

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814.

No. 51.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the National Intelligencer.

## INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

On Monday last Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee, to whom the subject was referred, made the following

### REPORT:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the memorial and petition of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, beg leave to report:

That so long ago as in the year of 1765, surveys and other preparations were made for undertaking this important national improvement, of which the practicability is so obvious from the proximity of the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware and the nature of the intermediate ground, that even at that early day, certain individuals were prompted to make the attempt.

That in the year 1799, the Legislature of the state of Maryland enacted a law, which was followed up in the year 1801, by corresponding laws enacted by the legislatures of Delaware and Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware & the Chesapeake Bay; in pursuance of which acts of incorporation subscriptions were received for nearly the whole amount of the 2000 shares at 200 dollars each, surveys were made, engineers and workmen employed, a route and position located for the canal on the isthmus which separates the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and some material progress effected in the execution of the work. But, after expending upwards of 100,000 dollars in the purchase of water rights, the construction of a feeder and a reservoir, and digging some portion of the canal, the work was suspended in 1803, in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions, the evidence daily accumulating, that 400,000 dollars, the whole amount subscribed, even if collected, was a sum inadequate to the completion of the Canal, and of that depression of the funds and spirit of the company which were superinduced by the absence of public support and encouragement from the individual enterprize which had so far carried on the undertaking.

Since that time the subject has been frequently under consideration in Congress, bills in various shapes have been acted on in the Senate for extending national aid to this great national work, and on the 3d day of March, the last day of the last session of the 11th congress, a bill which came from the Senate, appropriating 200,000 acres of public lands for this object was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives, rather, as this committee have been taught to believe, from the lateness of the period at which the subject was brought before the House of Representatives, than from any indisposition on their part to accede to the liberal provision proposed by the Senate.

That conceiving the present to be a moment when the importance of such a canal will probably be appreciated as it ought to be, your committee beg leave to enumerate briefly some of the most prominent advantages to be derived from it:

By connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, the contemplated canal will throw open an internal navigation from the North-Western parts of the state of New York to the southern extremities of the state of Virginia.

Besides the contributions which such a course of internal navigation would afford to the sustenance of the community, and to an export trade in the products of the earth, which it would transport from all the various regions it must connect together, it would moreover supply the coal along the banks of the

James River and Susquehanna, to the cities and settlements along the Atlantic coast, thus substituting a cheap and inexhaustible species of fuel for the wood of which the country is deprived, and of which the price already constitutes so large a drain upon the resources of the poor and manufacturing classes.

The extensive beds of Plaster of Paris and other useful substances, which are said to exist on the shores of the Susquehanna, and of which the want is now so severely felt in other places, might be carried into active usefulness throughout some of the most agricultural districts of the union.

The transportation of merchandise, of all kinds of articles of food, clothing, and necessity, of almost every thing which the north, middle, and south interchange, would be facilitated in point of price, time and safety, to a great amount. Your committee are informed that at this time government is compelled to convey by land, in the winter season, over the portage from the Chesapeake to the Delaware (a road rendered almost impassable by land carriage) the most bulky pieces of timber for the ship of the line building at Philadelphia, and that the expense of the conveyance over this small distance is enormous.

In the reduction of the time, labour and cost of all military transportation, whether of men or things, the importance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is inestimable; and desirable as such an improvement may be in time of war, its uses would be no less extensively beneficial in time of peace.

That essential as such a canal is at this juncture, and advantageous as it would be at all times, the motives to its undertaking are increased by the facility and shortness of time with which it may be undoubtedly accomplished.

The Canal begins at Welch-Point on the Elk River, an arm of the Chesapeake, and is to terminate at a distance of 23 miles, on Christiana River, a branch of the Delaware—At low water the depth of water in Christiana is nine feet, and in Elk twelve feet, within 100 feet from the shore. The tide rises four feet in both rivers. The highest intermediate ground, over which the canal is to be carried on a level of 13 miles in length, is 74 feet above tide water, the descent to be effected by nine locks on each side.

