



UNION OF THE LAKES AND THE OCEAN.

We are certain (says the N. Y. Ev. Post) that no apology is requi...

"It is a lasting error on the age of Louis XIV, illustrious as it was for great writers, and when men of letters and genius condescended to give the intrigues of his courtisans, and to describe the manners and magnificence of his court, that the most authentic history of the Canal of Languedoc, which unites the two seas, was written in 1600, and that even this work is destitute of many important details connected with its subject. As to the Canals of China, intersecting each other, over the face of that immense empire, and opening communications between the greatest cities in the world, nothing is known of them which can essentially facilitate the enterprise of other nations in similar works; and we have no public documents that inform us of the beginning, advancement, and completion, of the canals of Russia, uniting the Caspian and the Baltic, and other waters of magnitude although the story of minor and unimportant events, in the civil history of the north, has reached us in a circumstantial form. As to the histories of ancient improvements, for extension of commerce, and the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and the arts, they are lost in the oblivion of a thousand ages, while the solemnities of a feast, and the consecration of an idol, are embellished by the taste of the historian, emblazoned in the orations of the statesman, or breathed in the glowing numbers of epic song."

Mr. Haines, after indulging in many useful remarks, proceeds to shew, in the following brief view, the different waters & lateral canals which can be connected with the Great Western Canal:

"Before we proceed further, we shall look at the remote consequence of the Western Canal. The internal communications and the inland trade which it will promote, naturally press upon our reflection. Let us admit the work to be completed, and then look at the waters and rivers which could be connected with it, from the mouth of the Hudson, to the mouth of the Mississippi. By the northern canal, which will form a junction with the western canal at the mouth of the Mohawk, we acquire a communication with lake Champlain and its tributary streams. Passing on further to the west, on the right or northern side of the canal line, we find lake Oneida and the Oswego river, through which there can be a direct and easy connection with lake Ontario. There is also a lateral canal to Onondaga lake. Commencing at the banks of the Hudson, and passing along the left or southerly side of the canal line, we find the Seneca, Cayuga, Seneca, and Canandaigua lakes, lying in a direction from north to south, forming nearly right angles with the canal line, and, in fact, serving for so many lateral canals themselves. There is already a boat navigation on the Cayuga lake, a project for a canal between Canandaigua and the canal line, and by means of the Seneca, the canal will be united with the Susquehanna, and the Delaware rivers, and of course to the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. By the Genesee river, an inland navigation of 40 miles will be secured, and several advantages may be derived by a junction with the Tonawanda creek.

"Pursuing our course further west, and beyond the borders of the state of New-York, we approach the great valley of the Mississippi. The first point of communication with these western waters that pour into the Mississippi river, is at the sources of the Alleghany, which unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, and forms the Ohio. About sixteen miles of canal would join the Western canal and French creek, a branch of the Alleghany; and there could be another communication through Chetough lake. By these

improvements, we might have a direct communication between New-York and Pittsburgh, the grand depot of the western States.

"Extending our views beyond the head waters of the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, other means and sources of connection with the western canal present themselves. The first junction might be between the Cayuga, that runs into lake Erie, and the Muskingum, which passes into the Ohio, about 170 miles below Pittsburgh. Six miles of canal would create their union. Further west, the Sandusky and Scioto rivers could be joined. They have their head waters in the same marsh or Swamp—the former discharging itself into lake Erie, the latter into the Ohio river, below the mouth of the Muskingum. Following the lake shore, we soon find that another channel of internal trade might be opened, by means of the Miami, which swells the waters of Ohio, and the Miami of lake Erie; they have their rise on the same level. The sources of the Maumee of lake Erie, and the head waters of the Wabash, a noble stream, would intermingle with very little labor. Between lake Erie and lake Michigan, a navigation would be easy and practicable, by uniting the Huron or Raisin of lake Erie, with streams that run into the former lake.—The St. Joseph's and the Raisin are contiguous in their head waters. Pursuing our course to the southerly end, or head of lake Michigan, we find new facilities to internal trade opening upon our view. There are four ways of connecting this lake, and of course, the western canal with the Illinois river, which pours its grand current into the bosom of the Mississippi, a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri, near the site St. Louis.—First, it could be effected by joining a branch of the Chicago river, which empties into lake Michigan, and a branch of the river Plein, running in a direction from the northwest, which approaches within ten miles and a half of the lake, and then, turning to the southwest, blends its waters with the Theakiki 50 miles from the Illinois. These waters approximate within two miles of each other, and when swelled by heavy falls of rain, actually unite, so that boats of eight and ten tons burden pass and repass from the lakes to the Mississippi, through this natural route."

