EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown:" Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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REPORT

Of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectfully report:

(*Continued.*)

In another letter, addressed to a member of Congress on this subject in 1784, General Washington uses this emphatic language: "For my own part, I wish sincerely every door to that country (the West) may be set wide open, and the commercial intercourse with it rendered as free and easy as possible. This, in my opinion, is the *best* if not the *only cement*, that can bind these people to us for any length of time; and we shall be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect the means of effecting it. Our interest," he says, "is so much in unison with this measure, that nothing short of that ill-timed and misapplied parsimony and contracted way of thinking, which intermingles so much in our public councils, can counteract it."

If the policy which opposed this measure, more than forty years ago, was justly pronounced by Washington *unwise, ill timed, contracted*, and *illiberal*, what would be say of it now? Since then, a new world, as if by magic, has sprung up in the West; the wilderness has yielded to the hand of industry; ships have taken the place of the Indian canoe; and splendid cities and towns, and cultivated fields, have risen and spread themselves over the ruins of savage huts. Then the means of the country were limited; the nation was in debt and exhausted by the Revolutionary conflict which had just terminated. It *then* the policy that opposed this measure was justly considered "contracted and illiberal," what must be said of it now, when the means and resources of the country are ample, and when the inducements to this measure, both in a commercial and political point of view, have so greatly increased with the increasing growth, population, and resources of the Western States, and as they increase in *weight*, so it is the part of a wise policy to increase the number and the strength of the ties which bind them to the East.

But to return to the narrative. It appears from an examination of the proceedings of the Potomac Company, incorporated by the concurrent acts of Virginia and Maryland, in 1784, that they went on to expend in the prosecution of the improvement of the natural bed of the river, until they expended $311 555, the amount of their subscribed stock, twenty years tolls and the further sum of $174,000, borrowed by the Company of the State of Maryland, banks, and individuals, without having accomplished the object, which is now admitted, on all hands, can be obtained, only by an independent and continuous canal, placed above the influence of tides or freshets. For the accomplishment of such a canal, the States of Virginia and Maryland, by concurrent acts of legislation, have recently incorporated a company; in these acts the Congress of the United States, on the third of March, 1825, and the State of Pennsylvania on the 7th February, 1826, passed acts of concurrence; all of which have received the approbation of the original Potomac Company, and nine commissioners have been accordingly appointed, three by the President of the United States, and three by each of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to open books for the subscription of stock for the completion of the first section, as far as the great coal mines near Cumberland; and these commissioners are now waiting the final report and estimates of the Board of Internal Improvement to enable them to enter on the discharge of the duties of their appointment.

The final report and estimates on this subject have not yet been made. The report of the Board of Internal Improvement, made during the last session, establishes, however, the important fact as to the practicability of the project; and while on this subject, the Committee beg leave to refer to the following facts and results, disclosed by the report drawn up by J. L. Sullivan, Esq. a member of the Board, as illustrative to the whole. Speaking of the supply of water on the Deep Creek route, it is stated that "this quantity appears to be treble that required, nor have we included those reservoirs which might be formed on Deep Creek and the Glades, nor that of which the Pine Swamp west of the Youghiogeny may be capable, nor one which might be formed by a dam above the Great Falls, allowing for sixty days drought, which has never occurred, and large locks in constant operation."

"The obstacles," says the report, "to a communication by the Potomac route, with the Western States, lessens to a point, when compared with the magnitude of the objects, whether in a commercial or political relation to the prosperity of the country." It is also demonstrated, that "the canal can pass at the summit 3000 tons per day; which, at 200 days in the year, gives 600,000 tons. This, at 2 cents per ton per mile," the distance being 326 miles, "will give $3,900,000 per annum of tolls, the distance now being ascertained to be 346; the tolls of course, would be 4,152,-000 dollars." It is also stated in this report, that "the section of the country which will be accommodated by this canal, comprehends one-sixth of Virginia, one-fourth of Pennsylvania, with the States of Ohio, Indianna, and Kentucky containing eighty five millions of acres, and at least one million six hundred thousand inhabitants — But not these only—all beyond them are interested in an ultimate system of internal communications, and all, too, on this side, since our internal prosperity is the support of our external commerce—our navigation, which cherishes our best means of preserving peace, by efficiency in war The eight Western States contain two hundred and forty-eight millions of acres, and at least two million five hundred thousand inhabitants. If the land may average five dollars an acre, its value is twelve hundred and forty millions of dollars, and to this may be superadded the four territories, containing seven hundred and eighty-six millions of acres, much of which is already likewise valuable. How small a per centage on this value would amount to the cost of all the internal improvements! How certainly good communications must double that value!"

