

the branches of the East and West fork of White water, and those of the Driftwood branch of White river.

Gravel appears in the beds and banks of most of the streams, and in the bordering grounds surrounding those more depressed. That material is sometimes found in detached hillocks, and it is known to be the substratum in other places.—The alternative will sometimes occur of procuring it by excavation from beneath the surface, near the location, or of hauling it from the streams at a distance. It is believed, that gravel may be procured in sufficient quantity for the covering of the road, and it should be preferred for the reasons stated in the report last year.

The soil is generally clay, frequently mixed with sand gravel, or both. Its eligibility for a road does not materially differ in a long distance by varying the direction. This is owing to the general flatness of the country. There are nevertheless some considerable areas much more wet than others. Some are covered with water, part of the year. Between Mad river and the Miami, there are many ponds containing water the year round. The location is a straight line through this District, but does not touch a single pond. It was said by the people there, that such a line could not be obtained. Nor was its practicability discovered till after the most laborious and fatiguing investigation. Under the belief which first prevailed, a reconnaissance was made North of this system of ponds, and through the village of Monroe, near Honey creek. This is a small but handsome village, and the route thro' it is well adapted for a road there being good materials in abundance. The route which has been selected, passes about two miles south of that place, is also good, and is not wanting for materials stone or gravel.

Whatever route, having the great property of directness, may be selected thro' such a country, must encounter more or less wet ground. It would not do, to make the location so devious as to occupy dry ground throughout. It is believed that, to do so, would so lengthen the route, as to increase the expense to an amount which would be ample to overcome the difficulties of the direct route. And the public would have no compensation for the tax of travelling the increased distance.

These wet grounds are passed by long causeways on the present existing roads in that country. It is proposed in constructing the contemplated route not to use timber for such purposes; but instead of it to throw up the earth, one, two or three feet, as the case may require.

This will make a superior road. The estimate was made accordingly.

After the random lines and reconnoisances were prosecuted to Indianapolis, it was determined, on full view of the subject, that such were the circumstances of the ground and waters, lying on and near to a straight line, the location should pass through Springfield, the seat of justice for Clark county, Ohio; Richmond, in Indiana, and Centerville, the Seat of Justice for Wayne county, Indiana. The position of these and other points in the location, with respect to the straight line, will be seen by inspecting that map, which embraces all the surveys, and also, the reconnaissance through Dayton and Eaton.

The most direct route has been adopted in obedience to the terms of the acts of Congress. A description of it follows:

THE ADOPTED ROUTE.

Leaves Columbus at Broad street, crosses the Scioto river at the end of the street, and on the new wooden bridge, erected in 1826, by an individual having a charter of the State. This bridge is not so permanent nor so spacious as could be desired, yet it may answer the purpose for several years to come. Thence the location passes through the village of Franklinton, and crosses the low grounds to the bluff, which is surmounted at a depression formed by a ravine, and at a point nearly in the prolongation of the direction of Broad street. Thence by a small angle, a straight line to the bluff at Big Darby Creek. To pass the creek and its bluffs, some angles were necessary. Thence to Little Darby. Thence, nearly a straight line, through Deer Creek barrens, and crosses the stream to the dividing grounds between the Scioto and the Miami waters. Thence, nearly down the valley of Beaver Creek, with little deviation from a direct course, crossing that stream twice, and to a point on the south side of it. Thence a more northern bearing to and through Springfield, by south street and crossing Buck Creek and Mad river, to the high grounds beyond Bartlett run.

Here an angle was made, on a straight line pursued to the eastern bluff of the Miami river. To pass this river and its hills, several angles had to be made. Thence a straight line to the eastern bluff of Stillwater river. Some angles were

necessary to pass this stream, and regain the high ground west of it. Thence on a straight line, for about 26 miles, crossing the several branches of Twin creek, and the head of Seven-mile creek, to a point on the bluffs of the east fork of White Water, and south to that stream. Thence to the State, in the direction of Richmond, and about one third of a mile north of the State road.

The route is laid upon the duplicate maps by the required scale of two inches to a mile and is coloured red. A profile is annexed to each portion of the route on the map, the vertical scale of which is 500 feet to an inch.

