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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No. VII.

STILL MORE ABOUT THE PROBABLE REVENUES OF THE CANAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

There is one principle to be predicated of a great improvement like the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which I ought to explain. That principle is this: that the further it proceeds from the seaboard into the interior, the wider the scope of country becomes from which it attracts its freight. To explain this, will require an example or two.

If the Canal had advanced but ten miles from tide water, then a farmer living ten miles from the canal, and also ten miles from tide, would not carry his produce to the canal, because it would be just as convenient to go with it at once to tide. A canal therefore finished but ten miles, would not attract freight to a greater distance than eight or nine miles on each side of it.

Again: Williamsport is about seventy miles, by the roads, from the seaboard, and supposing the canal finished to that point & no further, then the distance laterally, from which trade would be attracted to the work, would extend on either side of it, to a point where the cheapness and convenience of going direct to market, would be greater than by going to the canal, and thence to market. It is plain however that the lateral distance must depend on circumstances, & that the greater and the more numerous the facilities already existing are, the more limited will be the scope of country to be accommodated, by the new improvement.

Again: at Cumberland, the same principle would be found to operate, the range of country from which freight is attracted in all cases widening, as the improvement advances into the interior. The territory therefore to be accomodated by a great improvement like the canal, naturally assumes the shape of a triangle, with its apex at the seaboard and its base line at some point, either nearer or further off according to circumstances, beyond its interior terminus.

Practically the canal, if finished to Cumberland, would draw to it the transportation of the following counties of Pennsylvania, viz:—Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayett, Greene, part of Bedford & part of Washington. And of the following counties of Virginia, viz: Preston Monongalia, Harrison, Randolph, Lewis, Hampshire, Hardy, and part of Pendleton. I have named these counties as comprised within that scope of country, the business of which must be done by the canal, because in viewing their positions separately, and the means of communication by which they are now connected with market, I feel convinced that the canal afford to each of them a better and cheaper outlet to the seaboard than any they now have. The district thus described, comprises a very large, fertile, and productive country, the transportation of which must necessarily be very great.

Pausing at this place for a moment, let me remark, that in advancing with a great improvement from the seaboard into the interior, we find two principles constantly working in its favor, the one affecting the quantity of its business, the other the value of its tolls, both of which have now been explained. According to the one we have seen, that the amount of freight which the work attracks to itself, is constantly increasing the further we proceed with it; and to the other, that while the quantity of business is thus increased by the increase of the distance, the value of each and every ton of transportation is in like manner enhanced, by reason of the greater number of miles which it has to travel. One mile near the termination of a canal, is worth more in point of profit to the work—counts more to the stockholders, than ten miles in the neighborhood of its commencement. The unfinished portion of the canal is therefore by far its most valuable portion. In this instance, it is the most costly part of the work, but there is a consolation in knowing, that it is the part which will best bear a heavy cost, and return when finished, the most abundant profit.

These reflections, which impress at every step their own truth upon the mind, but heighten the regret which every Marylander must feel, who chances to pass up the line of this noble work, in beholding mile after mile of admirably executed embankments, used as common roads by the country people, and spacious locks and costly acquaducts all of massive masonry, drying in the sun, as if it were a mystery, why they were ever made; and again, the great tunnel, the heaviest piece of work in America, being 3100 feet in length, with a thorough cut 75 feet deep and three fourths of a mile long, all through solid rock—presenting the appearance of a magnificent ruin, where there ought at this time to be a busy scene of active commerce, paying its daily and increasing contributions into the treasury of a tax Paying people.

Without pausing to calculate the amount of tonnage which must find its way to the canal from the great scope of country which we have been surveying, I shall pass at once to the consideration of an improvement in a neighbouring State, from the operations of which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, must derive a greater amount of ordinary business, than from all other sources put together. I refer to the Monongahela navigation, a full account of which has been politely furnished me by General Morehead of Pittsburg, who with Mr Robertson of that city, are the mortgagees of the work.

This improvement is of the Monongahela river, from Pittsburgh to Brownsville by locks and dams, or slackwater navigation. The distance is 55½ miles ascent in the river 33½ feet, which is to be overcome by four dams with steam boat locks, 190 feet long by 50 feet wide in the chamber. These locks will pass the largest class of boats that run on the Ohio river above Cincinnati. The two locks and dams next above Pittsburgh, have been completed for nearly three years; the others are now under contract and will be finished by November next. The entire cost will be $450,000.

