L. Eswange, who is the commonest woman upon town; on of the farrest ladies in the world is Mrs Blackmore; and one of the fattest men Mr Lean Mr. Wiseman, is without exception the greatest fool in the neighbourhood in which he resides; and Price is notori which he resides; and Price is notoriously the name of a man of no price or va lue whatever.

"This populous city has been known to afford a very honest parson Hell, and Mr. Death a very ingenious apothecary, and the polite world cannot have so soon lorgotten Mr. Manly, who knotted all the fringes of his own ruffles, and of his aunt's petticoat's Laws 13, nerhaps, almost the only man, in any laws in it. We never yet knew a Mr. Short who was much under a x feet in height; and the friends of the two families wear that Mr Goodchild broke the heart of his father and mother, and drove another of his nearest relations to distraction, by his wicked and undutiful behaviour;— while Mr Thoroughgood turned out a com-plete rogue and vagabond at fifteen years of age, and was transported at the expense of government at five and twenty. Mr Goto-bed is never so happy as when he can sit up all night smoking and drinking Mr Hogg is so particularly cleanly and neat in his person as to be the admiration of all his acquaintance Mr. Armstrong has scarce ly physical power in either of his arms to dance his own baby for five minutes, and Mr. Playfair is a notorious sharper

olt is with sincere regret that we feel obliged to add to this list, that we know a Dean who is a common prostitute, a Bi-hop who is a little better than a night of the post and an Abbot that loves blasphemy even better than venison. Mrs. Small is reported to be the lustiest woman in the three kingdoms. Theonly Mr. Halfpenny the world is at present acquainted with is not worth a farthing. Many years have not elapsed since Horace drew beer at an althouse in Wanging and Homes we are alchouse in Wapping, and Homer was par ticularly famous for curing sore legs. Mrs. Fury, is, perhaps, the quietest woman in Europe; Mis Prate, as is well known, has been always deaf and dumb; Mr. Nightengale has a worse voice than a raven; Mr. Lightfoot has lost one of his legs, and got the gout in the other; and poor Mrs. Ogle was born blind." [London paper. [London paper.

GAMING HOUSES. A very awkward explanation has taken

A very awkward explanation has taken place, which, at the piesent moment, divides the attention of the gay and fashionable at the west end of the town, with the affair of Madle Mercandotti. A young gentleman, was, the other evening, the loser, in one hour, of £5000. "I will send you a check to morrow mo bing," said he, but in the interim, you must allow me to put those dice in my pocket." The tone and manner interiodated his adversary. The unsueer still cameter year, immediately to unsuccessful gamester went immediately to the residence of a Noble Lord. The cice were broken, and found not loaded; but, on a nicer inspection, they were found not to be square, that is, longer one way than the other, and so contrived as always to throw up sixes. "Don't pxy," exclaimed the no ble lord. "Don't pay," re echoed another nobleman. This advice has been followed. But the consequences resulting are latal to all other money transactions in this house. A country banker and a young merchant of great emi enee, also refuse to pay the arins they have fately lost at this subscription house. The dice, we understand, are exposed to the public at a shop in Bond at. The house where this occurrence took may be recognised from its commanding view of the Green Park It was formerly known as W -- 's subscription house, as it came into the hands of its present posses sor in the year 1820. It was taken by a tric of sporting characters, who agreed to re-tain the original subscribers, and who received the privilege of introducing their own friends. Ronge et Noir was excluded, but a French hazard table was set up, a-round which was nightly collected the greatround which was nightly collected the greater part of the young men of fashion about
town, and immense sums of money lost to
the table. The regular advantage to the
bank at this game, is equal to a small per
centage, but the winnings of the house regularly amounted to a considerable dividend of the stakes. Astorishment was frequently expressed at the runs of luck, as
they were called, of the bank; hit such is
the infatuation of play, that the frequently exstill continued to lose night fater night. In still continued to lose night after night, de-laded by the elegance of the accommodation—the apparent respectability of the concom, and the insinuating name of Subscrip-tion house. A few nobles of the land, wine