The route is divided into 14 sections of not less than five or more than ten miles each in length. These sections are marked on the map, and the expense of construction is estimated for each separately. The miles are also marked on the map.

This route is marked on the ground by the blazing of trees, and by quarter-mile posts &c. in all respects as the marking was done between Zanesville and Columbus last year.

The length of this route, from High street, in Columbus, to the State line is 96 miles 110 chains 22 links.

The length of a straight line between the same two points is 96 miles 57 chains 20 links. The loss is 53 chains 2 links = 1 in 291, or about one-third of one per cent.

The estimated cost of grading and bridging - \$147,179 14 which is an average of \$1,522 36 per mile.

The estimated cost of graveling six inches deep - 121,989 90 which is an average of \$1,261 65 per mile.

The whole estimated cost of grading, bridging and a cover of six inches of gravel - 269,187 04 which is an average of \$2,784 01 per mile.

Respectfully submitted,
J. KNIGHT, Commissioner.

CONGRESSIONAL.

February 22.—The Senate did not transact any business necessary to mention in details just now. After the presentation of numerous resolutions and petitions, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, and the senate proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the trade between the United States and the British colonies, Mr. Smith's amendment pending; an amendment moved by Mr. Holmes was rejected, and the question on adopting the amendment of Mr. Smith, of Md. then occurred, which having been divided, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, that on striking out was first stated, when on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Lou, the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the engrossed bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1827, was read the third time and passed; and sent to the senate for concurrence. The house then, on motion of Mr. Cook, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Forsyth in the chair, on the state of the union, and took up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1827, which being amended, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house, and the amendments having been agreed to it was ordered to be engrossed for a further reading.

The house then after considering the bill making appropriations for the Indian department. Adjourned.

February 23.—In the senate the bill from the other house, making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, was read twice and referred to the committee on Finance. The consideration of the Bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, still pending. Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, addressed the senate in reply to Mr. Smith and in support of the Bill as reported. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which after much discussion, was agreed to—Ayes 32.

In the house of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion which took place on the Report of the select committee, appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session; and this discussion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the Speaker in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

The house then went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on a bill making appropriations for the erection of barracks, stone houses, &c. a Bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and a bill making appropriations

for the Library; all which bills were reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Peter, referring it to the Committee on the Library, to consider the expediency of purchasing the medals belonging to General WASHINGTON, which have been advertised for public sale.

February 27.—In the senate the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road was read twice and referred. The bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department was, as amended ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, for the year 1827 was read a third time and passed. Mr. Dickerson made and unsuccessful effort to take up the Woollen's bill. The bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, was after much discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, was as amended, ordered to a second reading.

In the house of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion on the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Dwight relative to the accounts of Mr. Adams, while a minister in Europe. The discussion on the subject had not terminated, when the expiration of the hour caused a suspension of the debate. The committee on Public lands made a report on the charges preferred against Mr. Graham, the Commissioner of the General land office by John Wilson, which entirely acquitted Mr. Graham of all the charges. The house then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the Colonial bill was again discussed. Mr. Mallary, having moved to amend the bill in the fifth line of the first section, by inserting the words "by sea" Mr. Pearce and Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, and Mr. Strong advocated it. The house then took a recess till six o'clock.

After the recess the discussion on the Colonial bill was resumed, when the amendment of Mr. Mallary was agreed to. The committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended. The first amendment inserting the words "by sea," was then disagreed to, but before any other proceedings were taken, the House adjourned.

February 28.—In the Senate the Colonial Trade bill was taken up and further discussed. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of Md. as modified on motion of Mr. Woodberry was carried ayes 32, noes 10. The several appropriation bills received from the house were passed. Many private bills were also passed. The Woollen's bill came up, in course, as a special order, and on motion of Mr. Hayne to lay it on the table, there was a tie, ayes 20 noes 20, when the chair gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The bill to increase the pay & rations of Lieutenants, passed midshipmen, and surgeons of the United States Navy, was after some discussion, laid on the table. The senate agreed to insist upon their amendment to the military appropriation bill, striking out the restriction of the allowance of double rations to officers in the actual command of posts and garrisons which amendment had been disagreed to by the other House.

