Farmers who are in the habit of making their pork from potatoes, or feeding them extensively to their stock, will undoubtedly see the propriety, from the present high prices, of sorting their roots more carefully than they have hitherto done, in order to sell, or preserve, as many as possible.—The apprehended scarcity of this root will also prompt to this course; and should induce all to adopt the best and most effectual measures to preserve through the winter uninjured, or, if possible, improved, this root on which so many rely for sustenance.—*Indiana Farmer.*

SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.—The Senate of New York has been guilty of a deed of the most high handed and infamous usurpation. It is known to our readers that there is in that body a small Loco Foco majority—the vote, upon party questions, standing 14 Whigs to 18 Loco Focos. The law of the State regulating the election of United States Senator, provides that each house shall make a nomination in separate meeting, and that they shall then assemble in joint meeting and, if upon comparing the nominations, it appears that both houses have nominate d the same person, he is declared duly elected. If, on the contrary, it appears that the Houses have disagreed as to the nominations, the law requires them, at once, to proceed to elect a Senator in joint meeting. It is of course, under this law, within the power of either branch to defeat the choice of Senator by refusing to nominate. And this expedient the Van Buren members of the Senate have had the hardihood to adopt. In that body, on Tuesday, the Senate proceeded to the nomination, when the 14 Whigs voted for Mr Tallmadge and the 18 Loco Focos each voted for a different man, Tom, Dick and Harry, men of straw, with the avowed object of preventing a majority of votes being given to any candidate. In the *House*, Mr. Tallmadge was nominated and a message sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was ready to meet and compare the nominations, and the message was contemptuously laid upon the table by the Senators who hold their seats in open contempt and defiance of the voice of the people of New York.

The voters of the State at the next election, will fully avenge this outrage upon the rights of the people.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

This body, says the New York Express will bring their l abors to a close this week, and by the first of next week, be at their posts in Washington.—Of course their Report will not be prepared in N. York, but at leisure, from their Journal, in Washington. This Journal, we hear, will be quite voluminous—and it will take some days, it is probable, to compile and to unite upon the Report.—There will be thus, the public will see, very little leisure to debate the report,—and there is therefore an immediate necessity of bringing matters to a close in New York, as Congress must adjourn *sine die* March 4th.

If this Committee were to spend a year in the Custom House, we presume, they would not have enough of time to look into the administration of its affairs of the past and present as they ought to be looked into. The business has become so overgrown that it is a gigantic undertaking to unbury the rubbish of the past,—to say nothing of arranging the present. We are well assured, however even from but an out-door observation, that the Committee must have found many things wrong. Of late, they have summoned many valuable witnesses before them, but the nature of their testimony has not transpired. Our curiosity must be stifled, till we have the official Report.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

Copy of a letter to the people of Caroline County, relative to the course of Senator Boon.

Annapolis, Jan. 21.

Although we know you must be very anxious to learn the history of Mr. Boon's course here, the information has been deferred until an interview could be had with Dr. Wilson, of Montgomery; it was therefore proposed that Mr. Fountain should wait on Dr. Wilson upon the subject. The duty was performed by Mr. Fountain, and the result has been entirely satisfactory, and afforded additional information respecting Mr. Boon's movements. In the onset of his political course Dr. Wilson informed Mr. Fourtain that on Sunday, previous to the organization of the Senate; he (Dr. Wilson) waited on Mr. Boon, at his room, and desired a conference with him relative to the course to be pursued by them, as they were both elected independent Senators.

Mr. Boon he said seemed every way to evade the interview; and when asked by Doctor Wilson why he should do so stated that he had been advised to this course by Mr. Eccleston, of Dorchester, and other whig friends, that he should and did join the whig caucus the same evening. Dr. Wilson pressed upon Mr. Boon the impropriety of electing a new clerkship in the Senate; and finally voted against it. Mr. Boon voted for it, thereby electing said clerkship, which might have been prevented by adhering to Dr. Wilson; the office is now filled by Mr. Boon's son-in-law, Mr. Reyner. Doct. Wilson further states that finding all hope was lost in uniting with Mr. Boon, he conceived it entirely unnecessary to say any thing further to Mr. Boon on any subject.

