magnitude entitled them; and the internal navigation again attracted the attention of the wise and thinking part of society. Accustomed to contemplate America as his country, and to consider with solicitude the interests of the whole. Washington now took a more enlarged view of the advantages to be derived from opening both the Eastern and the Western Waters, and for this, as well as for other purposes, after peace had been proclaimed, he traversed the Western parts of New England & New York." And in a letter to the Marquis of Chastelleux, he says "I have lately made a tour through the lakes George and Champlain, as far as Crown Point; then returning to Schenectady, I proceeded up the Mohawk river to Fort Schuyler: crossed over the Wood creek which empties into the Oneida lake, and affords the water communication with Ontario. I then traversed the country to the head of the Eastern branch of the Susquehannah, and viewed the lake Otswego, and the portage between that lake and the Mohawk river, at Conajoharie. Prompted by these actual observations, I could not help taking a more contemplative and extensive view of the vast inland navigation of these United States, and could not but be struck with the immense diffusion and importance of it; and with the goodness of that Providence which has dealt his favors to us with so profuse a hand. Would to God we may have wisdom enough to improve them! I shall not rest contented until I have explored the Western country, and traversed those lines (or great part of them) which have given bounds to a new empire."

In the fall of the same year, it appears that General Washington, being so deeply impressed with the importance of uniting the Eastern and Western waters, and devoting all his time and attention to it, actually explored the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as far as Pittsburg. When he returned he made out a detailed and accurate report of the distances, the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes examined by him, and on comparing them, he expressed unequivocally his opinion, that the Potomac and Ohio afforded the nearest and most practicable route for the accomplishment of his favorite plan of approximating the Eastern and Western waters;* and what is a most remarkable fact, he at that early date predicted the accomplishment of the New-York Canal, and that the trade of the West would soon be sufficient to supply with business not only the Potomac and Ohio, and New-York Canals, but also one through the Susquehannah, to Lake Erie, which he thought would also be found practicable. But a circumstance still more remarkable, and one which shows in a most striking point of view the character of this great and extraordinary man, is, that among his manuscripts endorsed in his own hand writing, the Committee have found a map exhibiting the whole route of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, indicating the *practicable point of connexion*, which appears to be precisely the same recommended by the United States' Board of Engineers in their report made to Congress at the last session. This map also exhibits the route of a road or portage to connect the Eastern and Western waters, commencing at Cumberland and terminating at the Youghiogeny, precisely at the point where the present Cumberland road strikes that river, and without any material deviation in the intermediate space. Having made these surveys and reports, General Washington succeeded in getting a company incorporated by the concurrent acts of Virginia and Maryland, to improve this navigation, of which company he consented, at the pressing solicitation of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and other distinguished individuals who co-operated with him, to accept the Presidency. In his letters to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, to the members of Congress, and others, he laboured incessantly to impress upon them the immense importance of opening a cheap and easy communication with the Western country by means of internal improvements. "He suggested," says Marshall, "the appointment of Commissioners of integrity and abilities, exempt from the suspicion of prejudice, whose duty it shall be, after an accurate examination of the Potomac, to search out the nearest and best portage between it and the streams capable of improvement, which run into the Ohio. Those streams were to be accurately surveyed, the impediments to their navigation ascertained, and their relative advantages examined. The navigable waters west of the Ohio, towards the great lakes, were also traced to their sources, and those which empty into the lakes to be followed to their mouths" 'These things being done,' says Marshall, 'and an accurate map of the whole presented to the public, he was persuaded that reason would dictate what was right and proper.' 'For the execution of this latter part of his plan *he had also much reliance on* CONGRESS; and in addition to the general advantages to be drawn from the measure, he labored, in his letters to the members of that body, to establish the opinion, that the surveys he recommended would add to the revenue, by enhancing the value of the lands offered for sale.' 'Nature' he said 'had made such an ample display of her bounties in those regions, that the more the country was explored, the more it would rise in estimation.' The assent and co-operation of Maryland being indispensable to the improvement of the Potomac, he was equally earnest in his endeavors to impress a conviction of its superior advantages on influential individuals of that State. In doing so, he detailed *the measures which would unquestionably be adopted by New-York and Pennsylvania for acquiring the monopoly of the western commerce, and the difficulty which would be found in diverting it from the channel it had once taken.* 'I am not,' he added, 'for *discouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the Western country to its sea ports. The more communications we open to it, the closer we bind that rising world,* (for indeed it may be so called,) *to our interest, and the greater strength shall we acquire by it. Those to whom nature affords the best communication, will, if they are wise, enjoy the greatest share of the trade. All I would be understood to mean, therefore, is, that the gifts of Providence may not be neglected.*'

