

ON RAIL ROADS.

TO THE EDITORS.

The enclosed paper, respecting Rail Roads in England, was lately forwarded to me from that country—and might afford useful information to some on the subject of Internal Improvement in this nation.

ROBT. LITTLE.

Washington, March, 1825.

Birmingham and Liverpool Rail Road Company.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Birmingham and Liverpool Rail Road Company, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, Sept. 3, 1824, Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq. in the Chair, it was ordered that the following Resolutions of the Company of Proprietors, be published in the Birmingham and other Provincial and London papers:

1. That a rail road from the town of Birmingham, through the Staffordshire Collieries and iron works, by Wolverhampton, Nantwich and Chester, to the Mersey, to communicate with the town of Liverpool, with branches to Dudley and Stourbridge, to the Shropshire coal and iron works, to the Staffordshire potteries, and to Chester, would be of the greatest advantage to the above-named places and districts, and productive of essential benefit to the nation at large.

2. That a Company be formed for the purpose of effecting this great national communication, under the title of the "Birmingham and Liverpool Rail Road Company."

3. That the capital of the Company be £600,000, divided into 12,000 shares of £50 each.

4. That a committee be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect, with full power to increase the capital, by additional shares, if they think necessary; and generally to adopt such proceedings as they may deem most conducive to promote the establishment and success of the company.

5. That the gentlemen named be the committee with power to add to their number, and that seven be a quorum.

6. That Messrs. Atwood, Spooner, & Co. Bankers, of Birmingham, be appointed Treasurers to the Company.

7. That Geo. Barker, Esq. of Birmingham, be appointed Solicitor to the Company.

8. That books of subscription be opened at the bankers, and that a deposit of £1 per share be paid into their hands at the time of subscribing.

RICH'D EDENSOR HEATHCOTE, Chairman.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to establish a more direct, expeditious, and cheap communication between the towns of Birmingham and Liverpool, than at present exists. Such an undertaking, when effected, will be advantageous to the public and to the proprietors.

The country through which the proposed line is intended to pass, has been examined throughout by an eminent engineer, and is found to present extraordinary facilities, not only as regards the levels, but the distance, which is less by several miles than any road now in use.

The estimated expense of forming the main line to connect Birmingham and Liverpool, including the locomotive power, amounts to £350,000. The expenses of the branch lines to Dudley & Stourbridge, to the iron and coal works in Shropshire, the Staffordshire potteries, and Chester, have not yet been estimated, but will be much less in amount than that of the main line. The Company propose to set apart for this purpose the sum of £150,000, and to cover other contingencies, an additional sum of £100,000. The capital of the Company will therefore be £600,000, divided into 12,000 shares of £50 each.

The propelling power intended to be employed is that of Locomotive and Stationary Steam Engines. By means of this power, the Company will be able to transport the heaviest goods with certainty and security, by day and night, at all times of the year, in periods of frost or of drought at the rate of at least eight miles an hour.

The capital required to complete the objects of the Company, and the current charges for the maintenance of the Rail Road and Locomotive power, being much less than that employed by any existing establishment for the conveyance of goods, will enable the company to carry goods at a rate less by one-third, probably by one-half, than the sum paid at present. These are not speculative or visionary assertions—they are founded on facts collected by an examination of the system of carriage by Rail Roads actually practised in the North of England.

The Company have, also, every reason to believe that passengers may be conveyed by the same power, with perfect security, and at a speed of at least twelve miles an hour; but as no experiments have been made on a large scale, with a view to establish the fact, they do not pledge themselves to this as a part of their undertaking. Being however, convinced of its practicability, they will not fail to keep it in view in their general arrangements.

The line of the projected Rail Road is intended to pass from Birmingham, through the center of the Staffordshire Collieries, and iron works, close to Wolverhampton—from thence to Newport—thence to Turnhill—to the West of Nantwich—near Chester—and from thence to Mersey. There will be Branch Roads to Dudley and Stour-

bridge—to the Shropshire Coal & Iron Works—to the Staffordshire Potteries and Chester. Hence, it will be seen, that part of the proposed line passes through one of the most populous manufacturing Districts in the Kingdom, while another part traverses a country at present totally unprovided with any canal or similar accommodation.