"Finally," it is said, "reviewing the whole ground, the Allegany mountains, stretching through the centre of the Union, so far from being a barrier to the most economical form of communication, is in fact, to be rather considered the great *laboratory* of that *element* (water) which is essential to this branch of the internal improvements, in the contemplation of the General Government."

Since the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, before adverted to, further surveys have been made, resulting in the discovery of a *new summit level*, for the canal between the Casselman river and Will's creek, where an ample supply of water is said to exist, and to which, should it be found necessary, the whole of the supply of the Deep creek summit might be transferred by a feeder. This new summit is nearly 400 feet lower than that of Deep creek, and about 26 miles nearer, from Cumberland to the Youghiogeny. This very important saving of lockage and distance, on the most difficult and expensive section of the work, gives the Casselman route a decided preference, though it will require a tunnel of greater length than the other.—Another strong argument in favor of this route is derived from the consideration that it approaches within a very short distance of the waters of the Juniata, by which, in the opinion of an experienced engineer, who has examined the country, a connexion may be formed with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, so as to obtain the great object of uniting Pittsburg and Philadelphia, by a continuous canal, without any material increase of distance, over the route proposed by the State of Pennsylvania, and at, perhaps, less than one-fourth of the expense which would be incurred in constructing it upon either of the Pennsylvania routes. The distance by the Juniata route, the shortest yet discovered from the mouth of the Juniata to Pittsburg, is stated by the Pennsylvania Commissioners, to be upwards of 267 miles, and on this route a portage of at least 28 miles will be unavoidable, overcoming, in that short distance, an ascent of 1,553 feet, (1,276 in 5 miles,) and a descent of 1,000 feet by a succession of inclined planes. The northern route, which is of very doubtful practicability, is from the mouth of Juniata to Pittsburg 353 miles; the west branch route 365 miles, and the Clearfield route 394, while the whole distance, by the proposed route, connecting with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between the same points, it is believed, will not exceed 286 miles, as follows: from Pittsburgh, by the Chespeake and Ohio Canal, to the point of divergence, at the mouth of Little Will's creek, 132 miles; thence to Bedford, 24 miles; and thence to the mouth of the Juniata, 130 miles, requiring for its accomplishment only 162 miles of canal, through an easy and cheap route, without having to encounter the difficulties and expense usually incurred in constructing tunnels, deep cuttings, &c. This connexion is further recommended by the consideration that it will relieve the State of Pennsylvania from the immense cost of uniting the Eastern and Western waters at her sole expense, by bringing to her aid the united efforts and aid of the U. States, Virginia, and Maryland; besides, by this route, a continuous water communication will be opened between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, by the nearest, and perhaps the only practicable route, passing through three counties, Somerset, Bedford and Fayette, with a population of 61,000 in 1820, while Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong, on the Juniata route, had but 22,000, (these are the only counties not intersected by both routes;) the policy of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot be doubtful.

Probable cost.—It is a matter of regret that the Board of Internal Improvement have not been able, with every effort on their part, to have their report and estimate prepared in time to communicate to Congress during the present session, but the committee are assured it will be in readiness at the commencement of the next session, so as to enable Congress then to act understandingly on the subject. According to the plan of construction proposed by the Board, which is of the most magnificent and durable character, the cost will not, perhaps, fall short of twenty millions of dollars, to complete the canal from this city to Pittsburg, a distance, by the route selected, of about three hundred and forty-six miles, including tunnels, reservoirs, feeders, and every other possible expense—greatly below the cost, per mile, of the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, to which the U. States have subscribed a large amount of stock. Still, the Committee are aware that the estimate will at first be calculated to alarm many of the friends of the measure, before they are made acquainted with the dimensions and durable character of the plan of construction,* or have compared this work with what has been accomplished by other Governments, where the inducements and the advantages were inconsiderable compared with this. Even Spain has encountered and overcome much greater difficulties than are presented by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the construction of the *Reynosa* Canal, 'which ascends an elevation of 3000 feet in the short space of three leagues, (1000 in less than a quarter of a league.)' more than the utmost elevation of the Alleghanies. One of the Roman Emperors, (Claudius,) it is said, employed 30,000 men for twelve years, in the construction of a single canal; and Holland, scarcely half as large as one of our States, has expended upwards of three hundred millions pounds sterling in the construction of canals alone —more than double the whole amount of the expenditures of this Government, in peace and war, since the establishment of the present constitution; and these canals, it is well known, furnish the great source of the immense wealth and commerce of Holland, as well as every where else where they have been adopted.† In England, they have constructed twenty-two independent canals across the highlands or mountains which separate that country as the Alleghanies do this. These are but a few instances, to show what has been accomplished in other countries, greatly our inferiors, (except England,) in every thing else; and shall we yield to them in the spirit of internal improvement, by retiring from this work, which, according to the most extravagant estimate, cannot amount to the revenue of a single year? And when was there a period in our history so auspicious to the commencement of the great work of internal improvements as the present? At peace with all the world; unconnected with Europe, and strangers to the storms which disturb her repose; unique in our situation; abundant in our resources; the freest Government on earth, and a country embracing in its wide dominion every variety of climate and soil; intersected every where with vast mountains and rivers and lakes extending their arms from the East to the West, and from the West to the East, imploring, as it were, the aid of industry and art, to unite them in the bonds of perpetual union; making them the fruitful sources of wealth, of intercourse, and harmony, to the countless millions that repose upon their borders; awakening, by their plastic touch, to new activity and life, every branch of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; opening, every where, new and abundent sources of wealth, which must otherwise forever remain dormant and unknown.