In regard to the expected revenues of this work, I beg leave to give the anticipations of its friends in the language of Gen'l. Morehead, whose letter is now before me. 'But our main reliance is upon the freight to and from the Ohio river and seaboard. We believe the Monongahela improvement will in effect be placing the facilities of the Ohio river at Brownsville, and that that will be found to be the nearest and best point for the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to connect with it. My opinion is, that we want nothing but a good McAdamised road from Cumberland to Brownsville, for many years to come. The difference between carrying freight from Brownsville to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and from Wheeling to the same points, and vice versa will be a mere shade. The boats loaded at any one of these points, can discharge their cargoes at the other, or run entirely through without re-shipping. We feel anxious that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal should be completed to Cumberland, as it will unquestionably be a much cheaper and better mode of carrying heavy freight than by Railroads; and the capacity of our improvement is abundant, to let off all that both your lines will ever deliver.'

Let us now compare distances with a view to ascertain what advantages if any the contemplated route by the Maryland works will possess over that of Pennsylvania. By the Pennsylvania route, the starting point will be Pittsburgh By those of Maryland the starting point will be Brownsville. As to the first, the distances are, miles.

From Pittsburg to Johnstown, by canal,	103
Alleghany portage to Hollidaysburg, by railroad,	37
From Hollidaysburg to Columbia, by canal	172
From Columbia to Philadelphia, by railroad,	80
Total distance,	392

If instead of going to Philadelphia, the trade should diverge at Columbia and go to Baltimore, the distance between these points being 62 miles, would make the whole distance from Pittsburg to Baltimore, by the Pennsylvania route, 380 miles.

By the Maryland route the distances are, miles

From Brownsville to Cumberland by the National Road,	71
From Cumberland to Baltimore, by Railroad	179
Whole distance,	253

Or taking the Canal from Cumberland to Georgetown, 184½ miles, would make the whole distance 258¼ miles.

The Maryland route, as I have described it, may be either by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, or by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown By the one, the advantage in distance over the Pennsylvania route is 139 miles, and by the other 124 miles Indeed, a person wishing to go to Philadelphia, would reach that city by going from Brownsville through Maryland, by forty-three miles less in distance than by going from Pittsburg through Pennsylvania.

I have here stated the facts as they really exist. Reasoning, therefore, upon those ordinary calculations of probability upon which men are willing to risk their fortunes, and at times even their lives, am I not safe in saying, that the charge of $270,000 will be defrayed by the ordinary commerce of the work, before we touch the article of coal?

The circumstance that the canal terminates in the District of Columbia, has given rise to serious apprehensions in the city of Baltimore, that the completion of the canal will be injurious to her business and prosperity. It appears to me that those apprehensions are without any solid foundation, and in a furture number I shall present the view which has occurred to my mind as the correct one, of that branch of the subject.

WM PRICE.

Cumberland, July 12, 1844.

A COURT SCENE IN GEORGIA.—We clip the following from an exchange paper—what one we do not now remember. It is as rich in all its elements of fun as any thing we have lately stumbled upon.

A friend of mine has recently returned from an excursion into the ——circuit of this state. He tells me that while in the county of——, he strayed into the Courthouse, and was present at an arraignment of a man by the name of Henry Day, who was charged with attempting to kill his wife. Day was a pale little man and the wife was a perfect behemoth.—The indict ment being read, the prisoner was asked to say whether he was 'guilty or no' guilty.,

He answered, 'There's a mighty chance of lawyer's lies in the papers; but some part is true I did strike the old lady; but she fit me powerfully first.—She can swear equal to little of any thing, and her kicks are awful. I reckon what you say about the devil moving me is pretty tolerable correct, seeing as how she moved me. I have told you all I know 'bout the circumstances, Mister. I gin 'Squire Jones there a five dollar bill and I allow he'll take it out for me.'—'Squire Jones thereupon rose and said he had a point of law to raise in this case which he thought conclusive. It was an established rule of law, that man and wife were but one; and he should like to know if a man could be punished for whipping himself; he should be glad to hear what the solicitor general had to say to that. The solicitor general answered that he thought his brother Jones had carried the maxim a little too far: men had often been punished for beating their wives. If a man should kill his wife it would not be suicide.