The population of Birmingham, and the towns and collieries in the neighborhood, may be computed at about 300,000; and the total population on and in the vicinity of the proposed line, or in connexion with it, at about 600,000.

The quantity of Coal raised annually in the South Staffordshire Coal Field, may be estimated at 2,500,000 tons, and the quantity of Iron manufactured in the same district, and in Shropshire, at 250,000 tons. At least one million tons of the coal and almost all the iron, are now transported to distant places. The Staffordshire potteries now send annually, in the direction of Liverpool, in the article of Earthenware alone, about 26,000 tons, and the total annual tonnage, to and from the Potteries, is about 200,000 tons. These are a few instances only of the stupendous sources from which these tonnages have arisen, which have enabled one of the canals passing through these districts, to pay an annual dividend to the Proprietors of £140 upon an original share of £140, and have enhanced the value of such share from £140 to £3,200; and another canal in the same district, to pay a dividend of £100 upon the original share of £200, the shares themselves having reached the value of £4,600 each.

The trade of the country has, within the last few years, increased in a manner unparalleled and truly astonishing; sufficient employment, therefore, may be found both for the Canals and Rail Roads; but as Rail Roads, upon the improved system, can carry with undeviating punctuality, security, and celerity, and at reduced rates, this undertaking will inevitably ensure to itself sufficient traffic to afford a liberal remunerating profit to those embarking in it, at the same time that it will create a competition highly advantageous to the public.

Such are the views and such the schemes of the Birmingham and Liverpool Rail Road Company, and they trust they have shown that the undertaking will be locally and nationally beneficial.

A deposit of one pound per share is required to be paid by every subscriber, at the time of subscribing, and such additional calls will be made, from time to time, by the Committee, as circumstances may require.

Further information may be obtained by reference to the Solicitor, Mr. George Barker, Birmingham.

Birmingham, S. pt. 3, 1824.

MURDER.

It appears that the story of the murder of a young lady in Cecil county, Md. which we wished not to believe, is but too true. Her name was Cunningham, and her family highly respectable. She had walked out to visit her grandfather, a mile distant, accompanied by a little niece, four years old. This was on Monday. Both she and the child were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her was made known by her little niece, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her aunt's murder until then. The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached, was, "that a big ugly man had met her aunt and self while on their way to their grandfather's, and, after dragging her aunt into the woods, murdered her."

The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, either of which, it is said, would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted, he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body! The interesting female thus outraged and butchered, was on the eve of being married. This horrible crime was supposed, from a description of the man, to have been perpetrated by a person who had committed some infamous acts in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work, and had colped the day before. So great was the excitement in the neighborhood, that \$300 were raised in about 30 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

The advertisement of a Reward for the apprehension of the Murderer of Miss Cunningham states that "the murder was supposed to have been committed by a man who crossed the Susquehanna ferry that evening about sun set. From what we could learn, he is a man about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thick set, dark hair and complexion—had on a dark green surtout coat, and a white knapsack, supposed to have been made of tow linen,

about two feet long, filled apparently with clothes. As the stockings of the deceased were missing, it is supposed he has them. From the best information received, they were black worsted stockings. The ferryman, and the son of Mr. Coale, say that they could recognize the man if they again saw him."

Nat. Int.

BORING FOR WATER.

The following letter handed to us for publication, contains interesting facts:

Char-Bishop, March 24, 1825. Near New Brunswick, N. J.

DEAR SIR—The practicability of obtaining water by means of boring is not unknown in Europe and has been resorted to in this country for salt works; but no where, excepting in our immediate district, has water been made to flow, spontaneously, above the surface. It is the greatest improvement in the science of Hydraulics of our or any age, and will result in a new theory of the origin of certain springs, I mean those springs that do not come to the surface from a higher source. But I must leave these speculative points, and comply with your wish to have a copy of the calculation that I made, of the cost to a city of supplying itself with delicious water by the new principle of boring.

I have allowed largely for each well as you will discover, when I tell you that my well, which is 233 feet deep, cost only 500 dollars, including perpendicular, horizontal, and lateral pipes, to the length of 230 feet, and made of copper, with tin lining.