After taking a view of the Great Canal contemplated by the state of Ohio to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River, which is to be about 200 miles long, and which we shall notice by extracts hereafter, Mr. Haines concludes this part of the subject in the following words:

"Let the statesman of any nation on the globe behold this picture. No matter whether he has contemplated the capital and enterprize of England, the patient industry of Holland, the genius and intrinsic strength of France, or the extended face of Russian empire; he must admit that the beneficent hand of the Creator has never spread out a country with grander characteristics; or with greater facilities to trade and inland exchange, than the one whose destinies are embraced in the range of views, in which we have indulged—a country capable of sustaining a population of an hundred millions."

MILITIA.

The attention which is paid in the Eastern States to the Militia Laws, and to the duties they impose, and the exercises which they prescribe, is beyond comparison greater than that of the Southern States. This is about the Season of the Autumnal Parades, and we find many accounts of them in the Eastern papers, which those of our Southern and Western readers who have never travelled would find it difficult to credit. As a sample of these parades, which, with greater or less eclat, take place throughout the whole of the Eastern country, we copy the following from the Essex Register, (printed at Salem, Mass.) of the 6th instant.—Nat. Int.

"FALL INSPECTION AND REVIEW. Gen. Appleton's Brigade (with the exception of the Gloucester troops) was inspected and reviewed on Tuesday last, in Upper Beverly. The weather, which was rather unfavorable in the morning, did not prevent the appearance of a large collection of spectators, and deteriorated nothing from the completeness of the equipment, and but little from the appearance of this fine body of citizen soldiers. A very close inspection of the troops was effected in a prompt manner by the Brigade Inspector, and did honor not only to the soldiers, but to that active and intelligent officer. The inspection was completed at an early hour, and the troops were ready for review at half past 11, but the Major-General did not arrive on the ground until about 2 o'clock, when the line was reviewed and the marching salute paid, after which the troops were dismissed for refreshment. The weather cleared up in the afternoon, and the line was divided and a representation of an

engagement was executed in such a manner as to display the discipline & appearance of the several light corps to the best advantage. No accident occurred, and the troops were dismissed after being complimented by the Major-General in a division order, and by the Brigadier, in a short and animated address. We have never seen a finer collection of militia than was brought together on this occasion; the light troops were distinguished by their beautiful appearance and correct discipline; and the cadets from this town, under Capt. Story, having a conspicuous part to perform, made a most beautiful and soldier-like appearance; their manoeuvres, according to the system practised in the United States Army, were novel in this brigade, and had a very striking effect. The ranks of the uniform companies from Lynn were full, particularly the artillery company, and we think it much to the honor of this flourishing town to have sent three such companies to the field. Their light infantry company was particularly correct in their movements, and the rifle company was distinguished by the beauty and neatness of their dress. The other light infantry companies sustained their established reputation. The battalion of cavalry added much to the martial appearance of the line, and their movements and manoeuvres on the field during the sham fight, were an interesting part of the scene. Col. Whipple's regiment of artillery was completely equipped and in an improved dress, and the celerity with which their pieces were served and manoeuvred, did full justice to this important portion of our military force. The Marblehead battalion also distinguished itself by the dexterity and precision with which their artillery was managed. The companies of the line were generally in good order, and many of them in a uniform dress, and we think, on the whole, our militia have improved much since the last Brigade Review."

A PRACTICAL COMMENT.

