Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We are happy to state that the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal is now in complete operation for vessels drawing seven feet water, & believing it would be gratifying to many of our readers, to have the rate of tolls spread before them, we have done so, especially as our Philadelphia neighbours are of opinion that to those residing near the waters of the Chesapeake, it will afford the means of better prices for their wood, &c. in that city than they have been accustomed to receive in Baltimore. One of the Philadelphia papers speaking of the article of wood says,

"Owing to the inadequate supply of coal, Wood is daily rising here. Pine now commands $4 per cord, Oak, $5 50; and Hickory $7. The toll charged on Wood by the canal Company is only 50 cents per cord. For their return cargoes, they would find an excellent supply of first quality Limestone and Lime at the Schuylkill wharves, & in their immediate neighbourhood. The Brick makers, would gladly exchange their Brick for the article they now much need Pine & Oak."

Tolls to be paid by Vessels navigating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

		D. C.
Alum	per Barrel,	12½
Bacon	100 lbs.	5
Bark, (ground)	Hhd.	60
do.	Cord,	50
do.	Bushel,	2
Beans,	Barrel,	12½
Beef, (salted)	Hhd.	50
Beer,	Tierce,	30
do.	Barrel,	15
do.	Hamper,	20
Boards	1000 ft. board meas.	62½
Bottles,	Each	12 00
Boats with fresh fish, (deck'd)	Each	6 00
do. do. (not deck'd)	Each	4 00
Boats, (empty)	Double Bushel,	1
Bran stuff,	Thousand	50
Bricks,	Firkin,	3
Butter,	Hhd.	50
Cider,	Tierce,	30
do.	Barrel	15
do.	Hhd.	60
Coffee,	Barrel,	15
do.	Bag,	7
do.	Bale,	20
Cotton,	Hhd.	25
Corn meal,	Barrel,	5
do.	Bushel,	1
Corn. (Indian)	Ton,	1 00
Castings, (iron)	Bag,	7
Cocoa,	Box of 50 lbs & above,	4
Candles,	Box of less than 50 lbs.	2
do.	100 lbs.	5
Chemicals,	Cask,	10
Cheese,	Box,	20
China,	Cwt.	8
Cordage,	Ton,	30
Clay,	Bushel,	5
Clover seed,	Ton,	50
Coal,	Barrel,	12½
Copperas,	Ton,	2 00
Copper, (bolts, sheets or nails)	Ton,	1 50
do. (pigs)	Cwt.	15
Dry goods,	Ton,	80
Dye woods,	Crate or Cask,	50
Earthen ware,	100 lbs,	9
Feathers,	Box or Drum,	2
Figs,	Barrel,	10
Fish, (salted)	Barrel,	9
Flour,	Bushel,	2
Flaxseed,	Ton,	2 00
Flax,	100 lbs.	9
Furs	Bushel,	2
Grass seeds,	Bag,	7
Ginger,	Box of 50 feet,	2
Glass, [window,]	Crate or Cask,	50
Glass ware,	Bushel	1
Grain, (not enumerated)	25 lbs.	2
Gunpowder,	100 lbs.	5
Hams,	Ton,	2 00
Hemp,	Hhd.	50
Honey.	Tierce,	30
do.	Barrel,	15
do.	Bale,	20
Hops,	Each,	3
Hides, (dry)	Each,	4
do. (green)	Ton,	1 00
Hay,	Ton,	1 00
Iron, (bar, hoop, sheet and cast,)	Ton,	50
Iron, (in pigs)	Ton,	50
Iron ore,	Box.	50
Indigo,	Sermon,	20
do.	Bag,	7
Juniper berries,	Cwt.	10
Ironmongery,	Ton,	50
Lime,	Ton,	30
Limestone,	Keg or Firkin	3
Lard	Thousand	15
Laths	100 lbs.	8
Leather	Ton,	1 00
Lead (manufactured)	Ton,	80
Lead (in pigs or bars)	100 lbs.	5
Lead (red and White)	do.	5
Litharge	Ton	50
Marble	Ton	30
Marl	Hhd.	50
Molasses	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
do.	100 lbs.	5
Nails	Hhd.	50
Oils (all kinds,)	Tierce	30
do. do.	Barrel	15
do do.	Bushel	3
Oysters	100 lbs	5
Paints	Bushel	2
Peas	Bag	7
Pimento	Bag	7
Pepper	Ton	50
Plaster of Paris	1000 feet board meas.	62½
Plank	Barrel	12½
Pork (salted)	Hundred	50
Posts	Barrel	20
Pot & Pearl Ashes	Hundred	50
Rails	Box	2
Rasins	Keg	1
do.	Tierce	20
Rice	Barrel	8
Rosin	Bag	7
Saltpetre	100 lbs.	5
Saltpetre (refined)	Bushel	1½
Salt	1000 feet board meas	62½
Scantling	Hhd. or Pipe	1 00
Spirits (foreign)	Tierce or half Pipe	50
do. do.	¼ cask or bbl.	25
do. do.	Hhd.	50
do. (domestic)	Tierce	30
do. do.	Barrel	15
do. do.	Double Bushel	1
Shorts	Ton	50
Slate	Box of 50 lbs. & upwards,	4
Soap	Box less than 50 lbs.	2
do.	Hundred	10
Staves & Heading (pipe or hhd.)	do.	6
do. (bbl.)	Ton	1 00
Steel	Ton	1 00
Straw		
Stone (dressed)	Ton	80
Stone (quarry)	Ton	80
Sugar	Hhd	60
do.	Barrel	15
do.	Bag	7
Sugar (West India in boxes)	Box	25
do. (East India in boxes)	Box	8
Tar	Barrel	8
Tallow	100 lbs.	5
Tea	Whole chest	12½
do.	½ chest	7
do.	Box	2
Timber	100 cubic feet	40
Tobacco	Hhd.	70
Turpentine	Barrel	8
Vessel (empty)	Each	4 00
Vinegar	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Wheat	Bushel	2
Wool	100 lbs.	9
Wood (cord)	Cord	50
Wine	Hhd or pipe	1 00
do.	¼ pipe or Tierce	50
do.	½ cask or bbl.	25

