

This section from Middletown to Cincinnati may be supplied with water from the Miami with but very little expense. By a cut of 24 chains, the mill race of Abner Enoch, near Middletown, may be turned into the canal. Building a dam and enlarging this race will be all that is necessary to command from the river any quantity of water that may be required for the supply of the canal to the Ohio. As much water may be introduced at this point as can be thrown forward through the canal without injury to the navigation, without sensibly affecting the mills on the river below. This surplus water may be very profitably used at several points in the valley of Mill creek, by throwing it, at the heads of locks, on to wheels, and taking it again into the canal on lower levels, losing nothing except the extra evaporation and absorption occasioned thereby.

The surplus water which may be passed through the canal and used for hydraulic purposes, both in the valley of Mill creek and at Cincinnati, would unquestionably be a source of considerable revenue to the canal, and of general benefit to the surrounding country. It may be reckoned also, that at no points within the state would this hydraulic power be so great a source of revenue as at these.

The surrounding country sustains a dense population, and is almost entirely destitute of water power. The same remarks will apply in a degree to the line from Dayton to Middletown.

Suitable stone for the construction of locks may be obtained near Dayton, and in the bed of the Ohio river near Cincinnati. Through the immediate parts of this line, stone of the proper quality for that use has not been discovered convenient to the line. Stone of a good quality may however be transported from Dayton, and points above that, by water, and deposited near the sites of the locks between Dayton and Hamilton.

On the completion of this line to the Ohio, the party, under Mr. Forrer, was transferred again to the summit, and on the 13th September the location of the line thence to the lake was commenced.

Between the summit of the forks of the St. Marys, near the old fort of that name, the line occupies ground on a very favorable character for the construction of a canal. The lockage in this section is considerable, but the surface of the ground is very even and regular in its descent. The line crosses the main east branch of the St. Marys near its junction with the other branches of that stream. To pass the immediate valley of this stream requires an embankment of 9 to 18 feet in height, and 35 chains in length, and a wooden aqueduct, resting on stone abutments and a pier, of 66 feet in length. From this point the line passes down the river on and near its east bank for about two miles;—through one half of this distance the line is thrown on the immediate margin of the river by high banks which will require cutting down from the top, at some points as much as 18 feet, in order to suit the level of the canal. From the termination of the points the line bears off from the river, and is continued a north eastwardly direction across the narrow range of country lying between the St. Marys and the Auglaize rivers, to within about one and a half miles of Amanda, on the latter stream.

It is then continued, in a direction nearly north, on the narrow range of land between the main and little Auglaize rivers, to the main Auglaize at a point about three miles below Blanchard's fork. At this point the line, as located, crosses the river by means of a dam, and is, from the low level of the dam, necessarily kept within the high banks of that river to its junction with the Maumee. This necessarily increases the difficulties and cost of this part of the line to a very considerable extent. Its situation is such as to render it a line expensive of water, and unstable in its character. It was determined to lock down in the river and cross it by means of a dam, for the purpose of obtaining what water it affords at this point. It has since, however, been thought that the water which can be obtained in this way from the river, will not equal what, from the situation and character of the line on the level of the dam, would be lost from the canal by extra leakage; and that consequently it will be most advisable to cross the Auglaize upon an aqueduct, the level of which will find a very favourable and water tight line to the Maumee. The objection to this plan is the responsibility of the question of supplying with water, drawn entirely from the summit pound, so great a length of line. Yet it is believed that the whole amount of water which is afforded by the Auglaize river in a time of drought, which cannot be assumed at more than 500 cubic feet per minute, will not exceed the loss of water which must be sustained by locking down into the river with the canal.