Here 'Squire Jones interposed, and defied the solicitor general to produce any authority to that effect. The solicitor general looked at 'Green and Lumkin's Georgia Justice' for some minutes, and then observed that he could not find the authorities just then, but he was sure he had seen the principle somewhere; and he called on the judge to sustain him. In the enthusiasm of counsel on the point, they forgot to offer any evidence as to the guilt or innocence of Day in the premises. The judge, likewise being obvious of the fact, proceeded to charge the jury. He told them that man and wife were one. He remarked that in either event, the man was legally bound to suffer; and therefore, come as they would, Day was undoubtedly guilty. He said he would not decide the question whether if a man kill his wife it was murder or suicide.

He was not prepared to express an opinion on that point; it was a very delicate one, and he had no idea of committing himself. (Some one here observed that he was mighty fond of committing others.) He then called up the bailiff, a tremendous looking cracker, wearing a broad brim hat with crape, (I never saw a man south of latitude thirty three that did not wear a white hat with crape,) & proceded to admonish him that the jury were very much in the habit of coming in drunk with their verdict, and that if it happened in this case he would discharge the prisoner, & put the punishment upon him: The bailiff gave a significant glance at the judge, and replied that other people besides the jury came into court drunk when some people were drunk themselves! The jury then retired, and so did my friend.

The next day he returned, and found matters *in statua quo*, except that Day and his wife had made up, and were discussing the merits of a cold fowl and a quart of beer, and now and then enter changing kisses, despite the frowns and becks of the officers. The judge, clerk and sheriff, had been up all night, and looked wolfish; and the bailiff was seated on his white hat at the door of the jury room, and this indicated that he had swallowed the concentrated venom of a thousand wild cats. The most awful curses, oaths and sounds proceeded from the jury rooms; some were roaring like lions, some crying like children, mewing like cats, neighing like horses, &c. At last a short consultation was held at the jury room, between the foreman and the bailiff; whereupon the latter, putting his hat onesided on his head, came into the court room and addressed the judge thus: 'Mister, tom Jakes says the Jury can't agree about this here man; and if you keep him [that is Tom Jakes] without grog any more, he'll whip you on sight.' The judge appealed to the bar if this was not a contempt of court—and 'Green & Lumkin's Georgia Justice' having been consulted, it was finally decided that it was a threat addressed to the judge as a private individual, and was to 'whip him on sight,' and not on the bench; it was not, under the free and enlightened and democratic principles of Georgia legislation, a contempt of court. This being settled the judge directed the bailiff to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, 'the jury should agree if they staid there through eternity.' The bailiff retired and so did my friend—but he gives it as his opinion from the frame of mind in which he left all parties, the juries and bailiffs are still there.

THE FRONTIER WEST.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives an amusing description of manners and doings on the remote frontier of the West. The introduction of judicial authority and forms into the wilderness of Iowa some years ago is illustrated by the following story.

Iowa is now the finest frontier country in the West, and is settling up very fast. Judge Williams related to me some amusing scenes that he witnessed, when he first started on his circuit, for the purpose of organizing and holding his first courts among the rude frontier people. In many counties they had not had time even to erect any kind of a shelter for a court house.—The best provision which could be made, was to form seats of logs beneath the shade of a large tree, with a raised seat near its body, for the Judge—The Sheriff would open court by mounting a stump, or mound, near by, and crying "Oh yes, oh yes," &c., announcing to the whole universe that the court was then opened, and inviting all who had business to attend. The Clerk sat on a block of wood, and used a shingle on his knee for a desk. After the Grand Jury were empanneled, and charged by the judge, they were sent in care of the Sheriff to a large hollow, or ravine, in which they could sit in couclave beyond the view of the court, or spectators. A smaller hollow, or ravine was appropriated for the use of the Petit Jury.

The grass grew very tall in the neighbourhood, and if the Jurymen lay down in a ring in the grass, they could still more perfectly exclude themselves from observation. The Judge said that, one day after having charged the Grand Jury and dismissed them to their quarters in the large hollow, a tall, raw-boned live Yankee looking man with hat in hand, addressed him as follows: "May it please your honor, I wish to speak to you"—"Order sir, what is it?" "Judge" continued he, with the utmost gravity, "is it right for fellows to snake it in the grass?" "How? what is that sir?" "Why you see," said the Yankee, "there's some fellows who's farnel fraid the Grand Jury will find something agin 'em, which they desarve, and they are snaking up to the Grand Jury, on their bellies in the grass kind of trying to hear what the Jury are talking about." "No," responded the Judge, with as much gravity as he could command "I do not allow of 'snaking.'—Here Mr. Sheriff, go station a guard around each Jury's hollow, and if a man is found 'Snaking,' have him brought before me, and I will cause him to be punished. Indeed, if this 'Snaking' is persisted in, I shall recommend a special Act to be passed, making it a misdemeanor.'