Boats and vessels, which have paid full tolls on their lading when passing the Canal, shall, on returning *empty within thirty days after paying such tolls*, be permitted to repass toll-free.

No Steam Boat, raft, or float will be admitted into the canal.

Regulations to be observed by Vessels navigating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

1 No vessel shall enter the Canal, without first coming to anchor, or making fast to the piers, at least 100 feet from the outer locks.

2 Masters of vessels shall, before entering the first lock, present to the Collector a manifest of cargo, so arranged as to enable him readily to calculate their tolls:—and in order to guard against frauds, the Collector is authorized to require the cargo to be landed for examination, if he shall see cause to suspect the correctness of the manifest.

3 Square-rigged vessels, as they apply to enter a lock, must have their jib-booms rigged in, and their yards braced fore and aft.—and all vessels shall have their anchors stowed in such a manner as to prevent injury to the works.

4 Vessels of such small dimensions as to admit more than one into a lock at a time, shall be postponed to those of larger dimensions, unless a sufficient number of them be present at once to fill the lock.

5 The Toll shall always be paid at the first lock passed by a vessel; and upon payment thereof, the master shall receive a pass-bill, on which shall be noted the amount of tolls paid and the precise time of entering.

6 The Pass-bill shall be exhibited to the keeper of each lock before passing the same, and it shall be given up to the Collector at the last lock, that he may direct the passage out of the vessel at the proper time. Vessels applying for passage out of the canal and exhibiting no pass-bill, shall pay full tolls for the whole canal.

7 If any vessel shall pass through the canal without fully and honestly paying the prescribed tolls, the Collector is authorized, by law "to seize such vessel, wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money; which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying said tolls, and all expenses of seizure and sale."

8 No vessel, except packets registered for the conveyance of passengers and paying tolls as such shall pass through the canal at a rate exceeding three miles an hour.

9 No vessel approaching a lock or bridge shall carry sail within 300 yards o the same; nor shall the tow-horses come up to any lock or bridge until the same shall be opened for the admission of the vessel.

10 Vessels meeting shall keep to the right. When a vessel is overtaken by another, going in the same direction, the slower shall give the inner track to the faster, unless within 300 yards of a lock or bridge. In meeting or passing, the vessel having the outer track shall slack her tow-rope till the inner vessel has passed over it.

11 Registered passenger packets shall however have priority over all other vessels in passing locks and bridges, if within 300 yards of them when they are opened.