The digging is generally easy. No expensive aqueducts, nor bridges nor any other obstacles occur but those which have been already overcome in digging the feeder through a rocky soil. The supply of water down the Elk River, by a feeder six miles in length, which is completed, and which is itself a boat canal three and a half feet deep, united by a lock of ten feet high to the main canal, is calculated to fill daily 144 locks, a quantity sufficient on an average for the daily passage of 24 vessels. The Canal is 26 feet wide at the bottom, and 50 at top on the water line, being dug at the depth of 8 feet. It is intended for vessels of from 40 to 70 tons, drawing 7 and a half feet water. The banks are 20 feet wide for towing paths, one of which may be converted into a turnpike road, and being raised 3 feet above the level of the water, will, by increasing the height of the lock gates one foot, admit a depth of 9 feet water in the canal. The digging 1 mile through rocky ground costs 13,000 dollars; another mile, perfectly level and without any impediments, costs 2,300 dollars; which gives an average of 7,650 dollars a mile. The whole distance to be cut is 23 miles; the whole cost computed at 850,000 dollars. Of this sum the state of Pennsylvania contributes 75,000 dollars, to be reimbursed by 875 shares of stock; the state of Maryland contributes 50,000 dollars to be reimbursed by 250 shares of stock; and the state of Delaware 12,000 dollars, to be reimbursed by 60 shares of stock. The sum solicited of congress is 150,000 dollars, to be reimbursed with 750 shares of stock. With

public assistance to such an amount, the president and directors of this canal calculate on individual contributions and private loans, sufficient to complete the work in a short time.

The states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, which are most immediately interested in this public improvement, having given their consent and co-operation to the work, your committee, in behalf of the national legislature, beg leave to report the following bill for bestowing the aid required of the U. States.

[Mr. Ingersoll then laid on the table a bill authorising the Secretary of the treasury to subscribe on behalf of the United States 750 shares in the capital stock of said Company; which bill was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.]

## MEMORIAL.

To James Madison, Esq. President of the United States.

The memorial and remonstrance of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Respectfully presents.

That upon the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, your memorialists hoped and expected that measures would be taken without delay by the general government, to defend the sea coast of this state. In this hope and in the expectation we have been disappointed; and after the lapse of 17 months from the commencement of the war, and more than 4 months after an actual invasion of the state by the enemy, we find our sea coasts in a great degree unprotected and undefended. His Excellency the governor of this state has laid before us his communications with the department of war of the U. S. in which he has exposed the condition of our seaboard, represented the points most liable to attack, suggested means of defence, and enforced the claims of this state upon the general government for protection. It is with much concern that we have not witnessed a prompt and decisive attention to these representations, and seen them followed by measures corresponding with their importance. Our concern at this indifference is increased by the consideration, that a few thousand dollars would have been sufficient to place North Carolina in a state of safety against the predatory incursions of the enemy. Out of the many millions heretofore voted for the purposes of general defence, under the present or preceding administrations, we would ask what has been expended in providing for the defence of this state? The circumstances of the times, the dangers to which we are exposed, the rights of this State as a member of the confederacy, and the indifference with which her efforts to enforce her claims to protection have been heretofore treated, impel us, upon this occasion, to use the language of earnest remonstrance. It is from no spirit of dissatisfaction, but from a just sense of our rights, that we have adopted this language. For the proof of this declaration we appeal to the generous confidence which we have extended to the general government; a confidence which perils and difficulties have not impaired; a confidence that has continued unshaken, until it seems to have produced an opinion, that the claims of N. Carolina to protection may be overlooked by the general government, and not a murmur be heard. As yet, efficient measures of defence have not been adopted since the declaration of war. A disregard to the character and to the interest of the state forbids us any longer to remain in this uncertainty and in this insecurity. The time has now come when the memorialists must distinctly understand whether the general government will afford to them requisite protection.—The enemy has our coast; we know not at what place, at what place they may land and plunder our towns and country on the seaboard. We beg you, sir, without delay, to inform us whether measures will be immediately taken for our protection. We make this inquiry thus early after having assembled together, that

we may be able, during our session, to give to N. Carolina an attitude suited to her population and the extent of her resources, and to extend to our seaboard the requisite protection should it be longer withheld by the general government. We invite your attention to the communication of his excellency the governor of this state with the department of war of the United States, and earnestly entreat you to give immediate effect to the mode of protection and defence therein pointed out.

From the Federal Republican.  
CONGRESS.

DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION  
ON THE EMBARGO,  
DECEMBER, 1813.

MR. STOCKTON.