P. S. This letter has been shown to Dr. Wilson, and so far as his name is concerned, entirely meets his approbation.

LETTER FROM DR. H WILSON.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle—

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1839.

Having casually directed my eye to the colums of the Baltimore Republican, I find my name occupies a conspicuous place in an anonymous communication purporting to detail a conversation between the Hon. Mr. Boon of the senate and myself, on the evening previous to the commencement of the present session, upon the subject of the organisation of the Senate, conveying the idea by an imbiguity of expression, that I was willing to unite with Mr. Boon, not only upon the subject of the organization of the Senate so far as the election of the Clerk was concerned (which was the only true object of the interview) but upon other subjects of a more important party character. The communication says that Dr. Wilson further states, finding all hopes lost in uniting with Mr. Boon, he conceives it entirely unnecessary to say any thing to Mr. Boon upon any subject, thereby conveying the equivocal idea of tergiversation on my part. If such be the intended meaning, and interpretation of the communication alluded to, in my own justification, I deny the inference, and state equivocally that the only object I had in soliciting an interview with Mr. Boon, prior to the formation of the Senate, was for the plain and ostensible purpose of organizing the Senate upon independent principles without the instrumentality of a caucus. Unwilling at all times to engage in a newspaper controversy, I should have permitted the communication in the Republican of Saturday last to pass without notice, were were it not that its object seems to be to do injustice to Mr. Boon by my authority and with my approbation. I have therefore to deny all participation in the complaints of that letter, or sympathy with its sentiments towards Mr. Boon, and thus publicly to rebuke the anonymous author for the unwarantable liberty taken with my name. As I have before stated the sole object of my conference with Mr. Boon was as to the appointment of the Chief Clerk to the Senate, and to his course in relation to matters of general party interest I did not think it my duty to enquire. Yours, &c.

HORACE WILSON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRD SESSION OF TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Jan. 31, 1839.

It is said that the belligerent card which appeared in the National Intelligencer, of the day before yesterday, was written by the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of the Maryland delegation. As yet it has not produced any "combustion," and it may in the end be found perfectly harmless. I doubt the report which ascribes the authorship to Mr Jenifer, simply because I cannot see how that very able and excellent gentleman, could possibly have any feeling about the matter. He certainly could not have been involved in the issue it makes, and hence it is difficult to perceive that he could have any inducement to take up the subject. Neither the National Intelligencer or Globe of to-day, say one word about the matter. I understand that Col. Benton yesterday, demanded of Messrs Gales & Seaton, not the name of the author, but to be informed if the author of it was a Senator. It is said that Messrs. Gales & Seaton replied that the author was not a Senator.

In the House of Representatives, nothing particularly interesting has taken place to day. In the morning, Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, made an unsuccessful effort to get up a resolution offered by him some days since, in reference to the charges preferred against Com. Jesse D. Elliott, by Midshipman Sam'l. D. Barton. After the lapse of an hour or so, the Hon. John Chambers, of Kentucky, renewed the effort of Mr. Naylor, and accompanied his motion with some very forcible remarks. said that he did not know any thing about the guilt or innocence of Com. Elliott; but as charges had been preferred in numerous instances against that officer, he wished to see what they were, and he did not know how it was, that a public officer who stood charged with numerous misdemeanors was to escape with impunity. He wanted light, and it was due to the country, and to Com. Elliott that an investigation be made. He therefore renewed the motion to take up the resolution of Mr. Naylor, & demanded the ayes and noes, & the motion was lost, by a vote of 91 to 66, there not being a vote of a majority of two thirds in favor of taking up the proposition.

Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House if Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, had paid into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $76,491, in which amount he had been officially reported a defaulter, in the year 1835. The House refused to take up or consider the resolution. It next proceeded to discuss several appropriation bills, reported on Tuesday, by the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. After spending an hour in the consideration of these bills, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Lynn Banks in the Chair, and took up a bill making an appropriation for the Natonal Foundery, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Mr. William Cost Johnson took the floor, and made an able speech in support of the bill. Mr. Murray, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Johnson, and availed himself of the occasion to make a 'set speech,' and a very long one, in defence of all the measures and acts of the administration.

In the Senate, Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, made a long and a very elaborate report in opposition to the bill reported some time since, by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to prohibit officers of the government from participating in elections. After the report had been read, the Senate went into secret session on executive business. Yours, &c.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City Feb. 1, 1839.