12 Vessels approaching a lock or bridge shall give notice, by sounding a bugle or ringing a bell, at the distance of at least 300 yards.

13 No vessel shall obstruct the entrance to a lock or bridge, or impede in any way the navigation of the canal.

14 Vessels coming to, or anchoring in the canal, shall be secured head and stern at least 100 yards from the nearest lock or bridge, and at such a distance from the tow-path as not to interfere with other vessels passing.

15 No vessel shall remain in the canal, its harbours, or basins, without some person on board to have charge of her:—and if the person in charge shall refuse or neglect to cast off her fasts or change her position, when required by the agent or officer of the Company, such agent or officer may cut or cast off her fasts, and change her position.

16 Vessels navigating the canal at night, shall carry a reflecting lamp on each bow, with concave reflectors at least eight inches in diameter: vessels lying in the canal at night shall carry a similar lamp, exposed on the bow and at the stern:—and to secure conformity to this regulation, no vessel shall be admitted into the canal after 12 o'clock at noon, unless provided with such lamps.

17 No vessel shall come to, load, discharge, or break bulk, in the locks or on the canal, except at the landing places, which shall be designated by the Company.

18 No horses shall be permitted to travel on the tow-path, except those engaged in towing vessels. No cattle shall be driven on the tow-path.

19 Every person who shall wilfully or negligently run against, or otherwise injure the wharves, walls, locks, bridges, banks, or other property of the Canal Company, shall be immediately prosecuted by the agent of the Company, according to law: and if such injury is done by a person having the charge or direction of a vessel, she shall not be permitted to leave the canal, till legal redress is obtained.

20 The officers and agents of the Company are fully authorized by law, to enforce obedience to the foregoing regulations; and they are required so to do.

21 No person is allowed to interfere with the agents or officers of the Company, in the performance of their duties on the canal. Should reasonable ground of complaint occur against such officers or agents, either by unnecessary delays or improper conduct, it will be immediately redressed, on information being lodged at either of the offices of the Company.

Office of The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company,
July 13, 1829.

JAMES C. FISHER, *Pres't.*
H. D. GILPIN, *Sec'ry.*

We find the annexed editorial paragraphs in Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 27th September.

'The intelligence from the seat of war is of a very various description, but is consistent in one point, namely, that an armistice has been concluded between the Russians and the Turks, and that preliminaries for peace are under discussion at this moment. It was reasonable enough to imagine that the Russian General though at the head of an overwhelming army flushed with conquest and success and in a country where any thing but a hostile feeling prevailed against the invaders, would listen to terms of unconditional surrender; and such we presume to be the conditions which the Porte has offered to Nicholas. Turkey was completely at the mercy of her invaders. She was left without army, commander or even fortified towns. There was no public mind and no public force to resist; and to imagine that the Russian General would listen to any other terms than those of almost absolute capitulation, would be to set him down as a driveller & an idiot.

We can readily believe that for his own glory, and the natural desire of concluding the campaign with splendour, Count Diebitsch would push on his army to Constantinople, and make his treaty in the capital. He would scarcely, one would think stop short of this prize when within his reach. It was in this way that the Gauls of old treated with the Romans in their decline of glory—*Victor et in medio ponderat ara foro.* The Russian chief doubtless knows that an armistice in the enemy's capital insinuates, and effectually means much more than a treaty concluded at fifty miles distant.

The stupendous events which are now occurring in the east of Europe, scarcely leave us power for calm reflection. The progress of the Russian arms has been like a thunderbolt through a clear and unresisting medium. That the Porte will now be politically destroyed or at least will exist in a state of civil nonentity—in a condition of torpor between death and life—is clear beyond doubt.

It may be the policy of Russia to keep up the shadow of the empire, but the substance is effectually gone. The body or trunk of state, may be preserved for some years above ground and like the remains of Egyptian kings in their cemeteries, be kept in mournful ceremony for centuries; but another prince will reign and the sceptre will effectually pass into the hands of the conquerer, who will only prolong the lugubrious farce until it is too costly to maintain it any longer. As soon as the pageant becomes tedious and burthensome, it will be broken up like the joint doll of a child. From this time Russia must be considered to have enlarged her empire ONE FOURTH at least and to reign on the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, the Dardanelles and the Black Sea.