(To be continued.)

*See Appendix.

†These canals are generally six feet deep, and sixty wide, and yield it is stated, at the rate of $2,250,000 for every forty miles navigation.

Lord Nelson and Lord Norbury.—It was once our lot to hear a celebrated barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding, with the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an asssult. 'Pray, Sir,' said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, 'were you well beaten?' 'Yes, Sir,' said the man, quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar.' The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord Norbury, 'My Lord,' said he, 'I appeal for the protection of the Court against this impertinence.' 'The Court,' cried Lord Norbury, 'can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson.

Irish paper.

Literary.—Messrs. Carey & Lea have now in the press, a very curious book, containing an account of the whole internal navigation of the United States, giving a full account of 102 *canals!!* made, making, and projected—to be accompanied with maps showing the routes. They will also publish shortly, Mills' excellent History of the Crusades, and his History of Chivalry, each in one vol. 8vo.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) June 16.

LITHOTOMY.—Andrew Clark, of this town aged 17, who had been afflicted with the stone for the last 14 years, and who lately visited Philadelphia to have it extracted, returned on Monday last in perfect health. The operation was performed by Dr. Physic, in presence of a number of the profession, and the time occupied was just three minutes. The stone is one inch long, three fourths of an inch broad, and half an inch in thickness, and very much resembles the first joint of the middle finger of a large hand. Although the patient is 17 years old such was the effect of the disease as to retard his growth, and give him a sickly, feeble appearance, more resembling an invalid of 10 or 12. He was accompanied to Philadelphia by his brother, Mr. Charles H Clark, of Romney, the fortunate owner of one fourth of the $100,-000 prize in the Maryland State Lottery —the first draft upon which was in favor of an unfortunate brother, whom poverty had compelled thus long to suffer under one of the most excruciating diseases to which the human frame is liable.—*Rep.*

How to win a wager.—Not a hundred years since, a lady, dressed in a fashionable style, called at a store in Broadway, (New York) and wanted to purchase a lace veil of about thirty dollars value. She tossed them about somewhat, and showed a great delicacy of taste, if occasioning much trouble to a store keeper is considered any evidence of that accomplishment. At last after an half hours examination, she disliked the shawls, but concluded to purchase a few shillings worth of ribbon, which was measured out to her with alacrity. The gentleman in waiting having some suspicions that all was not right, on handing her the ribbon, expressed a desire to know what was beneath her shawl. 'What impudence,' said she; but he persisted, and even mentioned the name of the police officer. This word had a potent effect, and down dropped a couple of fine lace veils, that might be worth fifty or sixty dollars. She looked a little embarrased at first, but plucking up her presence of mind, she said, she had made a wager with a friend that she would not steal, but put a couple of lace veils under her shawl, in spite of the Argus eyes of the Broadway salesmen," and, continued she, "I beg you will just give me a written acknowledgment, that I have won the bet" We believe, however, that the lady made a cool retreat without the voucher of her dexterity.

Nat. Advocate.

From the N. Y. American, June 17.