The water in my bored well has risen at least 5 feet above the surface of the ground. It is carried to the kitchen—supplies two trough tables for milk pans—two large cattle troughs, and a hog trough. The water never ceases to flow, and is of the same temperature throughout the year. I wish you would give as much publicity to the contents of this letter as you can. The Manhattan Company are boring in New-York. They have not yet obtained water, but if they persevere they will succeed.

The Museum

Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS Work, as its title implies, is composed of Selections from Foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is however far from being adverse to our own institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not infrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting & curious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, critics, and all other men of literature, now find the periodical press the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and speed to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and New Treatises, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our families, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the Museum may be in a considerable degree interesting and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in endeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Museum is published by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A number appears every month—and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, so long as he continues to pay in advance.

The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Subscriptions for this Work received at the Bookstore of J. GALES & SON.

State of North-Carolina,

Granville County.

February Term, A. D. 1825.

Nelson Thomasson, Original attachment. Nathaniel Thomasson, Levied in the hands of Parker F. Stone, and summoned as Garnishee—also levied on all the right, title and interest of Defendant in and to a tract of land lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. N. Pulliam, George Thomasson and others; supposed to contain 520 acres; being the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Thomasson, sen. deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, and plead or demur to the said attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him for the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1825.

Witness, STEPH. K. SNEED, CLK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1825.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Partnership, under the Firm of TOWAR & HOGAN, to carry on the Book-selling Business, as successors to the late Daniel Hogan, at the Old Stand, No. 255, Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, nearly opposite the Red Lion Hotel, where they solicit a continuance of custom, which will be punctually attended to.

ALEXANDER TOWAR, JAMES HOGAN, jr.

Towar & Hogan

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, and Theological Books, and also all the School Books and Stationery in general use, such as Walker's and Johnson's Dictionary, Pike's Benet's, Smiley's, Jaudon's and Daboll's Arithmetics; Webster's, Cooley's, and Dilworth's Spelling Book; Watts' Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Dobbell's & Rippon's Hymns, Methodist Hymns; Family, Pocket and School Bibles; Testaments; Murray's Grammar; English Readers; Sequels and Introduction; Conly's and Jaudon's Grammars; Jaudon's Expositor; Walker's large Dictionary; Answorth's, Young's and Entick's Latin Dictionaries; Greek and Latin Grammars; Schreyvell's Greek Lexicon; Cicero; Caesar; Horace; Virgil, and the Greek and Latin School Books generally; Blank Books; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Quills, Slates; Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous orders, and orders for professional Libraries, in Medicine, Law and Divinity, filled at the lowest prices, for cash or city acceptances.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn on the 18th day of MAY,

Improved mode of drawing,

Secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public, the FORUM Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland.

The mode of drawing on an entirely new plan, approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize, 20,000 Dollars.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, and Total value. Includes 1 prize of \$20,000, 10 prizes of \$10,000, 50 prizes of \$5,000, etc.

10,612 Prizes. \$70,000. 20,000 Tickets.—Not ONE Black to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in Cash, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a \$2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of 2 dollars.

Odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of Drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

The Drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run, (there not being one Blank to a Prize) and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested. Above all, however, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets, or two shares, (one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery; they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00. Halves, 2 00. Quarters, 1 00.

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (odd and even,) at

COHEN'S Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-st. Baltimore.

Where, in the four last State Lotteries were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars,—2 of 20,000 dollars,—2 of 10,000 dollars,—besides no less than Ten Capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. &c. And where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, or Territories, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore. April, 9—oawtM

TAKEN UP.

A man committed to the Jail of this county, on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, supposed to be a runaway slave, who says his name is Cornelius Jones, and that he has lived in New-York four or five years last past, but cannot, or will not name the state, county or town in which he was raised. He is about five feet seven inches high, black complexion, with a small scar over his right eye, and one near the corner of the same. His dress is: drab pea-jacket, blue round ditto, and duck trousers. He was brought to this place by the schooner Hezy, Wright, last from Charleston.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOS. GARRETT, Slat. Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-4m

Notice.

THE subscriber having at the last February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Wake, qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Moses Mordecai; and hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, to George Mordecai, or they will be barred of recovery and all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to him, he being authorized to settle said estate.