In the House this morning, Mr. Chambers, of Ky., moved to take up the resolution offered a few days since by Mr. Naylor, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the charges preferred against Com. Jesse D. Elliott, Judge Chambers said that he was very anxious that the affair should be taken up, and acted upon; for it did appear to him that action on the case was demanded by the character of the Navy, and the character of the country itself. He wished to see if any portion of Congress was disposed to screen Elliot from a full and free investigation of the charges preferred against him, and he therefore demanded the ayes and noes.—Mr. Ingham, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, and who is one of the ablest and best men in the country, said that he yesterday voted against the resolution, not because he was opposed to its objects, but because the language of it was objectionable. If the mover of it would strike out the words "infamous, ungentlemanly, and unofficer-like-conduct," he would vote for it. Before the Commodore was arraigned at the bar of a Court Martial, he could not consent to vote such language against him.—He was altogether in favor of an investigation.—Mr. Naylor said that the language embraced in the resolution was quoted from the letter of Mid. Hunter; and as it was not his own, he would consent to its being stricken out. It was accordingly stricken out and the resolution was adopted. A joint resolution from the Senate, in relation to the publication of a work entitled the Documentary History of the United States, published by Messrs. Clark & Force, which authorized an appropriation of a large sum of money to pay for the last volume of that work, a long discussion took place, and before it was concluded. the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the whole, and took up the docket of private bills, Mr. Lincoln in the Chair. A large number of these claims were very soon passed, and reported to the House.

In the Senate, a bill to abolish the duty on cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, was the order of the day. It was passed.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We are indebted to the National Intelligencer for an early report of this speech, which we publish this morning, to the exclusion of almost all other matter. It is one of those efforts of which Mr. Clay's friends may well be proud, and which his friends may refer to as affording the truest test of his patriotism and his eloquence. It will be of incalculable service, in every quarter of the Union. The crowded state of our columns prevents us from extending our remarks, as we shall take an early occasion to do, upon the importance of elevating to the Presidency a man whose views of public policy are so unerringly correct as those of Mr. Clay. In the meantime, we refer to the following remarks of the intelligent editor of the Alexandria Gazette, as affording the best testimony of the triumphant effect of the speech when delivered.—Balt. Chronicle.

"It was our good fortune to hear Mr. Clay's Speech, in the Senate, on Thursday, on the subject of Abolition, and never were we more delighted with an effort of the distinguished Senator. We purposely refrain from attempting to give any abstract or sketch of the Speech, because we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying it, at full length, before our readers. Justice, however, requires us to say, in advance, that it was full of noble and patriotic sentiments—that it took the highest and firmest grounds in defence of the rights of the Southern States, and of the People of this District—that it set forth fully and clearly the enormity of the designs of the Abolitionists—and appealed with a power and eloquence rarely equalled to all classes of the citizens in our country, to rally in defence of the Constitution and the Union. Never did Mr. Clay appear to greater advantage than he did whilst delivering this speech.—A listening Senate hung upon his words, and a crowded audience heard with enthusiasm his clear and silver voice as it rang through the chamber, invoking the spirit of Patriotism to descend upon his country. Would that the whole South—yes, the whole country, could have been present upon this occasion! The warmest of Mr. Clay's opponents yielded him, at once, the tribute of their praise, and acknowledged his abilites. His friends crowded around him and offered him their thanks and congratulations. If we were friendly to Henry Clay before, we are doubly so now. He has, if possible, increased his fame by this last offering upon the altar of our Union."

The Globe calls upon the Senate of Virginia, in which there is a Loco Foco majority, to follow the example of the Senate of New York, and to refuse to go into an election of Senator, if Mr. Rives is to be chosen. There is no doubt, from all that appears, that the course of the New York Senate was fully approved of and counselled by the powers at Washington. We rejoice at it. We have seen the effects of an attempt to defeat the will of the people, in Maryland, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and we shall see similar results in New York. The recoil of such attempts is as certain as the Divine Justice.—Ib.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8. 1839.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Treasurer, of the revenue received in the last five years from the Clerk of Baltimore City Court—the sources of it—and his fees and commissions.