"*But the light on which this subject "would be viewed with most interest, and "which gave to it most importance, was its "political influence on the Union. Nor "need I press, (says he,) the necessity of "applying the cement of interest, to bind "all parts of the Union together, by indis-"soluble bonds; especially of binding that "part of it which lies immediately West of "us, to the middle States.*"

Thus, it clearly appears that General Washington entertained no doubts of the power of the National Government, to engage in a general system of internal improvement, even before the adoption of the present Constitution, when its powers, all admit, were much more limited than they are at present, and for the extension and enlargement of which, the present Constitution was formed and adopted by the States.

Delighting to dwell on these patriotic, clear-sighted, and prophetic views of the Father of his Country, on the subject of internal improvement, and believing that this gratification will be common to all, especially at a time when the subject is attracting so much of the public attention, the Committee will venture to present some additional views and arguments urged by Washington, in favor of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.*

In a letter addressed to a *member of Congress*, when speaking of the importance of this subject, and the dangers of a separation of the Eastern and Western States, unless measures were adopted to prevent it by facilitating intercourse between them, which he pronounced to be "the best if not the only cement to bind them together;' he adds, 'this is a matter which, though it does not come before *Congress* WHOLLY, is, in my opinion, of great political importance, and ought to be attended to in time." And, in speaking of the danger of severation, he says. 'It may be asked, how are we to prevent this? Happily for us, the way is plain. Our immediate interests, as well as remote political advantages point to it; whilst a combination of circumstances render the present time more favorable than any other to accomplish it. Extend the inland navigation of the Eastern waters:—communicate them as near as possible, with those which run westward:—open these to the Ohio;—open, also, such as extend from the Ohio towards Lake Erie; and we shall not only draw the produce of the Western settlers, but the peltry and fur trade of the lakes, also, to our ports; thus adding an immense increase to our exports, & binding those people to us by a chain which never can be broken.'

'His letter to the Governor was communicated to the Assembly of Virginia, and the internal improvements it recommended were zealously advocated by the wisest & most influential members of that body; while the subject remained undecided, General Washington, accompanied by the Marquis La Fayette, who had crossed the Atlantic, and had devoted a part of his time to the delights of an enthusiastic friendship, paid a visit to the Capital of the State. Never was reception more cordial, or more demonstrative of respect and affection, than was given to these beloved personages. But amidst the display of addresses and of entertainments which were produced by the occasion, the great business of promoting the internal improvements then in contemplation, was not forgotten; and the ardour of the moment was seized to conquer those objections to the plan, which yet lingered in the bosoms of those who could perceive in it no future advantages to compensate for the present expense.'

'An exact conformity between the acts of Virginia and Maryland, being indispensable to the improvement of the Potomac, the friends of the measure deemed it advisable to avail themselves of the same influence with the latter State, which had been successfully employed with the former; and a resolution was passed, soon after the return of General Washington to Mount Vernon, requesting him* to attend the Legislature of Maryland, in order to agree on a bill which might receive the sanction of both States. This agreement being happily completed, the bills were enacted, under which, works capable of being rendered the most extensively beneficial of any thing yet attempted in the United States, have been nearly accomplished.

"These acts were succeeded by one, which conveys the liberal wishes of the legislature, with a delicacy scarcely less honorable to its framers, than to him who was its object. The Treasurer had been instructed to subscribe in behalf of the State, for a specified number of shares in each company. Just at the close of the Session, when no refusal of their offer could be communicated to them, a bill was suddenly brought in, which received the unanimous assent of both Houses, authorizing the Treasurer to subscribe, for the benefit of General Washington, the same number of shares in each company as were to be taken for the State. To the enacting clause of this bill was prefixed a preamble,† in which its greatest value consisted. With simple elegance, it manifested to the world, that in seizing this occasion, to make a donation, which would in some degree testify their sense of the merits of their most favoured and illustrious citizen, the donors would themselves be the obliged. However delightful might be the sensations produced by this delicate and flattering testimony of the affection of his fellow-citizens, it was not without its embarrassments. From his early resolution to receive no pecuniary compensation for his services, he could not be persuaded to depart; and yet this mark of the gratitude and attachment of his country could not easily be rejected, without furnishing occasion for sentiments he was unwilling to excite. To the friend who conveyed to him the first intelligence of this bill, his difficulties were thus expressed.'