be sharp on all points as well as a host of idle young men, bare in tirm been sufferers. To give an instance; one night last asson a certain noble last associate 25000;—a gentleman well known at Tattersall's, \$15,000; and a commoner who has lately creat 1000; and a commbner who has lately created a sensation by an execution with a lovely profit. The concern went on with equal prosperity for two seasons, realising, it is said, over \$250,000, which the three part ners divided. One of the partners retired at the commencement of the season; and, we understand, that he are reseasons. we understand, that law proceedings are commenced against the others for the reco-very of large sums since the discovery of very of large sums since the discovery of the dice with unequal sides. The principal it is said, has left town for the continent, to avoid the consequences of an investigation. One of them, Mr. A. was a few yearsaince a waiter and marker of a billiard table at the Smyrna coffee house, in St. James st.; another, Mr. C. was formerly a fishmonger in a small way, and acquired money by successful betting on the turf. The principal and master hand of the concern. Mr. S. successful betting on the turf. The principal and master hand of the concern, M. S. T was at one time a partner in a mercantile house in the city which hecame hankrupt. He was arrested, and lived in the rules of the King's Bench for some time, in great distress. He contrived to open five years since, with the assistance of a friend a Rouge et Noir house, on a small scale, in Pall-mail, whence he removed to a larger concern in the same street, nearer to St. concern in the same street, nearer to St. James's. Here his success was beyond precedent, and in a very short time his pro-fits amounted to 70,0002. With that sum hts amounted to 10,0002. While the sub-be undertook the management of the Sub-scription-House in Piccadilly, where pro-fits were realized to a very large extent, and which might have gone on but for the discovery of the unequal dice, which has broken up his trade -Lond. paper April 1.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Or phans court of Anne Arundel county, he subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at the late residence of Robert Thomas, deceased, in South river

The Personal Estate

Of said Robert Thomas, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Planta-tion Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also two Negro Boys a bout 15 and 10 years of age. Terms of sale—For all sums above twenty doffars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. JOHN BEARD, Adm'r

June 12. LOTS ON EAST STREET

FOR SALE,

The subscriber will dispose of several Lots on East Street, fronting thirty feet on said street, and running back between seventy and eighty feet.

J GREEN.

June 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jona. than Waters, late of said county, deceased, warns all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, to Thomas G. Waters.

Sarah Ann Waters, Adm'x. Annapolis, June 12, 1823.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Apric Arun del county, letters testamentary on the personsal estate of Sarah wood field, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requisted to present them, legally authenticated, and those indicated to pake payment. Jayment. Villiam H. Woodfield, Exr.

City Affairs.

THE MAYUR'S MESSAGE.

In compliance with his duty, the Mayor now furnishes the Corporation with the Treasurer's account, particularly specifying the items of receipts and expenditures from November 1822, to this period; and the items from April last to this time, would have accompanied this report, if the account rendered by the late Treasurer had not been mislaid. That account, however, having been referred to a committee, and finally adjusted agreeably to the report made, it will be with the board, it deemed requisite, to take the necessary ateps to furnish the citizens with all the particulars, the amount only heing included in the present Treasurer's account for the above period from April to November 1822, the Treasurer's statement will make known the amount due to and from the Cerporation; and as the subject will likely be referred to THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

r od from April to November 1822, the Treasurer's statement will make known the amount due to and from the Corporation; and as the subject will likely be referred to a committee, the Mayor deems it unnecessary to give his impressions at this time as to the finances of the city.

The Mayor considers it his duty to state that the Police of the city is too much weakened within the last few months, by the discontinuance of, or from reducing the number of city contables, from which period the city appears to have relapsed into its former propusities, by indulging in rights and noise by night, and gambling on the subbath, and other days, to the spacyance of sundry parts of the city—And as the citizens pay a large tax for their safety and comfort, it is for the corporation, as the representatives of the people, to decide whether there shall be any addition or additions and to the number of constables, whose duty it will be to join the presented fictions and loudly complained of.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

Dr. The Corporation of the city of Annapelie in associate current with the Treasure Receipts and Disbursements from April 1822 to April 1823. \$30.00 660.00 100.05 100.05 125.35.34 To Cash Paid Richard B. Watts, one quarters Salary, ... Christopher Hohne, On account of Engine House, Interest on loan, For Oil, Wood, &c. Prison Fees, Lamp Lighting, Clayton and Allison, on account of Ball Room, 11 76 68.00 58 45 On account of foot-way round the Church circle intersecting
Church and West-Streets.

Sames Allison on account of Clayton and Allison, On account of Commissioners funds,
On Buke of Gloucester Street,
John W. Duvall,
John W. Milliss on account of Commissioners funds, 36 4L14 71 77 70 00 John W. mints of do. Pumps,
Do do. Pumps,
Joseph Sands,
John Brewer,
To amount of sundry accounts charged,
To amount of cash paid away by Jeseph Sands, jr. from April 1822 to November 1872, Treasurers commission, 1611 36 36 80 38 77/34 RECEIPTS.

