

with the convenience of navigation, is admitted as little as possible. Even the original rapidity of rivers, where the water is sometimes dashed by falls and agitated by rapids, does not prevent them from producing disease at certain seasons, along their banks and in their vicinity. This effect may be experienced even in northern latitudes, but it is especially to be dreaded and deprecated in a southern climate like ours. No such consequence threatens the inhabitant or the traveller upon a rail road. It is a primary object in pursuing the line of such a structure, to shun as much as possible the intersection of marshes and streams of water.

6. Another circumstance suggested by the peculiar nature of our southern country, gives an advantage to Railroads in comparison with Canals. All our principal rivers originate in the mountains near the western extremity of the state, and have their channels, considered generally, nearly parallel one to another. Hence the land between these rivers, lies in ridges, from the western extremities of the state towards the ocean. These ridges often form long levels, without much interruption by streams or valleys. It is upon such ridges, that it is well known some of our best roads are formed. A Railroad laid off by a skilful and practical engineer with reference to this form of our country, would, in all probability, have greater advantages for so long a line as 250 or 300 miles, than nature has bestowed on most other parts of the world. Were a Canal attempted from the same distance in the interior, the long summers of our southern latitude, drying up all our smaller streams, and rendering very precarious, supplies of water even from the larger tributaries, would make it necessary for such a Canal, that it might be fed with certainty, to confine its course to the margin of some main river. Thus it would be perpetually intersecting the deep ravines which occur at small distances along the banks of a principal river. The consequences must be, numerous and large embankments, deep cuttings, bridges or aqueducts, rocky excavations, locks and culverts, all of which are occasions of the heaviest expenses in the completion of Canals. A Railroad along extensive ridges, generally tending towards the point of destination, must be attended with signal advantages in escaping most of these embarrassing obstructions.

7. It is now ascertained that Railways may be constructed with all the necessary strength and firmness, out of wood, at a cost little more than half of that which must be incurred in making them of iron. If this be true in the northern part of our country, it must be eminently so of our own state. The lasting and substantial pine abounding in our low country, and the no less solid oak of the western part, would leave us nothing to desire in compactness, durability, and cheapness of materials. The work too, would be of a sort that could be executed by our own people, under the direction of an Engineer, as well as by any that could be found in other countries. It is computed that the interest of the money which must be paid for the iron more than for the wooden Railway, is more than sufficient to defray the expense of renewing it, at the time when it shall become necessary. The consequence must be that the latter is the cheaper of the two in the end, and it requires far less funds for its first accomplishment.

It has appeared then, from the whole comparison here made, that for many reasons Railways are preferable to Canals. 1. Canals must generally be much longer than Railways, between the same extreme points. 2. A mile of Railway, even if it be of iron, is less costly than a mile of Canal. 3. As large burdens can be transported with a given power in a given time, upon the one as upon the other. 4. The perennial, that is, the continual expense of maintaining a Canal with bridges and repairs is greater than that which is incident to a Railroad. 5. Canals, especially in a southern climate, may well be dreaded as sources of disease. 6. The face of our State, the parallel courses of our rivers, and the continuous ridges between them, are peculiarly favorable to the Railroad. 7. Railways of wood are scarcely more than half as expensive as those of iron. Their inferior cost then, compared with that of canals, must give them greatly the preference to an economical people, contemplating some method of removing their difficulties of commercial intercourse among themselves, and with other parts of the world. CARLTON.

Sept. 8, 1827.

*Extravagance rebuked.*—In a dramatic piece lately published, old General Delouis pursuing Adjutant Vincent to marry—"She is an angel," says the General. "I don't want an angel—I should not know what to do with an angel," is the reply of the single hearted Adjutant. "She is all sweetness," rejoins the General. "So is a beehive (answers Vincent) but it does not follow that I should like to trust my head into it."