'It is not easy for me to decide by which my mind was most affected, upon the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, surprise or gratitude. Both were greater than I had words to express.

'The attention and good wishes which the Assembly has evinced, by their act for vesting in me one hundred and fifty shares in the navigation of the rivers Potomac and James, is more than mere compliment. There is an unequivocal and substantial meaning annexed. But, believe me, sir, no circumstance has happened since I left the walks of public life, which has so much embarrassed me. On the one hand, I consider this act, as I have already observed, as a noble and unequivocal proof of the good opinion, the affection, and disposition of my country to serve me, and I should be hurt, if, by declining the acceptance of it, my refusal should be construed into disrespect, or the smallest slight upon the generous intention of the Legislature; or that an ostentatious display of disinterestedness, or public virtue, was the source of refusal.

'On the other hand, it is really my wish to have my mind, and my actions which are the result of reflection, as free and independent as the air, that I may be more at liberty (in things which my opportunities and experience have brought me to the knowledge of) to express my sentiments; and if necessary, to suggest what may occur to me, under the fullest conviction that, although my judgment may be arraigned, there will be no suspicion that sinister motives had the smallest influence in the suggestion. Not content, then, with the bare consciousness of my having, in all this navigation business, acted upon the clearest conviction of the political importance of the measure, I would wish that every individual who may hear that it was a favorite plan of mine, may know, also, that I had no other motive for promoting it than the advantage of which I conceived it would be productive to the Union at large, and to this State in particular, by cementing the eastern and western territory together, at the same time that it will give vigor and increase to our commerce, and be a convenience to our citizens."

On the 22d of December, in the same year, 1784, General Washington presided at Annapolis, at a convention of delegates, consisting of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, from Virginia and Maryland, at which it was resolved, among other things, "That it is the opinion of this conference that the removing the obstructions in the Potomac river, and making it navigable, will increase the commerce of Virginia and Maryland, and greatly promote the interest of the United States, by forming a free and easy communication and connection with the people settled on the western waters, already considerable in numbers, and rapidly increasing. It will afford them proof of our disposition to connect ourselves with them by the strongest bands of friendship and mutual interest."

[To be continued.]

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* Extract from the manuscript calculation of General Washington.

Distances from Detroit to the several Atlantic seaports:

From Detroit, by the route through Fort Pitt and Fort Cumberland, to Alexandria, (or Washington City,) - -	607 miles.
Richmond, - -	840
Philadelphia, -	745
Albany, - - -	943
New-York, - -	1103

At present from the head of steamboat navigation, on the Ohio, at Pittsburg, the comparative distances by the New-York and Chesapeake and Ohio Canals, stand thus--

To New-York, by French Creek and Lake Erie	784 miles
From Pittsburg to Washington, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,	346

Difference 438 in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

And General Washington's views are confirmed by Mr. Gallatin, who, in his report on internal improvements, says, "the Potomac furnishes the shortest communication from tide water to the nearest western river."

* "General Gates was associated with him in the mission."

† "It is in these words: 'Whereas it is the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esquire, towards his country; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments also of the gratiude of his country: *Be it enacted, &c.*

Sea-bathing Subjects.—A few ladies of the *en bon point* cast, weighing probably from 16 to 18 stones a head, lately paid a visit to a small town on the east coast for the benefit of the sea-bathing. As they descended from the vehicle which had conveyed them, the village natives exhibited no small degree of surprise at their rotund and portly figures. "Lord guide us!", involuntarily ejaculated one of the fish-wives. "I wonder what like the healthy folk'll be in that place—gin thae be the sick anes."—

Scotch Paper.

Married Life, says an ancient author, is like Masonry—none but the initiated understand the secret.