The line for the whole of the distance from the summit to the Maumee river, 72 miles 65 chains, passes through a tract of country unseated, or nearly so. It is generally heavy

timbered and of a character favorable to retention of water. With an exception of about one mile on the St. Marys river, it is very flat and uniform in its surface, presenting, if the Auglaize should be crossed with an aqueduct, very few difficulties to the construction of a canal. If it should be crossed by a dam, the line will be thence to Defiance, expensive to construct, and from its situation, liable to waste water. The country generally is very destitute of water, and the line can only be supplied by that which can be thrown to the north through the *summit pound*. The St. Marys river below the forks did not pass in September, more than 20 cubic feet of water per minute. The Auglaize at Amanda, where it always had been supposed a feeder of some importance might be obtained, did not at the same time pass more than 60 cubic feet per minute, a quantity which would not justify changing the line from its proper course to obtain.—The banks of the river at this point are so high that its water could not be introduced into the canal, without sustaining a loss exceeding the amount. A dam was thrown across it at this place and the whole of its water passed through two 18 inch gauges—on one two inches, and on the other three inches in depth.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Kelly, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislatures of the Territories of the United States, from taxing lands, laid or claimed by unconfirmed British or Spanish titles, and of limiting the amount of tax that may be imposed by such Legislatures on other lands of non-residents, and of regulating the time and mode of redemption of lands sold for such taxes; and also, of prohibiting, under suitable penalties, the Governor of any such Territory, and Secretary, acting as such, from practising law in any of the Courts thereof.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, without amendment.

The following message was delivered from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, the first of the 21st, and the second of the third of December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting, also, information of measures which have been adopted for the suppression of piracy, and whether, in the opinion of the Executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object, and in that event, what other means it will be advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and likewise a report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents referred to in each.

On the very important question submitted to the Executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other more effectual means, for the suppression of a practice so destructive to the lives and property of our citizens, I have to observe that three expedients occur; one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the settled as well as unsettled parts of the Island and from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and the third, by a blockade of the ports of those Islands. It will be obvious that neither of these measures can be resorted to, and a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of these Islands, has the power to suppress that atrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify the proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea, it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of those Islands complain of a resort to either of those measures, or to all of them, should such resort be necessary.

It is, therefore, suggested, that a power commensurate with either resource, be granted to the Executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive, will produce the happiest result; that it will rid these seas and this hemisphere of this practice. This hope is strengthened by the belief that the government of Spain, and the government of the Islands, particularly of Cuba, whose Chief is known here, will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To

nest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering effort of the Executive.

JAMES MONROE.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

The President communicated two reports from the War Department; which were read and referred.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and the bill having been read the third time, the question was put, "Shall this bill pass?"

The question was determined in the negative; Yeas—20, Nays—23.

So the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was rejected.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, for the suppression of piracy.

The discussion elicited by this bill, occupied all this day; and on Friday it was again resumed, and after a considerable debate thereon, the further consideration of it was postponed until Monday next.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. BARBOUR moved that 1500 additional copies of the Message of the President of the United States of the 13th inst. and the documents accompanying it, respecting piracy, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The question being taken on the motion, 1500 hundred additional copies were ordered to be printed.

The bill from the House authorizing the subscription of stock to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company was read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the House for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then again took up the bill allowing a drawback on cordage manufactured from hemp imported. Without taking any question on the subject; after the debate had continued till past 3 o'clock,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Cook offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a statement, shewing, as far as may be in his power, 1st. The number of persons that have been convicted, since the adoption of the Constitution, of Capital offences against the laws of the United States, 2d. The number that have been executed, 3d. The number that have been pardoned by the President of the United States. And, also, a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence.

On motion of Mr. Call, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That the select committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the General Assembly of the state of Illinois, in relation to a canal communication between the waters of Lake Michigan, and the river Illinois, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding the state of Indiana, in opening a canal communication between the waters of Lake Erie, and the Wabash river, and the said committee have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Leave was then obtained, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Cook, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the resolution was modified by adding the following words—"and of what offence they were convicted;" to come in after the word "states," at the end of the seventh line.

Mr. WRIGHT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules, as, in their opinions, may be proper to be observed by this House on the choice of a President of the U. States, for the period of four years, from the 4th day of March next—if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear, that no person has received a majority of all the Electors of President and Vice President appointed in the several states.

On motion of Mr. MALLARY, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, January 24.