Steam Boats now carry passengers from New York to Albany for \$1 50, and some of the Tow-Boats for \$1.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

RESPECTABLY, SEPT. 4, 1827.  
Gentlemen:—In an article of the Intelligencer of the 1st inst. under the head of the Cumberland, Md. Advocate of August 25th, I am made to say, "The charge made against Gen. Washington (I presume of issuing the order to shoot men and cut their heads off without trial) is false." I never pronounced it to be false, but I never heard of such an order by him; and the order under which LEE shot a man, and cut his head off, was, to my knowledge, given by Major HARRY LEE.—I heard it given verbally, and it might have been written also. And what impresses it on my mind, as being an order of Major LEE's, and not of Gen. WASHINGTON, is, that I believe Major LEE was either severely censured, or arrested for the act. In seeking to justify Gen. Jackson in his cruel acts and orders, a comparison is called for with Gen. WASHINGTON's conduct in the Revolutionary war. But, sirs, with a candid mind and fair investigation, there can be no likeness. The times of the Revolution were perilous and important in the highest degree. Our liberties, and every thing dear to us, were all at stake. The war in which Gen. JACKSON commanded, before the British invasion of Louisiana, was against a few dirty Indian Savages, at a corner of the U. States, to which any force could easily be brought. If Gen. WASHINGTON ordered men's lives to be taken in so prompt a manner, it was for desertion to the enemy. Gen. JACKSON's order for execution was for militia men claiming their right of going home when their term of service expired.

If you think proper to rectify the mistake, you will please do it in better language than mine, keeping in view the substance. You know I cannot write fit for the public. Very respectfully, yours, WM. D. BEALL.

[We have published Col. BEALL's letter as it came to our hands, leaving the public to decide whether or not this veteran of the Revolution can or cannot write fit for the public eye.]—Editors.

[From the N. Y. National Advocate.]

#### PROTECTING DUTIES.

The following is from the New-York Evening Post:

"If any truth on earth is self-evident, it is that the duty is a part of the cost."

The above proposition is illustrated in the same paper as follows:

"If then coarse cloths could be sold without this portion of expense, for one dollar per yard, and 100 per cent. duty is then imposed, we should suppose even Mr. Niles might understand that this same cloth could not be sold for less than two dollars."

If the above self-evident truth will apply to coarse woollen cloths, why will it not apply to other manufactured articles? Take, for instance, coarse cottons, the uniform qualities of which will enable us to compare prices with sufficient accuracy.

At the time the minimum duty of about 6 cents per yard was imposed on plain coarse cottons, they cost 21 cents per yard. If there is no mistake in the self-evident truth assumed by the Post, the price of cottons would have risen to 27 cents—but did they rise to that price? Have they not, on the contrary, gradually declined in price from that time to the present period? Can they not now be bought for less than 10 cents per yard? If so, what becomes of this self-evident position?

Again, when cut nails cost from 12 to 15 cents per lb. a duty was imposed of 5 cents per lb.—Did the price advance to 17 or 20 cents per lb.? Did not the cost of the article decline?

They can now be bought for from 6 to 7 cents per lb. It must be, therefore, there is a new species of "self-evident truth" discovered.

We are at the same time told, figures are deceptive when applied to political economy—are facts also to be discarded? Logic, and I fear common sense, must share the same fate, or the Union be dissolved. We call this an enlightened age of the world—and we really believe we are the most enlightened people in this enlightened world; and yet, those most distinguished among the most enlightened, if their story is to be believed, and who deal out written instructions, daily by the column, and even by the sheet, attempt to palm on us such self-evident truths as the above.

Are these things necessary for the support of Gen. Jackson? Must truth, reason, facts, logic, common sense, and the constitution, all be demolished, to promote the election of this man? POPULUS.

If adventurous assertion can make a President, Gen. Jackson is likely to succeed—for never has this quality been exemplified in so eminent a degree as by his supporters. A superb specimen of it is exhibited in last evening's Post, in what purports to be a table (derived from so unquestionable and pure a source as the Washington Telegraph) of the strength of parties in the next House of Representatives—the accuracy of which table is vouched for by the Post. We will not waste a word in argument upon such a palpable absurdity as this table, but illustrate it, and the caution of its endorser here, by one example. The New-York delegation is put down 24 for Jackson, 10 for Adams, when it is as cer-

tain as any thing contingent and future can be, that a majority of the delegation are in favour of the administration, and that of those not absolutely in its favor, four at least stand uncommitted for Gen. Jackson. From the accuracy of this one statement, some estimate may be formed of the dependence to be placed on the rest. The truth is, however, that the Jackson partisans being raised from the lowest despondency by what they deem a partial success in Kentucky, are desirous to make the most of that occurrence, and by loud boasting, and confident bearings, to alarm the timid and determine the wavering into an union with them. Let them cry aloud and spare not—they cannot affect the result which every day's investigation renders more certain in favor of Mr. Adams.—[N. Y. American.]