BRITISH ARMY.—In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the military establishment of the United States. We have often known the opposition members to hold out the example of our country as a pattern of economy; but this is the first time a British Minister ever justified his extravagance, (or more properly speaking, *imputed* extravagance) by pleading our example—Lord Palmerston, secretary at war proposed a vote of £13,135 (about $75,000) to defray the expences of the royal military college, which admits about 200 cadets. This was opposed by Mr. Hume and others. We extract that portion of the debate relating to the United States:

"Col. Wood said, he should add to what had just fallen from his hon. friend, that not only were military colleges found necessary in Europe, but that in America a college was maintained on the same principle as that at Sandhurst.

Col. Davies said it would be perhaps, better for the gentlemen opposite to avoid allusions to America on the subject of expenditure. It would appear that for an adequate military force for such an enormous territory as the United States, £500,000 (about 2,000,000) a year was deemed sufficient, while the army of Great Britain, a comparatively insignificant tract, required a sum of six or seven millions to maintain it.

Sir Henry Harding, secretary of the ordinance, observed, that in referring to the papers laid before Congress, he found that at the College at West Point, in the United States, there were 268 cadets maintained, of whom 37 obtained commissions last year. He discovered also an item of expenditure for the American college, namely, fifty horses purchased for the cadets, which the British government never ventured to propose.

Col. Davies replied, that he had understood there was no cavalry in the American army.

Sir H. Hardinge observed, if that was the case, the instruction in riding was an accomplishment which no motives of economy could prevent the American government from bestowing on the cadets."

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

☞A few years since, and a British minister would have affected the liveliest scorn on being asked to follow any example we could set him. But things have greatly changed since 1812, in this respect.

Noah's Advocate.

From the Philadelphia Aurora, June 6.

History makes mention of a German knight who having lost his hand in battle, manufactured one of iron, which became more terrible to his enemies than the one of living flesh. This we considered in a great measure mere romance, but yesterday we were astonished by an exhibition calculated to banish every thing like incredulity. A poor Frenchman called at our office to show a highly ingenious and useful piece of mechanism. While celebrating the anniversary of our independence, 3 years ago, at Black Rock, he was unfortunately deprived of the use of both of his arms, by the accidental discharge of a cannon. They were both taken off near the shoulders. Reduced to this helpless situation, and having a family dependant upon his labor, he set his ingenuity to work, to supply his unhappy loss. He states that he drew the plan of an arm by means of a pen placed in his mouth, and explained his design as well as he could to a mechanic, who made him a left arm, with which he feeds himself with ease, and is enabled to perform numberless offices without the assistance of another. He has perfect command over the several joints in the arm; can clench his fist, shake hands, and lift a fifty-six pound weight at pleasure. We consider this ingenious contrivance worthy of public notice; for many who are helpless from the loss of their arms may by this ingenious piece of mechanism be rendered comparatively independent of the services of others. The Frenchman will be at the Merchant's Coffee House this morning between eleven and twelve o'clock; he is anxious to raise sufficient to purchase a right arm, which when accomplished, he has no doubt will enable him to support himself & his family. Christian charity says *'lend* a helping hand to thy neighbor, but here is an honest fellow asks you not only to *lend* him a helping hand, but give to him an arm also, and we sincerely hope he may not ask in vain.

ABLE BODIED MEN.

Three strapping fellows answering very accurately, to the advertisement of the Hartford book factory, for persons to go through "*Fork state and get subscribers for a history of South America and Mexico,*" have just arrived and commenced their depredations upon this village. The book for which these impudent, "wooden nutmeg" cheats are soliciting subscribers, has been published three months, and like those literary abortions yclept the lives of Jackson, Perry, Decatur, Bonaparte, and Lafayette, which have successively appeared from that same prolific emporium of book piracy, will soon be found going under the Auctioneer's hammer for a mere song.—The practices of these arrant impostors have too long been tolerated, and we hope the good sense of the community, by withholding their names will put an end to the evil. We are always happy to receive the "*able bodied men*" of Connecticut, when they come, as most of them do, intellgent, enterprising and useful citizens; but these canting, mealy mouthed, shameless knaves, who hawk about bass-wood, pumpkin seeds and white oak books, excite a measure of contempt and disgust which too frequently results in settled prejudices against the reputable state to which they belong.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

The Executive Council of this State, concluded an arduous session, says the Annapolis Republican, late on Saturday night last. A part of their proceedings will be found below.