All these are fearful announcements but they are unhappily too true. Undoubtedly Russia will have a difficult task to appease some of the neighbouring powers of Europe who will be jealous of her encroachment and fearful of her gigantic progress. But as Philip boasted that he knew the way to take any town in Greece into which he should be suffered to drive a laden ass, so the cabinet of St. Petersburgh well knows the means of mollifying the other powers of Europe. *They must be admitted to a share of the spoil*, and we have no doubt that they will be readily bribed into perfect submision and complacency. Austria, we presume will be content with Servia perhaps with Moldavia in addition; and Prussia having been permitted during the late war to take so large a share of Saxony, must be contented with what she can get. Russia will care little about France and England; and as the latter has already baulked her of a considerable portion of her spoil, by sending a large fleet into the Mediterranean, and thereby intercepted Nicholas from depredations upon Greece (to which he looked as the nursery of a future navy) he will necessarily care little about the remonstrance or discontent of Great Britain.

We think, under all considerations the Duke of Wellington has pursued the best policy which circumstances have permitted by cutting off Russia from Greece. He has at least clogged one wheel in the tremendous movements of this power.—One thing remains to be done to secure by treaty, or to endeavour to gain by force, some of the castles of the Dardanelles: The great object of the war must be conceded; for the battle has been fought and won. Henceforward Russia will have free access to the Mediterranean, and it is no longer in the power of England and France to prevent it."

From the Fredericktown Examiner.

"I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers, would subject the President to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."—*Jos. Madison.*

"General Jackson will reward his friends and punish his enemies."—*Duff Green.*

What a commentary upon the character of the present administration do not those two sentences afford! Mr Madison the able expounder of our Constitution, and one of the greatest statesmen of which this country can boast, in this sentence has given us the sense and feelings of the framers of our Constitution. Duff Green has given us the resolution of the administration. How well this resolution has been acted upon, is shewn by the New Hampshire Journal of the 5th inst. which contains a list of 43 persons who have been proscribed in that State from the Post-Office Department alone. We can not better express our own opinion of these acts than by giving an extract from an article in the Richmond Enquirer, supposed to have been written by the interminable Gov. Giles, than whom no man was a warmer or more violent partizan of Gen. Jackson. We ask from men of all parties a candid consideration of these sentiments, due alike to their own intrinsic value and to the source whence they emanate:—

"Appointments have been made which I, for one humble member of the party, never can approve. I do not undertake to say that meritorious officers have been put out; but it is too apparent, that men without sufficient merit have been put in. I know no reason why editors of newspapers should be utterly debarred from the service of the country. There are individuals among them worthy of trust and I am aware of no reason why they should not receive it. But offices have been bestowed on this class of citizens, which, as a class, is certainly not the highest, out of all proportion as to number in regard to the rest of the people, and in no better proportion, I am afraid, to their personal deserts.

To use no silken phrases, but to speak in the plain language of truth it *looks like* a distribution of rewards for services performed, and that not to the country, but to the bestower of those rewards—Is not the candid confession of Lord Bollingbroke, applicable in some degree, to the present state of things? In the letter to Sir William Windham, he says, "I am afraid that we came to court in the same disposition as all parties have done; that the principal spring of our actions was to have the government of the state in our hands; that our principal views were the conservation of this power, great employments to ourselves and great opportunities of rewarding those who had helped to raise us, and of hurting those who had stood in opposition to us. It is, however true, that with these considerations of private and party interests there were others intermingled, which had for their object the public good of the nation, at least what we took to be such."

The celebrated saying of the French King, with an improvement, would be equally becoming to the lips of an American President; "The President of the U. States, should neither remember the friends nor the enemies of General Jackson, but only the friends and enemies of his country!" I would gladly have avoided these remarks, but the thread of the discourse led me to them and candor would not allow them to be suppressed.—To say no more of these unfortunate appointments—they have animated the zeal of our opponents, impaired the confidence of our adherents, and wounded and mortified the feelings of our friends."

From the Columbian Gazette.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following extract from the Cincinnati Gazette, as an evidence of the manner in which the affairs of the General Post office are conducted. What would have been thought or said of such a procedure *under any other Administration* than the present? Taken in connection with the hoax in Connecticut, the mail-robbing Postmaster in New Hampshire, the newly appointed Post-master in Vermont who died from the effects of intoxication and divers other acts of the Department, we are in a fair way to discover that Mr. Barry realises the most sanguine antipations of his friends, but what those anticipations are "his friends" have not particularly designated.