The fact was the Judge said, there were present at the time, some barefooted vagrant rascals, who were probably justly suspected of horsestealing, and had 'snaked it' on the Grand Jury, in order to find out whether the Jury intended to present them; and if so, to gain time by this clandestine warning and flee the jurisdiction of the Court by escaping into Missouri He related many other curious scenes, which I have not time to repeat.

THE BIBLE

The following is an account of the number of books, chapters verses, words and letters contained in the Old & New Testaments The calculator is said to have spent three years of his life in forming this table.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Number of books	39
" chapters	929
" verses	23 214
" words	592 439
" Letters	2,728,100

The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix.

The middle verse would be II Chronicles, xx. 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18 if there were a verse less.

The word *and* occurs 35,543 times,

The word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

The shortest verse is I Chronicles, i 25.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra; contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th of the II Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books	27
" chapters	260
" verses	7 059
" words	181 258
" Letters	838 980

The middle book is II Thessalonians

The middle chapter is Romans xiii, if there were a chapter more, and xiv if there were a chapter less,

The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17.

The shortest verse is John xi. 35.

OLD AND NEW TRSTAMENT.

Number of books	66
" chapters	1,189
" verses	31,173
" words	773 697
" letters	3,566,480

One of the Boston Greys, at Baltimore, gave a good toast,—"The fifty six signers of the Declaration of Independence—the heaviest fifty-six in the world—all Europe could not lift it!"

SMALL FARMS AND SKILFUL FARMING.—The following brief, but comprehensive letter copied from the New Gennesse Farmer excites a good deal of commendation from the agricultural journals of New England.

SMALL PRODUCTIVE FARM.—I raised the past year, from 20 acres of land, 700 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of barley, 25 bushels of beets, 15 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of beans, 4 tons of mowed oats, 6 tons of English hay; 10 tons of meadow hay, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of carrots, 75 chickens and turkeys; and a great variety of garden sauce.

I have killed one hog weighing 390 lbs., made 400 lbs. butter, kept three cows, a pair of oxen, two heifers, two steers, eight sheep, four hogs. I have been on the place but two years, and have laid six acres of land to grass, the land a clay loam easy to work. I mix lime with my compost, and plaster my corn, potatoes and grass. I sort my potatoes before sale. Finally, I cook every thing I give my hogs, and feed warm and keep warm.

A. T. ATKINS.

Mr. Atkins conducts his farming operations upon strict scientific principles.—By boiling his potatoes to his swine the insoluble, and therefore comparatively indigestible starch of that root, is converted into soluble gum. This chemical transformation produced by heat in boiling, steaming or boiling potatoes renders a cooked potatoe vastly more nutritious for man or brute than a raw one.

From the American of the 31st ult.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, between four and five o clock was occasioned by the burning of a barn a short distance in the country, about a mile and a half east of the hospital, owned by a widow lady named Parks. It is reported to have been set on fire by lightning striking it; and was entirely consumed. Several of our fire companies in despite of the rain, which poured in torrents at the time, started for the spot but the building was consumed before they got near it.

VIOLENT STORM.—Our city was visited yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, by a very heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain, which lasted about three quarters of an hour A great quantity of water fell almost deluging some of the streets which lay low, and filling a few cellars with water. A very heavy rain fell also during the night of Tuesday.

The lightning struck a row of small brick dwellings in a small Court North of Monument street, running from Spring to Eden streets, and occupied by colored persons. Eight or ten females were much stunned by the electric fluid, and one named Julia Ann Pratt, was killed on the spot. The unfortunate woman was we learn sitting on a bed, which was set on fire, as was also her clothing. Two of those stunned are not likely to recover.—All of the houses were much injured by the shock, but the fire was extinguished before much damage had been sustained

The dwelling and shop of Mr. John Nippard at the Corner of Eden and Gay streets was also struck, and somewhat shattered. One person in the house was slightly injured.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Hanan, corner of High and Pratt streets, was struck, the electric fluid passing over the roof & tearing the shingles off in a straight line from back to front. The house was unoccupied, though some persons were at work in the basement all of whom escaped injury.