Also, the Report of the Treasurer for the Western Shore, in obedience to an order of the Houses 'that he report the expenses incurred in making the Geographical survey of the State.'

Also, the Journal of the American Silk Society—which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Leary presented two petitions from citizens of Baltimore, praying an alteration in the Law licensing the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Messrs. Watson, Collins, Pitts and Ridgely, each presented a petition on the same subject.

Leave was granted Mr. Pitts to introduce a Bill, entitled a supplement to the charter of the Washington College in the city of Baltimore.

A message was received from the Senate and read. It contained a letter from the Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, in answer to a joint letter of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, informing him of his re election to the Senate of the United States.

Also, the Reports from the different Colleges, Academies and Schools receiving donations from the State—referred to the Committee on Education.

Also, a Bill entited an act relating to writs of *Scire Facias*—referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Hook reported a bill, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act regulating cases of suits for damages done by the tresspass of stock, so far as relates to Baltimore County.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, reported favorably on a Bill entitled an act to regulate proceedings in Courts of Equity in certain cases.

The resolution granting the use of the Library to the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, being residents at Annapolis, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Causin, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Hon. Clement Dorsey, relative to a Digest of the Laws of Maryland, made a report accompanied with a Resolution requiring the Librarian to subscribe for one thousand copies in addition to the number already authorised to be subscribed for, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Page, requiring the Librarian to subscribe for two hundred copies of the first volume already published, and the second volume when it shall be published, of Bland's Chancery Reports—was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Fitzhugh offered a substitute authorising the expenditure of five hundred dollars for the work, which was adopted.

Mr. Blocher submitted an order declaring Wm. L. Lassell entitled to a seat in the House of Delegates, as a member from Kent County—which was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the American Silk Society, transmitting a copy of the first number of the journal of said society, which was read, and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

A bill, entitled, an act, granting an appeal from Baltimore county court,—which was read the first time and referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

A bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Franklin Institute and Baltimore Lyceum of Natural History, which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on corporations.

IN SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9.

In the Senate to-day, the bill granting an appeal from Baltimore County Court, was amended and passed.

The bill to amend the Constitution of Maryland was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Potts reported the bill to incorporate the Franklin Institute and Baltimore Lyceum of Natural History, which was passed and returned to the House.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday, the 25th inst.

It is not without proper reflection that we place the name of HENRY CLAY, at the head of our columns, as our first choice, from the number of distinguished individuals who have been suggested to the Whig party as candidates for the next Presidency. This may be considered premature by some, but we honestly believe it can in no wise redound to the injury of the Whig party. The strongest efforts are being made by some distempered journals, to bring this patriot into disrepute with the party to which he is, and has ever been attached; and to foil them in their ungenerous attack, we deem it our duty to nail his flag at our masthead, and independently and fearlessly proclaim him as our first choice for the Presidency. Should the National Whig Convention, in their wisdom, and honest endeavours to promote the interests of the Whig party, nominate Gen. Harrison, to him will we devote our undivided energies and influence. We are not fighting for men, but for principles. We are not striving to elevate Henry Clay to the Presidency, because of any PERSONAL predelictions we have for him, but that he may cleanse and purify the several departments of our government, now choked with, and festering in the foulest corruption, and rid them of the venal horde of cormorants, who are preying upon the life blood of our country, and whose vows are attested by the boldness with which they sacrifice public and private virtue, upon the unholy shrine of party!

A portion of the Editorial remarks in the last "Aurora," is evidently calculated, and was no doubt penned with a view to mislead and deceive the unwary. We allude to his remarks relative to the 'Levy Court, and Commissioners of the Tax.' We quote—"Their object," meaning the whigs, "now is in these attempts, to cripple the Executive and curtail his patronage—but what sort of consistency do they exhibit? Whatever system is adopted upon this subject, we think should be uniform throughout the State—none of your patchwork."

The evident intention of the Editor of the "Aurora," was to create the false impression, that these measures originated with the Whigs, and which we utterly deny. Several years since, during the mania for reform, when a Whig Executive governed the State, the Van Burenites, aided by the Ultra-reformers of the Legislature, originated and passed a special law, of the same nature as that referred to by the Aurora, for Baltimore County. Hartford, Queen Annes, and several other Loco Foco counties followed the example. Their object was certainly to curtail the patronage of the Executive, and did the Editor of the Aurora then think the system should "be uniform throughout the State?" With what sort of consistency can the Loco Foco's complain of "being done by, as they have done to others?"