Post office Department.—A small matter, sometimes, involves and explains a great consequence. We have an example of this truth, in a recent movement in the Post office department. The circumstances have come to my knowledge through a channel not to be disputed, and I venture to say, will not be controverted.

When Mr. Barry took possession of the Post Office department, at Washington, a Mr. Larkin was Postmaster at Neville, a small Post Town in Clermont county. Mr. Larkin was removed and a Mr. Bethouel Reynolds appointed in his place. Recently, Mr. Reynolds has been *Nortonized*, and Mr. Larkin re-appointed. The subjoined letter from the General Post Office conveyed to Mr. Reynolds the information:

POST OFFICE DEP'T. OFF. APP'S.
October 2*d*, 1829,

SIR—

The Post Master General directs me to say that in *reinstating* Mr. Larkin, which is this day ordered, no disrespect nor reflection whatever is felt or intended towards you as he is re-appointed *on the inference that you decline;* it being represented that your friends obtained your appointment without your consent, and that you do not wish to take charge of the office; *especially as the old P. M. has the good wishes of the* WHOLE POPULATION, *and has not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality.*

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Ob't Ser'vt.
C. K. GARDNER.

BETHOUEL REYNOLDS, *Neville, O.*

What a monstrous destitution of principle is here acknowledged! Mr. Larkin was removed, although it is acknowledged by those who removed him, that he had the "*good wishes of the whole population, and had not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality.*"—Why under these circumstances, was he removed? Can any answer be given that ought not to cover those who removed him with disgrace? He had the "*good wishes of the* WHOLE POPULATION." His integrity and punctuality were not impeached! Yet he was removed—*reform*—and another appointment "*obtained,*" without the consent of the party appointed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 27.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Debate was opened in the Convention. General Taylor of Norfolk, broke ground upon the subject of the *Right of Suffrage*, *Taxation* and the *Basis of Representation.*—But a new turn was soon given to the course of the Debate, first by the motion to lay his Resolutions on the Table: and then the motion to take up the Report of the Legislative Committee—Judge Green brought up directly the great question, (the *Basis of representation*) by moving so to amend the first resolution of that Report as to declare, that instead of regard to the white population "*exclusively*" it should be to the white population "*and taxation combined.*—But, as Judge Green suggested that certain tables from the Auditor's Office, which bore directly upon that proposition, were in the hands of the printer, he moved the Committee to rise—and the Committee then immediately adjourned.—The printed Documents will be in the members' hands this morning; and we presume, therefore, that the discussion will go on.

The Hall was yesterday crowded with spectators: and several ladies, for the first time among them. We have never witnessed the proceedings of any deliberative body, distinguished by as much order and decorum, as prevailed among the Convention and its numerous audience. Every one seemed to study the art of silence.—It is highly probable, from present appearance, that the great question of the Basis of Representation will scarcely be dispatched in less than two or three weeks—the Right of Suffrage in not less than two weeks—and then, there is the organization of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, and other miscellaneous subjects to discuss.—So that we deem it highly probable, that the Session of the convention, will run into that of the Legislature.

Richmond, (Vir.) October 31.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.—The debate still proceeds in the Convention—and with additional spirit and great ability. From some appearances, since our last, it promises to continue for several days, and to place a large portion of the talent in that Assembly, in active requisition. On Thursday Mr. P. P. Barbour of Orange, took the floor, in opposition to the White Basis, and Mr. Baldwin of Augusta, in favour of it. Yesterday, Mr. Powell of Frederick, and Mr. Morris of Hanover made long & animated speeches; the former in favour of that basis, & the latter in opposition to it. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, is entitled to the floor this morning agreeably to Parliamentary usage.

The scene continues to assume new animation and interest. We do not pronounce our own opinion alone, but the opinion of impartial & intelligent strangers when we say, that the Debate has hitherto been distinguished by great power—& it seems to increase in interest, as it approaches the DENOUEMENT. New views are presented every day; and fresh weapons are enlisted in the service. New sources of eloquence are almost constantly opening upon the spectators. The effect is seen in the large audience which crowds the hall. It is visited by troops of ladies—who claim the right of hearing at least, in what way the powers of the government are to be distributed, in the direction and administration of which they are not permitted to have any sort of participation.—*Enquirer.*

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