The schrs. Virmillion, of New York, and Sarah Catharine of this port, both lying in our harbor, were struck by the lightning. The fluid passed down the foremast of the Vermillion, carrying away the topmast and leaving a splintered stump. The Sarah Catharine received less damage, though her mainmast is badly shivered The injury will not prevent the Vermillion's departure this morning for New York.

DAMAGE BY WATER.—During the heavy rain of yesterday afternoon the water dammed up in the gutter on the west side of Calvert street, south of Mercer, in consequence of a parcel of bricks lying there. The water passed over the pavement and into the cellar and clothing store of Mr. J P. Sullivan, doing considerable damage to some of the goods on the floor. Before the rain abated the water was, at one period nearly a foot deep in the store

ST. MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY.—The corner stone of this academy is to be laid on Saturday next the third of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. and an address is to be delivered on the occasion by Dr. Shaw, of St. Mary's county. The edifice is to be erected under the direction of Mr. R. C. Long and comprises a central building nearly 50 feet square, with a wing on each side of nearly 30 by 40 feet; the accommodation being sufficient for 50 boarding pupils. The site selected, as required by the Act of Incorporation, is within the ancient city of St. Mary's, and is about 100 yards north west of the old State House. The Legislature, a few sessions back, granted a lottery with authority to raise 30,000 dollars to complete the improvement.—American.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A LETTER FROM MR: CUSHING.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mocao, March 18, 1844.

You have the advantage of me in being the editor of a newspaper; for in this way your whereabouts and your welfare are both communicated to your friends every day in the course of business. I arrived here safe and well in the Brandywine, on the 28th ult., and Mr Webster the same. We tarry here until the monsoon will permit us to proceed North toward the 'Heavenly Court.'

Our country and countrymen are in high favor in China; and, if nothing adverse occurs to interrupt my endeavors, I am confident of success in negotiating with this government.

The newspapers will have informed you that Dr. Bridgeman and Dr. Parker are joint enterpreters of the legation' It ought to be understood in addition that Dr. Bridgeman is chaplain of the legation in title and in fact. I have deemed it essential to have religious services performed at the residence of the legation every Lord's Day, and shall adhere to the practice so long as my mission lasts.

I have had a very interesting journey to this place through part of Egypt, Arabia and India; and hope, If I live to return home, to bring with me some fruits of my expedition, in knowledge and experience, if nothing else.

I am now diligently employed in the studies and correspondence of the legation, so that no time is lost by the sojourn at Macao.

I am very truly & respectfully, yours,

C. CUSHING.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain F. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th instant from a cruize on the coast of Texas and Mexico. She is said to have brought important despatches from Commodore Conner, Commander-in-Chief of the 'Home Squadron,' and Mr. Green, our Charge d' Affaires at Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by mail.—The V. sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th of June, and left at anchor off that port, the U S. Frigate Potomac, Capt. Newall, (Flag ship of the Home Squadron) and the U. S. brig Somers Comdr. Gerry,—also the U S. Revenue Cutter Woodberry Capt. Foster.

Papers to the 20th of June were received by the Vincennes from the city of Mexico. They contain Santa Ann's letter to his Minister of Foreign Relations, written after the interview which he had with Mr. G. L. Thompson, the recent special agent of the United States to Mexico; also a long correspondence between M. Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Green, our Charge d'Affairs, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The views and intentions of Mexico relative to Texas may be inferred from Santa Anna's letter, of which the following is an extract:

'The President of the United States, in my opinion has not acted very properly in treating of the Annexation of Texas with its actual possessors, because the majority of these, being but a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texans, have no right to enter into Treaty of a Territory which does not belong to them. That Mexico being resolved to sustain her rights without ever yielding them because she considers them unquestionable, thinks the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be inadmissable and renounces all idea or ceding her territory. That Mexico is resolved again to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she holds in readiness a large army with all the necessary resources, which the peace she had latterly enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country, have enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceded to open the campaign during the present year it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon in order to treat of the termination of the actual war. That if the United States desire in good faith to arrest the disorder which exists there so much to their prejudice, their best plan is to induce Texas to recognise the sovereignty of Mexico, despoised as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, customs, &c., may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory; rather will she carry the war to any extreme which may be necessary to sustain her right; and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and our grand children. That this is the opinion of the Government and of the Mexicans.'

The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Anna the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. Congress has intimated to the president that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active tive service a corresponding number of the 'national militia,' and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money without forcing a loan. This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Anna, and unless

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