

before the Legislature, and ask respectfully, for a further appropriation. They regret that they are compelled to make this application to the State of Maryland. That State having already exerted its credit with such munificent liberality, for the benefit of the Canal Company, it is painful to ask for further assistance.— But to what other source, can the board of directors apply, with any prospect of success? All the other parties, who were united originally with Maryland, in this great undertaking, and who have, if they would exercise it, the ability to afford relief, appear to have abandoned the canal to its fate. The District cities after having contracted debts, to a considerable amount to pay their respective subscriptions, have been compelled to surrender their stock to the United States, on condition that they would pay the money borrowed by the several cities in Europe. The State of Virginia, notwithstanding the canal is calculated, to enhance the value of a vast extent of territory, within her boundaries, and to enrich a large number of the population under her jurisdiction, has refused, and it is presumed will continue to refuse, to add to the very small amount of money, she has contributed. The United States, it is well known, has already contributed \$2,500,000 to the objects of the canal company, and as no similar assistance can be offered from the general treasury, to other great improvements, full as much entitled to the fostering care of the general government, as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, unless that, which we hope is the settled policy of the country, be abandoned, we cannot expect further contributions from that source. It is hoped, however, that Congress seeing that the stock held by the United States, is now valueless, and must continue to be so, until the canal is finished to the mineral regions, will not refuse to surrender it to the company or to the State of Maryland, as a means of extricating the other stockholders, from deep embarrassments, in which they would never have been involved, but for the expectations encouraged by the proceedings of Congress itself, when the canal was originally commenced, that the powerful co-operation of the United States would not be withdrawn until the canal had reached its original destination.

Besides the considerations to be gathered from the determination of these parties to abandon the canal, there are others, justifying the appeal now made, to the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland.

Maryland has already invested in the canal \$7,197,000. This large amount of money, must be forever unproductive dead capital, if the canal is not completed to Cumberland. The tolls to be expected on the transportation of the agricultural products of the country through which the canal passes, cannot be sufficient to yield a dividend to the stockholders. The transportation of coal and other minerals, abounding in the Alleghanies, can alone make the canal stock valuable. These minerals are generally deposited west of Cumberland. The present termination of the canal is at the mouth of the Great Cacapon river. Between that point and