On Motion of Mr. POINSETT, of S. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of books for the use of the Library of Congress.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, of La. it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting a drawback to be had on foreign brandy and wine, when imported to any place in Mexico, Guatemala, or South America, in casks of not less than 15 gallons.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Edward Quesnel, Capt. Hawkins, arrived at New York, from Havre, Paris papers to the 2d Dec. have been received.

The Paris Constitution of the 29th November, contains a long extract from the National Intelligencer of the 14th Oct. giving an account of the arrival of Lafayette in Washington.

The Greeks have after a siege of three years, taken *Zeituni*, the key of Thessaly. The evacuation of the principal cities of the latter province, by the Turks, was expected to take place immediately.

Paris, Nov. 29.

Letters from Bayonne of the 17th inst. say that much inquietude is caused by the approaching evacuation of Spain, by the French troops; and that many Catalonians have determined to seek an asylum in France.

The celebrated traveller *La Vaillant*, has just died at a very advanced age.

The French troops quartered in Madrid began to break up on the 7th of November. A considerable part of Artillery, its stores, and part of the hospital stores had left Madrid on their return to France. The cars of all the neighbouring towns and villages had been put in requisition, and the proprietors compelled to provide their drivers with means to pay their expenses, under the penalty of a heavy fine in case of non-compliance!!

The very extensive floods in Holland were subsiding and leaving to view the effects of their extensive ravages. The dikes were broken down by the immense weight of the waters, which have risen in some instances from forty to fifty feet above the ordinary level. The cities of Hamburg and Amsterdam were both in considerable danger.

Letters from Smyrna say, that the Pacha of Syria is in complete insurrection against the Porte.

Russia and Turkey.—It is stated in letters from Vienna that a very serious dispute arose between Russia and the Porte towards the end of September, on account of an arbitrary act of Achmet Aga, the Turkish Military commander at Jassay. This individual quarrelled with a Moldavian officer, had him decapitated without trial, and in defiance of the treaties made with Russia, by which the safety of all Moldavian subjects was provided for. The remonstrance of Russia, and her demand for reparation, are said to have been treated with contempt by the Porte, and have led to a declaration, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, that he would no longer submit to the insults he had borne from a desire to avoid an open rupture.—These threats caused great alarm to the Divan, and on the 14th Oct. they came to the resolution to dismiss Achmet Aga from his post.

Constantinople Oct. 25.

The fate of the Captain Pacha is now known. Having fallen into disgrace with the Sultan, he is at present at the Dardanelles, and prohibited to appear again in the capital. The son of the Pacha of Egypt is named commander of the naval forces of the Porte. But where is he now? They say a prisoner in Hydra. The Porte maintains a guarded silence on all the recent events in the Archipelago. The Porte has received alarming news from Thessaly.

Spain.—By the Madrid papers of the 25th Nov. it appears that nine Constitutionalists were executed at Corunna, for crimes alleged to have been committed in July, 1823. Letters from Madrid state, that on the 19th Nov. a Cabinet Council was held at the Escorial, at the close of which it was asserted that a general amnesty would appear, with the exception of only ten chiefs of the Revolution, and that M. Zea Bermudez had received orders from the King to furnish an opinion on the propriety of granting a sort of Constitutional Charter. The conduct of the Spanish Authorities, however, but ill accorded with this report, for arbitrary arrests were still the order of the day in Madrid, and the police had even gone so far as to issue an order commanding all the inhabitants to deliver whatever books might be in their possession, and all papers printed since 1820, to the curates of their respective districts, who were to return such as they considered proper to remain in existence, and to burn all others.

Lighorn, Oct. 7.—Not a vessel enters our port that does not confirm the news of the destruction of the Egyptian fleet by Admiral Miallis. It is universally believed that the Pacha has always intended to deceive the divan of Constantinople; but we may believe that he wished to conquer the Morea, or at least the island of Candia, on his own account, when we look to the amount of the forces which he had put to sea. It consisted of 54 ships of war, of 46 to 16 guns, 62 Egyptian transports, and 91 others, chartered by Europeans.—The troops embarked consisted of 19,200 men.