We understand says the same paper, that Gov. KENT has determined to be at the seat of government, regularly on the first Monday of every month, for the purpose of transacting all such business as may then require his attention, as chief magistrate of the state. This arrangement will contribute very materially to the public convenience. When generally known throughout the state, that the governor may certainly be found here at stated periods, those who have business to transact with him, will regulate accordingly, and much inconvenient delay will be obviated.

List of Civil Appointments by the Executive.

JUNE SESSION, 1826.

Hon. John Buchanan, and Thomas J. Bullett, to revise the laws, under resolution of the last session of the General Assembly, No. 95.

Col. M'Pherson, of Fredk. member of the Board of Public Works, vice, Richard Potts, resigned.

William L. Gill, Henry Green, Emanuel Kent, and George Myers, Justices of the Peace for Baltimore county, to reside in the city of Baltimore, with limited jurisdiction, under a law of the last General Assembly.

James Round and Avery Melvin, additional Justices of the Peace for Worcester county.

John B. Edelen, ditto Charles county.

Thomas Barnett, William Banning, Levin Jones, (Castle Haven) and Joshua Y. Humphrey, ditto Dorchester county.

John Maulden, ditto Cecil county.

Richard B. Egerton, Tobacco Inspector at Chaptico, St. Mary's county, vice, N. Tippet, deceased.

Isaac Newnam, John H Anderson, Levin Crickett, additional Justices of the Peace for Somerset county.

Dr. William Hammond, Charles R. Stewart, Robert Boon, and Joseph Nicholson, ditto Anne Arundel county.

John Harry, ditto Washington county.

James Allen, ditto Frederick county.

William Coburn, ditto Kent county.

Jacob Walsh, Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, vice, Edward Johnson, resigned.

Thomas H. Gillispie, ditto for Harford county, vice, Thomas Gillispie (a mistake being made in the name, by leaving out the H.)

Thomas Osborne, Coroner of Prince Georges,' re-appointed, not having bonded in time.

Pitt Dashiell, and Joseph Venables additional Coroners of Somerset county.

Roger Brooke, Justice of the Levy court of Montgomery county, vice, Thomas Gettings, who declines to act.

James W. M'Culloh, William H. Marriott, Solomon Etting, trustees of the University of Maryland, vice, Robert Smith, Robert Gilmore, and Theodorick Bland, resigned.

The governor and council have contracted for the purchase of the extensive pile of tobacco warehouses belonging to Cumberland Dugan & William & O'Donnel, situate between Market space dock and O'Donnell's dock, covering 312 feet on the latter, and 378 feet on the former, and 132 feet in depth, (including a seven feet alley running down the centre.) The purchase includes also a lot of upwards of one hundred feet of the entire width of the wharf; upon which, if required, buildings may be extended; and stipulates further, that the proprietors shall open a street forty feet wide, above this lot across the wharf.

In addition to the above, they likewise purchased the warehouse owned by Moses Sheppard, lot 400 feet on Camden street by 82½ feet on Charles, and the same on light street with a dwelling house suitable for the residence of the inspector.

The amount of the purchases, we understand, was something upwards of $120,000.

Rep.

ANNAPOLIS, the ancient Capitol of the state, is at present enlivened (says the Patriot) by an unusual concourse of strangers, officers of high trust, and citizens of distinction. The Court of Appeals has concentrated there all the chief judges, and the most eminent attornies of the several judicial districts. The healthiness and beauty of the situation, the politeness of its inhabitants, and especially, the cheering hospitality of Governor Kent, contribute to make a short visit there at this time, a healthful recreation, and pleasant sojourn for men of business.

On Thursday afternoon, the Secretary of the Navy accompanied by Com. Morris, arrived there on a social visit to his Excellency. At the instance of the honorable Secretary himself, arrangements were made for an excursion up the Severn River, to visit a beautiful expansion of its waters at the head of it, appropriately called *Round Bay.*—Accordingly, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he embarked at the Military Garrison, under a federal salute from Fort Severn, accompanied by the Governor of the State, Com. Morris, Col. Bankhead, the commanding military officer, the members of the Executive Council, Senator Chambers, Mr. Wirt, U. S. Attorney General, and many other gentlemen, all of whom, as well as the Secretary, were highly gratified with their excursion.

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