### Intelligence.

#### Important from South America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence, received at the Norfolk Beacon News-Room, per schr. Monroe, dated "Lagaira, 23d Aug. 1827."

"This department since the departure of Bolivar, on the 6th of last month, for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet; yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the Constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela.

We have news up to the 10th July from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and there is every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the Constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdaneta from Maracaibo at Cucuta, with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the Constitution and establish a Government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of states upon the principle of the United States.

The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect had been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles. Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controlling influence on the Main, and the position of her Island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacao, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvass upon these seas."

#### NEW DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

The following singular fact is related by Mr. Ashmun, Colonial Agent at Liberia, in a recent communication received at Washington City:

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to the discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey. The particulars of both I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance.—In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within 50 leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of lands are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants: where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a People as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be their "desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce by concealing the sources of their gains." It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the Colony. As a large proportion of the exports from the

Colony are, at present, from the interior regions, it is believed, that opening a free passage will double the amount. Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object, by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes; and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

From the National Gazette.

#### MR. CANNING.

The New York Evening Post appears to be displeased with us for the sentiments which we ventured to utter some days ago, respecting Mr. Canning; and it is probable that the editor of the other American New York paper, the Statesman, who dressed it in mourning, on the occasion of the British politician's death, is still more dissatisfied with our temerity. The Post appeals to the sentiments and proceedings of England, with regard to the unhappy occurrences; as if we were not entitled, on this side of the Atlantic, to judge for ourselves on such subjects, and should at once yield, without any resistance, to the torrent of panegyric which may be rolled from the British presses when a favorite political leader descends into the grave. But we act upon quite a different theory. If we have studied the character and conduct of the defunct, with opportunities and materials nearly as good as those which his countrymen possessed, we do not hesitate to decide by our own lights. Moreover, we know that, immediately on the demise of an eminent and powerful public man, a vast haze of eulogy arises, and envelops his name, in his own land, and may well reach another, using the same language, so as to cloud the vision of the thoughtful or ignorant, and the common admirers of shining parts and brilliant reputation. The atmosphere, indeed, gradually clears, and when, what we may call the evaporation of flattery, sympathy or regret ceases, History employs her discernment in ascertaining, and her pencil in delineating the good and the evil in qualities and actions.

As to such a statesman as the late British premier, we enquire or reflect, before we pronounce upon the degree in which Americans should lament him in that capacity, what the cause of free born generally owed to him, and what were his dispositions and plans in reference to our own country. It happened to us to hear all his best speeches during three sessions of Parliament, when all his faculties were in their utmost energy and lustre; and we have, for at least seventeen years past, constantly read the reports of the debates in that body, and the public annals of Great Britain during the same period. Thus, so far as our humble powers go, we may decide primarily upon his titles to the admiration of mankind and the regrets of America. We need not repeat, like parrots, the descent, however loud and offensive, raised to his memory in England, where so many have been prompted to join the chorus by feelings and interests and opinions which are foreign to us as citizens of this republic. We enjoyed deeply his fine declamation, his ready wit, his felicitous humour, and his spirited bearing, in the House of Commons; we have derived as much pleasure as any reader from his early *jeux d'esprit*, and the eloquent parts of his printed speeches; we acknowledge that he spouted admirably, wrote elegantly, joked irresistibly, and passed an exemplary private life:—But we contend that as a politician he was an adventurer, who first attached himself, from calculation, to the strongest side in the British party divisions;—that he continued until within a year or two of his death, to be the sturdiest advocate of the Tory system of administration;—that the *constitucionalists* of Italy, Spain and Portugal were never assisted, but on the contrary, have universally believed themselves betrayed, by the British cabinets to which he belonged;—that he directly discountenanced or stigmatized their struggles;—that he expressly disclaimed any motive of action, other than the advancement of British interests, in establishing friendly relations with the new Spanish American States;—that he strenuously opposed every plan or idea of political reform for Great Britain, except *Catholic Emancipation*, to which he never made and never would have made any sacrifice beyond a florid speech;—and that he indulged himself in the House of Commons and in official papers in the keenest sarcasms against these United States. Let the debates in Parliament and the public documents be consulted, and abundant proof will be found of all that we here allege. We rest upon texts, facts, the unanswered statements of the Whigs whom he branded and cuffed unmercifully for a long series of years, and finally courted only because their succour was indispensable against the enmity of some of his jealous and more inveterate Tory colleagues.