Mr. Chairman—Being utterly opposed to this bill in all its principles and details—believing that its provisions are not only destructive of the prosperity, but hostile to the liberties of the people—I deem it an indispensable duty to call for the solemn decision of the committee upon its merits, by moving that the first section be stricken out. It is with unfeigned and extreme reluctance that I have imposed this task upon myself; it is always irksome to me to take a part in debates here, because I know but too well that any interference of this side of the house, in measures agreed upon by the other, is useless. It is moreover manifest to me, that it has been resolved by the majority, that this bill in all its deformity, shall pass—that no exertion of ours can arrest its progress or amend its defects. It is just, however, that the responsibility should attach to those gentlemen by whose votes it may be enacted. I consider myself bound to protest against its passage, and to defend however unsuccessfully, the rights and interests of those who sent me here, now most unjustly & unnecessarily attacked; I shall not, however, detain you long, but will endeavour to express myself in as few words as I can use, so as to be understood. This measure is now brought forward as a war measure—as such it has been recommended to us by the president—as such it has been defended by the gentlemen of the majority in the very limited explanations which they have conceded to give us—it is asserted, that our citizens, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their country, now engaged in war, traitorously supply the enemy with provisions, and thereby enable him to carry on the war—that by the aid of this bill, the war will be shortened and brought to a speedy close; that if it is not enacted into a law, the enemy will continue to be supplied, and thereby be enabled to continue the war as long as he shall see fit. This, sir, is specious reasoning; and if I believed the premises upon which it rests, or had any confidence in the conclusion drawn, I would vote for all those parts of the bill that I consider to be constitutional; for there is nothing which I could legally do, that I would not do, to bring this war to a speedy close.—But I do not believe the fact asserted, nor the deduction made from it, supposing it to be true. Let us then examine this subject as it is placed before us, first in point of fact, and then consider whether the proposed object to shorten the war, will probably be effected by it—I understand the assertion to be, that our citizens supply the enemy with provisions directly and criminally; it is not simply that the enemy are fed by the provisions from this country, in the course of its neutral commerce, but that they are supplied by a direct, illegal and corrupt traffic, kept up with them in defiance of the law. This is a high and weighty charge, and before we find our constituents guilty of it, and proceed to judgment and punishment, we ought to require, and be furnished with probable proof of its truth. Now there is not a particle of testimony before us to support the assertion—Does any member know the fact to be so, on his own knowledge; if he does let him say so. No gentleman has pretended to have any personal knowledge of the fact, we must, therefore, look to some other

quarter for the evidence of its existence—But I may be answered, that the President has given us the necessary information—true it is, that in his confidential message, he has assumed the fact; but he has not deigned to furnish this house with the proof upon which he has hazarded the assertion—And yesterday, when an honourable gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Oakley) moved that we should respectfully apply to the president to lay before us the evidence in his possession; this request, though highly proper and reasonable, was denied by the majority. Shall then presidential assertion stand for full proof in a case like this? Does it comport with the justice, with the honourable independence of this house, to proceed to condemnation and punishment, to be inflicted on the community whom we represent, and of whose rights and character we are the guardians, upon no other ground than executive communication—I think not. There was a time when the gentlemen on the other side taught and acted differently. Then jealousy of executive power and influence, carried even to the extreme, was a civic virtue. But now the satisfaction which dull information on so interesting a matter would have given to us and to our constituents has been held not worth the delay of a few hours—And when we return to our people, and it shall be demanded of us upon what proof we convicted them—the only answer which we shall be able to render will be that the President told us that they were trading with the enemy.

Information on this point was all important—to enable us to ascertain the extent and character of the alleged traffic. For myself I must say, that I do not believe that it has ever been carried on to such an extent as would have any operation on the war. On a small scale, contributing perhaps to the comfort of the naval commanders of the enemy on our coast, it may have been done. That the enemy should entice the poor people who inhabit the sea coast to furnish him with vegetables, poultry and small articles of this sort was to be expected. Nor can the act of yielding to the temptation of a high price be justly considered either unnatural or highly criminal: when we reflect upon the unprotected state in which those people have been left. And remember that if such articles are not furnished voluntarily, they might and certainly would be taken forcibly.—And shall we destroy what remains of the commerce of this great community for such a cause as this? If then there is no evidence before us or the fact, shall we presume it? No, we ought not—I do not believe, I will not suffer myself to believe (in the absence of testimony and personal knowledge) that the citizens of this country supply the enemy with the means of carrying the war on our coasts, I consider the accusation as unfounded; and instead of acting upon it as a truth, will, unless I have further information, repel it as false.