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The remarks of the Editor of the Aurora manifest a party mendicity unworthy of any freeman: and however unpleasant to him may be the recurrence to such remarks, we cannot consent to allow his obliquities to pass unheeded.

The Easton Whig has waged "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt" against the Hon. John Boone of Caroline. It has preferred grave charges against that gentleman, which have been denied, and the evidence demanded; but like most o the Van Buren prints, it withholds the proofs until Mr. Boone HIMSELF over his OWN PROPER SIGNATURE shall have the AUDACITY to deny them. From a conversation we had a few days since with an intelligent Whig from Caroline, we infer that the Editor of the "Whig" has either suffered his zeal to lead him beyond the proper limits, or has involved himself in difficulties upon the authority of a letter from the "FOUNTAIN" head. One thing is certain, he must either prove, by COMPETENT TESTIMONY, the charges alleged against Mr. Boone, or suffer his incendiarism to recoil with ten-fold violence upon his own head.

We respectfully refer our readers to the Communication from our correspondent, "Benedict.,' Every citizen who feels a desire for the improvement of our Village, should lend his aid to the accomplishment of that beautiful piece of architecture, the steeple. It rears no magnificent crest in scorn and pride, it towers not in lofty grandeur amid the clouds, but in silent and unassuming majesty it points to the dwelling-place of Him to whose service it is dedicated. Great credit is due to the ladies of our village for their untiring exertions towards the consummation of this admirable structure.

Our correspondent asks—"What should we do *without* the ladies?" Dark and desolate would be our pilgrimage through life, without the light of woman's smile to cheer our drooping energies;

"How slow would drag life's weary hours,
Tho' man's proud brow were bound with flowers,
If destined to exist alone
And ne'er call woman's heart his own."

Our friend "Benedict" also enquires—"What can't we do *with* the ladies?" We answer—imagination in vain essays to create a scheme which could not be accomplished with the heavenly aid of woman! Darkness, impervious to the chaste Diana's rays, vanishes before the light of woman's eye, the proud and haughty crouch in humility before her shrine—in fact woman is the lever of creation!

Henry L. McNamara, and Whitefield Woolford, Esqrs., will accept our thanks for Sundry public documents.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, for a copy of his able speech, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 9th of January, on the bill, "providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.

The great length of Mr. Clay's remarks upon the subject of abolition precludes us from publishing them entire, in this week's paper; we have therefore determined to defer the publication of any part of them until next week, when we will present the whole.

This Speech is one of the most powerful, which has ever emanated from that distinguished statesman, and puts to the blush, the base and unwarrantable charge, preferred against him by the Loco Focos, of being an abolitionist.

The February No. of the American Museum is before us. The articles are mostly original, and well written. It affords us pleasure to learn, that this work has succeeded beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We advise all who are fond of reading to subscribe to this monthly; the February No. alone is worth half the price of subscription for one year.

If any periodical in the country merits success, it is the Lady's Book. The February No. presents a bright array of original contributions from the most popular writers of the day. It also contains a splendid coloured engraving of the fashions for February. The subscription is only $3,00.

COMMUNICATION.

Will the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle insert the following notice and oblige a patron?

The Ladies Church Sewing Society having learned that the funds contributed for the erection of the Steeple were insufficient to complete it and purchase the Town Clock, have gone sedulously to work and are now preparing a great variety of useful and fancy articles for a public sale, to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2d and 3d of April next, in Cambridge. We earnestly entreat our friends at a distance, those who are friends to the Church and the improvement of our Village to lend a helping hand. This may be done by the manufacture of articles of taste or usefulness, or by the purchase and transmission of them to be disposed of at the sale—one assurance we are authorised to give, that every article will be sold with the strictest regard to a fair and reasonable remuneration only; for the material and labour bestowed upon it. What Mr. Editor, should we do *without* the Ladies? What can't we do *with* them? Speak out.