A libel suit was commenced against the editors of this paper in October, 1824, by Erastus Root, then Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, for a publication made by us, charging him with being intoxicated in the Chair of the Senate, at the afternoon session of the memorable 5th August, of that year. The venue of this suit was laid in the county of Delaware, the residence of the plaintiff This venue was, on the application of the defendants changed by the Supreme Court to New York. On a rehearing, however, it was at the instance of the plaintiff restored to Delaware county, where he swore to having more than 10 essential witnesses, though on the trial, one only residing there was produced by him. On Tuesday last this cause was tried before Judge Betts, and after a long and critical investigation, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $1400 damages, and 6 cents costs. This very extraordinary verdict, (for so we must pronounce it, and so when our readers shall do us the favor to read the detailed report, which it is our purpose, as speedily as possible, to make of the evidence, we flatter ourselves they will think it) was mainly procured by the very express directions which the presiding judge gave to the jury, as to the law applicable to the case. These directions, on the three leading points in the cause, were to the following effect:

First, that the defendants could not succeed in justifying the publication in question, unless they proved the intoxication & appearance of the plaintiff exactly as they had described it in the libel, with *all* the attendant circumstances.

Secondly. That inasmuch as the writer had undertaken to speak of what he saw, the general contemporaneous belief and opinion at Albany that the plaintiff was intoxicated, as charged by the defendants, could not be received, either in justification or mitigation of damages.

Thirdly. That the general character of the plaintiff as to intemperance, could not be received by the jurors in mitigation of damages, unless it was of the same quality and degree as charged in the libel, that is to say, that if the publication charged drunkenness, proof of a general character for habitual intemperance could not be received in mitigation or justification.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that from such law, laid down with great and peculiar emphasis, we have taken leave, under the advice of counsel, to dissent, and that it is our intention, by a bill of exception, to submit these and other points of the case to higher tribunals.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York on Tuesday forenoon of the packet ships Manhattan and Silas Richards from Liverpool, and the Edward Bonaffee from Harre, London journals to the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and Paris of the 13th of May, have been received.

From the New York Statesman, June 20.

Fall of Missolonghi.—All Christendom will learn with deep regret, that Missolonghi, the bulwark of Western Greece, has at length fallen into the hands of the Turks, after sustaining with matchless resolution, three of the most despotic sieges of modern times, and fighting like the worthy descendants of glorious ancestors. The whole of the garrison were put to the sword. At the last moment, when no hope remained, the remnant of the garrison formed a square battalion, with the women and children in the centre, and endeavoured to force a passage through the ranks of their merciless assailants, but were all massacred, selling their lives most dearly.

Missolonghi had repulsed the Turkish armies in innumerable and most desperate combats; thousands of the unbelievers perished under its walls, and it was considered the last hope of Grecian liberty. It has fallen, and with it, we fear, the long cherished prospect of the restoration of Greece. The disciplined Egyptians were led on by officers who bear the name of Christians!

The places which yet remain in possession of the Greeks, are Napoli di Romania, Athens, Corinth and the Islands. It is believed that neither of the fortresses will long be able to hold out against the conquerers of Missolonghi. The island inhabitants have shown great apathy during the last year. It is said there is no union among the Greek leaders, each wishing to command, and none being willing to obey. Discord and suspicion distract their councils and extravagance and speculation have wasted their resources. Under such circum tances, the only remaining hope of deliverance is, that some of the Christian Powers will espouse their cause.

LIVERPOOL, 20th May.

GREECE.

Fall of Missolonghi.—We lament to state that dispatches were on Monday received at the Colonial Office, from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, announcing that the fate of the long defended fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under 2 chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the beseigers. It was hoped, that, by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts were so strongly reinforced, from which they kept up a tremendous fire, that the Greeks, attempted in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery; the body, led by the two chieftains, dispersed and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains. They then poured into the town, and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them. The lose sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2000 and 3000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned in the ditches adjoining the town; but above 3000 of this description have been returned as prisoners. The alarm caused by the dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow in the hazardous enterprise, and they sought shelter in the most tenable places near the town.

In the midst of the confusion the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side and took possession of the fortifications to which they set fire. It does not appear that Ibrahim Pacha was wounded, as had before been stated. He had, on the 2d of April, offered terms to the town, engaging that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions; but these proposals were rejected. Thus, after a protracted and almost hopeless resistance, ending in desperation, arising from the most terrible privations, have the brave defenders of Missolonghi nearly all perished under the sword of the merciless invaders of their rights and territory; —and Christian nations have calmly permitted the sacrifice, without interposing the slightest aid or mediation to avert this murderous destruction of human life! What may now be done, after this devastating war has raged unchecked in the Morea till almost every field is covered with the slain, would do but little towards palliating this unworthy apath; but we trust, for the honour of human nature, that something may yet be done to prevent further carnage. The rulers of the greater European states

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