By Cash Received of Richard Wells, collector, (1622)

On account of sundry persons accounts charged, viz: G. & J. Barber, John Brewer, Richard L. Jones, A. & J. Miller, Josoph Sands, and Jonathan Hutton,

For Licences,

Of Richard ParkInson, for stalls, drafts, wharfages, &c. 151 29 34

Of John Quynn and Richard Gray, for their notes, 100 00 \$2,838,07 14 Of John Quynn and Richard Gray, for their notes,
Of Isaac Holland, jr. collector for 1321,
Of Evans & Iglehart, for Joseph Evans taxes,
Of John Brewer, for Licences and Taxes for 1822,
To amount of cash received by Joseph Sands, jr. from April 1822 to November 1822. 61-97 1-2 vember 1822, 1611 36 W. M. HOHNE, Treasurer, Debts Due the Corporation. Debts Due by the Corporation. Balance due Washington G.
Tuck, \$ 230 67 ts \$ 50 00 5000 00 336 99 1-2 4200 00

Rezin D Baldwin, (with interest) James Williams, say On loan, G. & J. Barber & Co. James Williams, say Francis Welch, do John Randall, (unadjusted) Jeremiah Hughes, G. & J. Barber, (taxes for 1821 & 2,) Richard B. Watts, 425 46 417 88 34 59 77 Jonas Green, Sellers & Pennock, 290 88 Geo. Warner, 140 00 A & J. Miller, bal. 172 80 110 43 D Claude, George Schwrer, 24 00 Charles Stuarts beirs. Charles Wallaces beirs,
Estate of Absalom Ridgely,
Rich. I. Jones, (open account)
Briffanin Swell.
S' Rigbly & William Caton, 21 66 14 12 13 Rebecca Clackner, estimated to be, 120 00 Arey Sands, or Thos. Hendry, 33 95 1 9 John Gadsby, (in suit.) isaac Holland, collector for 43 54 \$6,049 16 34 1820 & 21, Clayton & Allison, Jonathan Hutton, 513 76 1 28 64 1.2 31 10 65 92 1 2 Joseph Sands, U States pr. T. W. Lendrum, J. L Boyd, Richard Wells, collector for Jno. Whittington, adm'r. of Wm. Whittington, Brice B Brewer, (Viv.) inte-1108 33 1-2 90 85 150 00 John Randall & Son, or bond, 570 00 Richard I. Jones, do. bond, 200 00 \$9,635 60 1.4 W. M. HOHNE, Tremurer.

The committee to whom was referred the annual communication of the Mayor, with the Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Disbursements up to the first Monday in April last, and also a Statement of Debts due to and by the Corporation to the same time, big leave to report.—That they have examined and compared the several times in said trassurer's account of receipts and expenditures, with the books, and have found said statament substantially correct. In respect to the account handed in by the late treasurer, and referred to by the mayor in his communication, your committee enquising on that occasion was directed to ascertain how his account with the corporation stood, to theend that his book might be given up, and what appeared to be fairly due him as treasurer, which your committee did ascertain, and beg leave to refer to that report. As to the account alluded to, they have found the aggregate amount to correspond with the present treasurer's report, of course it did not appear necessary to give a detailed statement, Your committee have made some corrections in the treasurer's statement of debts due the corporation. In his statement, isaac Holland late collector, is charged with \$229 55 1-4 of his collection of 1821. of \$2.376 1-4, will shew, as well as other testimony before your committee, that Mr. Holland does not owe any thing on the collection of that year; your committee have closed his secontion the book recordingly, of that year. By his account, a copy of which accompanies this report, his had also does not companie to the corporation as balance of his collection of 1821, of \$2.376 1-4, with his land owes the corporation as balance of his collection of 1821, of \$2.376 1-4, with the statement of debts due the corporation to take immediate means of the corporation to take immediate means of the corporation and the corporation of the corpor The committee to whom was referred the annual communication of the Mayor, with

\$230 Isaac Holland bal. of collection W. G. Tuck Sellers & Pennock Geo. Warner A. & J. Miller 1821, Rd. Wells hel. of his far 1822 1045 21 Jno Knighton, county coll, Benj Gaither, late shift, B. B Brewer's bond Jno Berry Rebecca Clackner : Aver 150 Hobae, Holland & Co. Jno. Randall & Son do 570 200 . Pumps Lighting and cleaning city Rd, I. Jones do. Interest on Farmers Bank loan Contingencies On payment of principal of loan 2768 95 1 6 140 City Tax for 1823 say 1-9 per \$3270 4768 95 1-6 3979

Statement of Demands and our Means to meet them.

Debts due payable this y

Marplanu Dazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 12, 1823

NEW INVENTIONS.

The present appears to be an age of im provement. At no period of the world has human ingenuity been more actively employed than it is at this time. Bearcely a day passes without anniuncing some new invention or discovery usefulin agriculture, navigation or mechanics. It is really astonishing to contemplate with of the principal inventions which the ingenuity of man has achieved, and it is not the least gratifying part of this contemplation to be reminded by it, that the works of our own citizens ed by it, that the works of our own citizens atond conspicuous amongst them. In the variety of inventions which have lately been introduced to the notice of the public, are introduced to the motice of the public, are several instruments, considered by the scientific, as promising to be of great service in navigation, and a valuable machine for dressing flax and hempand cleaning wheat The nautical instruments were invented by Benjamin Dearborn, Esq. of Boston, and have been named by him, The Warner, The Hater, and The Fathemer. In describing their several uses, it is the tadviseable to quote the words of that gentleman himself. He says... words of that gentleman himself. He says-"The Warner, is to give the mariner im" mediate intelligence when in shoal water, without the assistance of the lead and line. The Rater, is to give the rate of a ship's sailing, which is a substitute for the log, and can be managed with great ease log, and can be managed with great ease and facility by one person, whereas it always requires two, and sometimes three persons to throw the log, which is uniformly agreed, by gentlemen skilled in navigation to be an imperfect method of deciding the rate of sailing, with any degree of precision. The object of The Fathomer, is to obtain soundings without heaving to, or being obliged to retard the progress of the vessel."