From the Providence Journal. The Providence mills now sell cotton plaids, of good fabric and fast colors, at eighteen cents by wholesale—cloths which weigh on the average a third more than imported fabrics of the same description. This price enables the retailers of the middle and southern states to sell the cloths at from 22 to 25 cents in exchange for cotton, wool, and for flour, and other articles which will not buy the imported fabrics. It is very difficult to ascertain the amount of cotton which we receive in return for these goods, but it must be great. The consumption of the town and vicinity in flour, is about one hundred barrels a day—say, 36,000 per annum, besides Indian corn, rye, barley, and other provisions, wet and dry. Let those merchants who have raised the hue and cry, that commerce is endangered by the encouragement of Home Industry, sit down and calculate the tonnage and seamen necessary to the transportation, coastwise, of these articles; let them make some estimate of the capital absorbed by this trade, as well as of the number of commission merchants, agents, factors, clerks, wharfingers, draymen, &c. &c. who receive employment and support from it. Adam Smith, who is an oracle with these gentlemen, says, that a commerce of this kind is infinitely more beneficial to a nation, than either a foreign commerce of consumption, or a roundabout distant carrying trade. Why is it so? Because of the frequent interchange and returns which it produces. A merchant in the coasting trade can buy his cargo on a credit of 60 or 90 days, ship it, receive his returns, and be in readiness with their proceeds, to pay his notes, as soon as they become due. Thus in 60 or 90 days, two capitals are exchanged at each port—whereas, in the foreign trade, of consumption, the exchanges cannot be effected in less than a year, and in the roundabout and distant carrying trade, in not less than two, three or four years.

If, then, our manufacturers work for very small profits, which is really the case, their business, together with the coasting trade which it supports, is of immense benefit to the labouring classes in Rhode-Island, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Augusta, and New-Orleans. The most distant of them get some employment from it, and are paid in cotton, woollen and other goods at the cheap rate which we have mentioned. If our coasting vessels do a Providence cargo for Philadelphia or Baltimore, amounts to from 50 to 70 thousand dollars.

not return such sudden and splendid fortunes as are sometimes returned by the East Indians of the country, they are exempt from the liability of losing fortunes. They drive a solid and vivifying trade; educate hundreds of hardy vindicators of their country's flag, and supply the various wants of brethren of the same family.

NOTICE.

SHOULD I not sell my Land in Wake on or before the 15th October next, and the County of Wake not think proper to make the Bridge across Neuse River a publicone—this is to give notice, that I shall petition the next Legislature for liberty of erecting a Toll Bridge across said River, at my Mills. JOHN R. LUCAS. Sept. 25, 1821.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

The following singular Cures effected by these Drops, on persons, may be truly beneficial to the afflicted:

Mr. Charles Storr, of Mansfield, Conn. doth certify for the benefit of others, that from the year 1810 to 1815, he was severely afflicted with a Fever Sore in his left leg, so that he could not cross the room without assistance, had tried every thing, and the best medical aid without the least assistance, at length was induced to try Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, prepared by W. T. CONWAY, when after taking a few bottles, was able to exercise and walk as before, and makes no hesitation in recommending this invaluable medicine to others in like complaints. Mansfield, April 14, 1817.

Gen. James Whitelaw, Rye Gate, Vermont, doth certify that his daughter, from her youth to the age of 20 years, was severely afflicted with the Salt Rheum, and after having tried many medicines to no effect, was induced to make trial of Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, which after administering 3 bottles, completed a cure and has not been troubled since. March 16, 1816.

Mrs. —, near Boston, was many years afflicted with enlarged Glands, which forming together had the appearance of a Wen, her health was seriously affected, and considered past relief, by the advice of a friend she applied for Doctor Relfe's Botanical Drops, when to her astonishment the whole of the glands were reduced to their natural state; and her health perfectly restored.

Dr. Eli Mearns, of Danbury, Conn. in a letter to the proprietor, observes—A friend of mine, by the aid of your Doctor Relfe's Botanical Drops, has been cured of an obstinate King's Evil, which had troubled him many years, and considered by all incurable. He wishes it to be made known for the benefit of others. In another letter he observes, your Medicines gain credit daily.

A Lady of Charlestown, Ms. was nearly 3 years afflicted with a white swelling on her knee, had been attended regularly for a considerable time without relief, by the advice of a friend she applied to the proprietor of these Drops, who prescribed them, and the use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, when in 12 days the contraction gave way, the swelling began to subside, in two months the knee was reduced to nearly its natural size, and was able to walk from Charlestown without the least pain or inconvenience.

A Boy of Camden, Maine, (witness Oakes Perry, Esq.) 10 years old, was 11 months attended by 3 physicians for ulcers on the shin, 7 in number, the result of a fever, could get no relief, when on taking one bottle of these drops he was visibly much better in health, after taking the second could walk freely with crutches, after the third the whole of the ulcers except one healed, and is able to run about without crutches, and will no doubt on continuance of these medicines be perfectly cured.