ANN W. MORDECAI, Executrix. Raleigh March 23d, 1825. 42-2m

The Celebrated Race Horse.



WASHINGTON.

WILL stand at my Stable in Warrenton the next season, & will be let to Mare at twenty-five dollars the season, and fifty dollars to insure, payable on the 1st day of January next—ten dollars a single leap, to be paid when the Mare is covered; with one dollar in all instances to the Groom. The season will commence the 1st February, and close the 1st July—as he will be trained for the Fall Races, if no accident happens to him. I have a lot well enclosed, and Mares sent from a distance will be fed with grain, &c. at the market prices. I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind, but will endeavor to prevent either. I have not been able to procure a list of all the colts that were entered or run against Washington in the Sweepstakes when he was three years old. These shall only mention such as I know.

Washington's Pedigree and Performances are surpassed by no other horse. A statement of his performances are given below; also, a letter from Mr. William R. Johnson, wherein he gives his opinion of Washington as a race horse. Mr. Johnson trained and ran him all the races he has ever run: it will speak for itself.

Washington is a bright sorrel, full fifteen and a half hands high, 6 years old this spring—was got by the celebrated race horse Timoleon (one of the best sons of Sir Archy) out of the celebrated race mare Ariadne, whose performances on the turf, particularly four m. h. is surpassed by none of her day, which may be seen by reference to the records of New-Market, F. infield, Broadrock, &c. prior to 1817.

The following certificate, obtained by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson from Col. Holcombe of Amelia, who raised Ariadne, will give an account of her Pedigree, as far as he could recollect:

"This is to certify, that Ariadne was got by the import d horse Citizen, out of a Wild-mare; she out of Spiddill, and Spiddill out of Silver-Eye. Given under my hand this 23d day of Dec. 1824.

PHIL HOLCOMBE.

PERFORMANCES.

Washington was engaged in four Sweepstakes, two m. h. 200 dollars entrance. When he was three years old, 1822 in the Spring, he won the stakes at New Market and Lawrenceville in the Fall he was beaten at Warrenton by John Richards—he won the first heat, and lost the second by having a bad start, whereby he lost 80 yards, and was only beaten half a length; being considered in bad order, he was drawn, having the sweepstakes at New Market to run for, which he won, beating the celebrated race horse Henry—there were four heats in this race, the first being a dead heat, Henry won the second, Washington t. e. third and fourth.

In the Spring of 1823 he was trained at New Market, but owing to his having a curl on one of his legs the first part of the training season, he only run one race he was handily capp'd at New Market with Sir William and a horse belonging to Col. Wynn—Washington won the first heat; Sir William the second and third—Washington was unfortunate in this race, he lost at least 60 yards in starting the second heat; and was only beaten a length; this heat was run in 3m. 4s. which is two seconds less than any two mile heats has ever been run at New Market. Sir William had ten lbs. taken off his regular weight, and Washington carried his full weight.

The following Fall he won the Proprietor's Purse at New-Market, 300 dollars, 3 mile heats; the first heat in this race was also run in two seconds less than any on record on that ground.

He was then carried to Baltimore, where he won the Proprietor's Purse of 500 dollars, beating the celebrated race horse Flying-chillers with ease. He was discovered to be lame after this race, occasioned as was supposed by the situation of the ground, it being a new tract.

He was then carried to Washington and ran one heat in that situation, but was beaten by a mare of Mr. Wynn's, and was drawn. He was trained last Spring, and won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 m. h. at New-Market, 600 dollars, with ease, beating Col. Wynn's mare Flirtilla, and Capt. Harrison's horse Aratus. PETER MITCHELL.

Jan. 14.

Richmond, Jan. 10, 1825.

Dear Sir—I have procured from Col. Holcombe his certificate of the Pedigree of Ariadne, the dam of Washington, and have forwarded it to you, that you may advertise your horse in due time. I hope he may make as good a season as you wish. I have trained him several times, and found him an excellent race horse all distances, and I wish very much that he was convenient to me, that I might put to him, particularly Realty, which is my favorite mare. I am, dear Sir, with great respect,

W. R. JOHNSON.