The Agricultural machine mentioned, is the invention of Mr. Goodsel. of the state

The Agricultural machine mentioned, is the invention of Mr. Goodsel, of the state of New York, and has had its utility, in saving of labhur and doing neat work, fairly tested. The hemp dressed by it, is said to be "worth thirty dollars per ton more than the best Russian." A writer in Albany, speaking of the labour which may be performed with this machine says, "one man can get out about 150 lbs a day, or 100 lbs. flax ready for spinning; or 10 bushels clean clover saed; and two men will thresh and clean from 80 to 100 bushels wheat with the same machine, with a very little variation. They are getting into general use in South Carolina, for cleaning rice, instead of the They are getting into general use in South Carolina, for cleaning rice, instead of the expensive and of pounding as heretoloca."

The temperature in the structure knowledge, our committee of one only realize the independence of which they boast, but have the honour of giving information to older actions them.

older nations than their own.

COURT OF APPEALS (W. S.)

Monday, June 9. The Court met. Present Chase, Ch. J. Buchenan, Dorsey and Stephen, J. After calling the cases on the Docket and entering Judgments in cases not disputed, the court adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10.

Martin J. appeared. The case of Watkins vs. Hodges & Lansdale was argued by
Magguder for the appellant, and Heath for
the appellees—Towson vs. The Havre de
Grace Bank was argued by Joinson and
Winder for the appellant, and Wilhams for
the appellees. the appellees.

Wednesday, June 11.
The case of Lucy has Latour, was argued by Meredith and Winder for the appellant, and Mayer and Williams for the appellee.

THE U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS, Captain Biddle, with Mr. Rodney and Mr. cleon on board, sailed from the Delaware on Monday for Cadiz and Buenos Ayres.

FROM THE COMMISSIONERS.

The following is an extract of a letter, copied from the Baltimore Patriot, from one of the Commissioners appointed to survey the route of a canal from the Sustitudenana river to the city of Baltimore.

"Uties, N. Y. May 30.

"Utics, N Y Thy 30.
"We reached this place yesterday in good health and spirits, and shall set out again for the westward immediately after breakfast.—At Alhany we commenced our observations on the Canal, and have never for any great distance, been out of sight of it from that to this. It is certainly one of the greatest works I ever heheld, whether the regarded with an ever to the difficulties that greatest works I ever beheld, whether it he regarded with an eye to the difficulties that have been removed, or to the evident and vast utility and benefit to all the country at each end, and through all the districts over which it passes. The first obstruction above Albany is the Cohoes far in the Mohawk siver. The entire river tambles almost perpendicularly over a solid mass of slate rock of about sixts feet in height and moduces. pendicularly over a solid mass of slate rock of about sixty feet in height, and produces one great sheet of foam from margin to margin of the river. On passing the bridge just below, we stopt some minutes to contemplate this wild and grand scene. The small passes along one side of this great cattract within a few fixed of its margin, where the labourers were then at work. where the labourers were then at work, making an excavation, for the canal and towing path, which when complete, would be more than half a quarter of a mile twen-ty feet deep through solid rock. The gran-deur and ruggedness of the scenery at the Little Falls, where the Mohawk, passes through the mountains, is inferior only to the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Fer ry. The canal mounts up through this rugged pass, having the most tremendous precipices of rock on the one hand, and a forming torrent on the other, with an ease and as ety that is altogether wonderful. There is at the upper end of the falfs, a leral reanalor feeder, which passes the collected torrent of the whole river, on a stone lected torrent of the whole river, on a stone aqueduct of three arches. The passage hoats pass along this aqueduct to the village ealled the Little Falls. Ahout twenty miles below the Little Falls, we embarked on the canal in a small passage hoat, but at that place we got into one of the regular line between that place and this drawn by two horses at about four miles an flour. As we thus glided along, the valley of the Mohawk presented one of the most fertile and beautiful countries I ever beheld — We shall top again at Syracuse, about forty miles from this to'see Mr. Geddes, the engineer; thence to the Cayuga Lake, thence to Owego, on the Busquehanna; thence down and home as soon as possible, which we suppose mry be done in about two weeks from this time.