In the house of Representatives Mr. Wright resumed his observations on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded them, when the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist before he had concluded. The house then resumed the consideration of the Colonial Trade Bill, which was terminated by a motion of Mr. Tomlinson, to lay it on the table, in consequence of the bill on the subject being received from the Senate which can be acted on this day and to-morrow. The bill making appropriation for certain Indian Treaties, and the bills for the erection of light houses and improvement of harbors, were passed.

In the evening session the resolution offered by Mr. Everett relative to the purchase of the medals of Gen. Washington, was taken up, and having met with some opposition, was on motion of Mr. Everett, again laid on the table. The house then passed some private bills; but finding about half past 9 o'clock, that the Senate had adjourned, the house also adjourned.

COLOMBIA.

We are permitted by an obliging and respected friend to copy the following letter, dated Carthagena, 25th Dec. 1826. Coming as it does from a respectable source, we presume the perusal of it will give much satisfaction to our readers, who must feel with us that the interest which used to be felt in the events of Europe, is

now transferred in a great degree to New World. We think that we are in a new cause to be satisfied with the chaste judgment which we have formed expressed in favor of Bolivar.

I mentioned in my last the difficulties of getting correct political information, the dangers of placing reliance on various reports daily in circulation. There can be no doubt that the people of this country have been some time under apprehension of an invasion of the Spanish force, collected at Cuba, and their internal state of affairs, supposing that the enemy would take advantage of the situation, in the hope of finding among the contending parties, partisans to his cause. I think the danger if it has existed, has been exaggerated, and now concentrate the energies of the Republics, and produce concert in the measures of the Government, and make Gen. Bolivar, the President, has invested by the constitutional authority with extraordinary power, and which is possessed by any monarch in Europe. It is in fact placing the country under military government, and making commander in chief. He left Bogota about a month since, and is probably at the moment in Maracaibo or Puerto Cabello. Gen. Paez was by the last accounts in the neighborhood of La Guayra.

The principal object of Gen. Bolivar's visit to the south is to bring this refractory chief to terms. It is generally believed that he will succeed. God grant that he may for unless the present disturbances soon quelled, and measures taken to restore the shattered credit of Colombia, broad, by reducing her expenses at an early period, appears at last to be aware of the necessity of turning its attention to financial concerns, and had already cut some of its superfluous expenses, great temporary sacrifices are necessary to save them from ruin.

From Peru we have no late news, supposed Bolivar, if he succeeds in restoring this country to quiet, will return to Lima. They are much in want of a President in Peru. No man at present enjoys confidence sufficiently to be entrusted with the management of affairs. It appears from the writing of Gen. Illingworth, a particular and confidential friend of Bolivar, that an attempt will be made to unite the Republics of Peru, Colombia and Guatemala, of which of course Bolivar will be President or Protector of the confederacy if it assumes a federal form.

That an important crisis in the affairs of all these countries is rapidly approaching is evident; but any conjecture of its results, would be a bold guess. Into shape the heated elements may settle last, is beyond the ken of the most astute politician. Only one thing appears to me certain; namely, that Spain will never again obtain possession of her lost colonies."—Mass. Journal.

GEORGIA.—We have information, from the National Intelligencer, from the state of Georgia, under date of the 10th ult. substance of which is, that no obstructive bill to the survey of the country between the new treaty line, and the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, as run by the commissioners of the former, at present exists. The interference of the Indians, we are assured, was only intended in the nature of a protest, to entitle the Indians to compensation from the United States, and not to prevent the surveys. The employment of the Indians on the part of Georgia, therefore, for the protection of the surveyors against Indian hostility, in prosecuting the instruction of the laws of the State, was unnecessary. This information is particularly applicable, as it removes any apprehension of collision, by means of armed men, between the government of the United States and that of the State of Georgia.

The American Farmer.—This work, published weekly at five dollars annum, in Baltimore, by J. S. Skinner, has doubtless been, and will continue to be, of the greatest benefit to the agricultural interests generally. It should be in the possession of every farmer who is not already provided with some work of the kind.

During the last year, the sale of tickets, in Rhode Island, exceeded the sum of one million, six hundred and thousand, nine hundred dollars. In New York, during the same time, it exceeded one million. In Massachusetts, it exceeded seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.