Let me ask if this unlawful traffic has been carried on to the enormous extent contended for, why have the laws been permitted to slumber over it.—Why has not the criminal (as my hon. friend from N. Y. Mr. Grosvenor, said yesterday) been exposed, arraigned, punished and disgraced. There has not been a conviction to my knowledge for this offence within the limits of the U. States. Surely our government with its tribe of officers and dependants, would have discovered the guilt.—Had the guilt have been committed, our independent courts and jurymen would have punished the offender. The offence then must have been rarely committed, if it ever has been committed.

In New Jersey, there are as many facilities for carrying on this commerce as any where. We have a seaboard extending from the Capes of Delaware, to Sandy Hook, inhabited by many poor people, along which the British squadron has been cruising from the time when war was first declared. But I have never heard, nor do I believe that the enemy has received from N. J. any supplies important in the war. For it is very likely that he may have obtained some

**NEW GOODS.**  
H. G. MUNROE,  
Has just received an assortment of  
**SEASONABLE GOODS**  
consisting of  
American and London Superfine  
and Coarse Cloths,  
Cassimeres, Velvets and Cora,  
Flannels, Mole skin and Coatings,  
Rosa Blankets from 7-1 to 12-1,  
Striped do.  
Carpets and Carpeting,  
Russia and Irish sheeting,  
Marseilles, Quilts,  
3-4, 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper,  
Shirting Cotton,  
Irish and German Linen,  
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn  
Hosiery,  
Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves,  
Ribbons,  
White and Coloured Florence,  
White Satin,  
Together with many other articles in  
the Dry Good line.  
Also  
Iron, Stoves, Stationery and Groceries,  
All of which is offered for sale on the  
most accommodating terms.  
**LIKWIJAZ**  
Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,  
For Cash, at the Factory Prices.  
Annapolis, Oct. 21.

**NOTICE.**  
I forewarn all persons from hunting  
with dog or gun on my farm, on the  
north side of Severn, or in any manner  
trespassing on the same, as I am deter-  
mined to put the law in force against  
all offenders.  
**FREDERICK MACKUBIN,**  
November 4.

**ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON  
STAGE.**  
The subscribers propose running a  
line of stages from this city to Wash-  
ington and Georgetown, to commence  
on the first Monday in November next.  
The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel  
in Georgetown, every Monday and  
Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and ar-  
rive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M.  
Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern,  
Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday  
and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's  
at 3 P. M.  
The proprietors are determined to  
spare neither pains nor expense in this  
establishment, and respectfully solicit  
encouragement from the public.  
Fare of passengers, four dollars, with  
the usual allowance of baggage. All  
baggage at the risk of the owners.  
**WM. CRAWFORD,  
ISAAC PARKER,**  
Oct. 1, 1813.

**A LIST OF THE  
American NAVY,  
WITH  
STEEL'S LIST OF THE  
British NAVY.**  
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,  
and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—  
October 28.

**J. HUGHES,**  
Having succeeded *Gidron White* as  
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of  
**MICHAEL LEE'S**

**Family Medicines**  
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
**Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,** for the preven-  
tion and cure of, Bilious Fevers, &c.  
**Lee's Elixir** for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
**Lee's Infallible Aqua** and **Fever Drops.**  
**Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**  
**Lee's Itch Ointment,** warranted to cure  
by one application (without Mercury).  
**Lee's Grand Restorative** for persons  
disordered, inward weakness, &c.  
**Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,** for  
the Venereal.  
**Lee's Persian Lotion** for tetters and  
eruptions.  
**Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,**  
for the Rheumatism, &c.  
**Lee's Eye Water.**  
**Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.**  
**Lee's Damask Lip Salve.**  
**Lee's Corn Plaster.**  
**Lee's Anodyne Elixir,** for the cure of  
head aches.  
**Lee's Tooth Powder.**  
To detect counterfeits, observe  
each article has on the outside wrapper  
the signature of **MICHAEL LEE & Co.**  
At the places of sale, may be  
seen the pamphlets containing cards  
without length prevents them  
being reprinted.

**Just Published**  
And for Sale at George Shaw's Book  
Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards  
\$2 00 Bound.

**The Report**  
Of the Committee of Grievances and  
Courts of Justice relative to the Rates  
and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.  
Together with the  
**DEPOSITIONS**  
Taken before the said Committee.