The genius of Canning was doubtless bright and exalted; he could philosophize as a political speaker; he could reason with much force and ingenuity in party controversies in the Commons; he was a highly gifted and cultivated rhetorician, and a poignant, classical writer. Yet he was inferior to Pitt in depth, solidity and efficiency; to Fox, in cogent, rapid diction and immediate force of reputation; to Burke, in knowledge, wis-

dom, imagination, and moral principle; to Windham, in refined pleasantries, acuteness and subtle analysis; and generally to Sheridan and Grattan in their respective excellences. He has left nothing behind him, at all equal, we might say, properly comparable, to the remains of either of those statesmen. We think that the late Lord Londonderry was quite as well informed in his sphere, and even a better manager of the House of Commons; and we are sure that he was more judicious in his diplomatic views and intercourse. His jests, taunts, boasts and tropes of Mr. Canning, levelled ultimately at the great powers of the European continent, served to exasperate and alienate those whose good will at least it was the interest of Great Britain to preserve, and whom Lord Londonderry contrived to render willingly ministerial to her schemes of ambition and cupidity. In alluding to the particular speech on Portuguese affairs, by which he specially affronted the Holy Alliance, we can scarcely regard it as a merit, that he published that speech so modified and mutilated as to be no longer the same in purport and effect. He deliberately retracted in writing what he had deliberately uttered in oral debate. At one moment, he was seen to brave and threaten the continental monarchies; at the next, to aim at counteracting the operation of his own ostentatious endeavors.

An opinion has been circulated that the death of Mr. Canning may remove some of the impediments which stood in the way of a commercial intercourse between this country and the Colonies of Great Britain. It is generally understood that the disposition of Lord Goderich, the new Premier, is more favorable to the United States than was that of his predecessor; and the suggestion has been thrown out that this would be a favorable moment to press the question upon the consideration of the British Government. We have an able and a vigilant minister at the Court of St. James: one who, to great experience, and an ample knowledge of the true interests of our country, unites a competent acquaintance with the precise sentiments of the present Administration. We cannot doubt that he will avail himself of every proper occasion to promote the principal objects of his mission; nor can it admit of a question that his instructions direct him to omit no opportunity which offers, to revive the subject, and to press it on the consideration of the English cabinet. Nat. Journal.

From the various accounts which have been received, the probability is increased, that the government of the United States will find it necessary to employ force to bring back the Winnebago and Sioux Indians to a sense of justice and of the obligations by which they are bound to our country. This is much to be regretted; but there is a point beyond which the forbearance of the government cannot be exercised without injury to the safety and interests of those of our citizens who are in the vicinity of the insurgent tribes. It has been clearly ascertained, that the hostile movements commenced with the Indians, and were entirely unprovoked and unexpected. They committed outrage and murder on our citizens peacefully pursuing their vocations. They have refused to obey the demand of the United States Government, to surrender the perpetrators of these outrages; but, relying on their numbers and courage, they have prepared themselves for resistance. The consequences of this course, deplorable as they will be, can only therefore rest on themselves. We shall strike reluctantly, but the retributive blow must fall. Nat. Journal.

This town [Providence R. I.] is now as distinguished for the manufacture of Jewelry as the State is for the manufacture of Cotton. The business is carried to great extent, and we are surpassed by no other place in the union except New York.—We have nineteen extensive Jeweller's shops, which give constant employment to over three hundred persons. The Jewelry manufactured yearly amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars. The business is not confined to any particular description of work, but generally to the setting of diamond and pearl; the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, filagree and variegated gold work, paste and all other kinds of Jewellers work, which is done in as great perfection as in Europe or any part of the United States. The nineteen shops pay annually something like ten thousand dollars premium on the gold by them manufactured, and supply many cities with the product of their labor. Journal.

From the Patterson Intelligencer.

*Prosperity of Patterson.*—We have just been informed that the company recently incorporated at Petersburg, by the Legislature of Virginia, have contracted with Messrs. Godwin, Rodgers and Co. of this town, for a large quantity of machinery. It is an interesting fact, and highly creditable to this enterprising house, that the President of the company, on a tour from Petersburg to Boston, through the principal manufacturing districts, visited all the principal machine