A man of Camden, Maine (witness Oakes Perry, Esq.) was severely afflicted with blotches and eruptions similar to ring worms in various parts, on taking one bottle was perfectly cured. These Drops are a radical cure for Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire, Leprosy, Pimpled Faces, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when mercury has failed; are the best Spring and Autumnal Physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety.

Ask for Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops—Observe the signature, "W. T. CONWAY" on the outside printed wrapper. Price One Dollar, or six bottles for Five Dollars.

These Drops are prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor, W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 24, Franklin Place, Boston; and retail by special appointment by William Peck, Raleigh; Messrs. Hall, Newbern; Hobby, Augusta; Clancy, Hillsborough; McBeck & Reinhart, Lincolnton; J. & E. Wheeler, Murfreesboro', Telfair, Greenville, and most Druggists & Booksellers of respectability—Also, by Post-Masters, throughout the United States. Where also may be had all those justly esteemed and highly approved "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. CONWAY." A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. August 13.

JUST PUBLISHED, GALES'S ALMANACK FOR 1822.

Containing, besides the Astronomical and Weather Calculations, some valuable pieces on Farming and Rural Affairs; many useful Miscellaneous Articles; Medical Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. a complete Census of the State; a list of the Officers of the Government of the United States and of this State, with their Salaries; the times of holding all the different Courts in this State, a list of the Members of Assembly, &c. Sold wholesale and retail by the Publisher; by Stuart & Fitzharris, Fayetteville; D. Smith, Wilmington; and Salmon Hall, Newbern, and retail by most of the Storekeepers in the State. Sept. 25.

THE RALEIGH THEATRE

IS FORRENT on the following terms, viz: Ten Dollars for every Night of Performance, exclusive of the Bar. A small but respectable Company of Comedians would meet with liberal encouragement during the sitting of the Legislature, and for some time before and after. Letters directed to the President of the Thespian Society, post paid, will be duly attended to. The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Georgia Advertiser, published at Augusta, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for four weeks, and their accounts will be paid at this office. Sept. 10, 1821.

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

The following extraordinary Cures are the best recommendations to Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

A Lady of Framingham, was severely afflicted with cough, spitting of blood and general debility, on taking 2 boxes of these pills and 1 box of Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, was restored to perfect health. A Lady of Camden, Ms. (witness Oakes Perry, Esq.) was considered in a confirmed and family consumption, one of her sisters having died of the same complaint a short time previous, resigned as past relief, having been attended by the most eminent of the faculty, on taking 1 box of these pills was restored to perfect health, it is now 10 months since.

A Lady of Hampton, Me. was seriously afflicted with consumption, confined to her bed, deprived of sleep, attended with universal debility, when having taken leave of her friends, as past relief, and expected to die in a few hours, by the happy interference of a friend she was induced to try these pills, on taking the first dose, she fell into a gentle slumber, awoke refreshed, and before the box was finished she was restored to health.

A Lady of North End, Boston, from a violent cold, had lost the use of her lower extremities, could not be moved without assistance, and otherwise in bad health, was restored to health by the use of these pills, and using Dr. Jebb's Liniment—She was resigned as past relief.

Mr. —, a man of Boston, was severely afflicted for 3 years with what he described a "strained stomach," which threatened a rapid consumption, attended with much debility was cured by 2 boxes of these pills, and 1 box of Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills.

An elderly Lady of Boston, was afflicted 16 years with a most violent cough, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, &c. would often cough till black in the face, and expecting to be suffocated every instant, could not lay down in her bed for 4 years, seldom slept but at short intervals, was restored to perfect health by taking only 3 boxes. Her sleep was restored on the second night.

These Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilliness and shiverings, the fore-runners of fevers, &c. Common colds are removed in a few hours. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." One box, containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure. To prevent imposition, the outside printed wrapper is signed by the sole proprietor, "W. T. CONWAY." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale by W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 24, Franklin place, Boston; price one dollar—or six boxes for five dollars; and retail by special appointment by William Peck, Raleigh; Messrs. Hall, Newbern; Hobby, Augusta; Clancy, Hillsborough; McBeck & Reinhart, Lincolnton; J. & E. Wheeler, Murfreesboro', Telfair, Greenville, and most Druggists & Booksellers of respectability—Also, by Post-Masters, throughout the United States. Where also may be had all those justly esteemed and highly approved "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. CONWAY." A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. Aug. 13, 1821.