BENEDICT.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Exception has been taken by some, to the fact reported by our State Engineer, upon his survey of the route for a Canal from Transquakin river to the Choptank, "that the water of the former, near its head, is four feet *lower* than that of the latter, at Travs's Creek; which it is alledged is at variance with another fact stated by him, on his survey, for a Canal between the Black Water river, and the "Choptank,—that the Black Water river, at its head, is two feet *higher* than the Choptank, at Cambridge Creek; and, it is asserted, "that, inasmuch as the Transquakin and Black Water rivers empty, by one common mouth into "Fishing Bay," the two rivers must be on the same *level*;—and, that the Engineer must have committed an error, in the one, or the other of his two measurements.

I deny the truth of this logic, and undertake to prove, that admitting their premises, their conclusion drawn, is unphilosophic—and not sustained by geological science, and observation.

In the first place, it is obviously unphilosophic, and dangerous, to oppose *conjecture*, founded on loose, vague, and undigested notions,—and, at most, upon a very limited, and partial view of the laws of nature, against facts purporting to be ascertained, and stated by a credible, and in all respects competent authority.

In the present instance, an isolated law of "hydrostatics," "that water will seek its level," is relied upon, without any other of the wise ordinances of Providence,—or, any of the collateral circumstances, under which, that law is applied to the case—and, judgment is pronounced accordingly, and fallaciously.

Secondly, the conclusion is not sustained by geological science and observation, under the circumstances of the case in question—and the well known, relative physical laws and facts.

It is well known that the chief source of *rivers*, is *springs*—and, that the chief source of *springs*, is *rain* and that springs are discovered, at different depths from the surface—even, in the same neighbourhood.

These positions are unquestionably true—and they lead to the palpable solution of the difficulty proposed.

For this purpose I will proceed to consider them, as concisely as possible, in the relations which they bear to each other, and to the point disputed.

The whole series of formations, which constitute the crust of our Earth, are known to preserve a remarkable uniformity, in their relative positions: though chasms and interruptions of strata frequently occur, yet, when the broken bed reappears, in an other place, it is found in the same relation, to the others, *over*, or *underlaying* it, which it had previously occupied.

These strata are not found in regular, even, level, or horizental beds; but undulating:—elevated, or depressed, at different angles,—and, often taking a vertical dip of hundreds of feet into the earth—or, as the cause may have operated,—rising as much, above their original, and natural positions.

Some of these stratta consist of loose and porous earth;—others are beds of clay, &c. &c.—The water of the atmosphere falling upon the surface soil, will be, with facility, transmitted through the former; arrested, only when it has arrived at a bed of impermeable clay, where it accumulates, as in a reservoir—thus forming a spring; and this point has no necessary relation, in regard to height, or depth, to the surface soil above it; but is wholly dependent, for its position, upon that of the bed, by which it was arrested, in its progress downwards—and it may be many feet, or yards higher, or lower in the same neighbourhood.

Then as the chief source of rivers, is springs—and springs may differ in their level, in the same neighbourhood.—and by the law of hydrostatics, relied upon by my opponents, and acknowledged by myself—'Water will seek its level—and rivers, whose, heads are in the same neighbourhood, may be supplied, from sources varying many feet, in height or depth—it necessarily follows, that the water, at the heads, of rivers in the same neighbourhond may vary in their respective levels.

It may be asked. how can this be true, when, having one common mouth, the waters must there, be level.

All writers on the phenomena of springs and rivers agree to the fact "that there is a constant descent from a higher to a lower level, from the scource of the stream, to the sea."

It is easy to perceive, then, that long, narrow streams, whose sinuosities, and tortuous flexures are very great, as those of the Transquakin, and Black Water rivers will require a long time, comparatively with rivers of a different form to discharge their *head* waters, which will necessarily, continue to be governed in their respective level, by that of the springs from which they were supplied. which level, we have seen, may very considerably differ.

Hence it is palpably clear "that the level of the water of these two rivers at their *common mouth*, being the same, does, by no means, lead to the conclusion, which, gentlemen have arrived at, that the level of their *head waters* must be the same—and that our able, scientific, and skillful Engineer, in his reports upon his surveys of the two canal routes, has not on the face of those papers, committed an error, in the one, or the other of his measurements—and that the exceptions taken, are in themselves erroneous, and not sustained by science or observation.

AGRICULTOR.

Cambridge, Feb. 9th, 1839.