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## ROADS AND CANALS.

Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in the House of Representatives, January 2, 1822.

Accompanying the bill now pending in that House.

The Committee on Roads and Canals

That they have considered the general subject submitted to their charge, and also the specific objects of internal improvements which have been referred to

In relation to the subject, under its general head, they believe it will not be controverted, that after the formation of a good government, it is the next interest of a nation to adopt such a system of internal policy as will enable the people to enjoy, as soon as practicable, all the natural advantages belonging to the country in which they live. Labor is justly considered to be the wealth of a nation; proeuctions of every description, and all things valuable, are produced by it; and the whole operation of a society of people, as regards their political economy and social intercourse, consists in obtaining what are usually called first materials; in the conversion and fashioning of these for use; and the transportation of the raw or manufactured articles to the places where they are finally wanted. The transportation necessarily form a heavy charge on the fund of labor, and, in proportion to the reduction of labor, in this respect, will be the gain of a nation, as the part saved can be employed to advantage in other objects.

The great extension of our territory, and its various latitudes, abounding in almost every species of products, will always render the expense of transportation an object of great and national im-

Although artificial works may not, for a while, afford a profit to the undertakers, still they will be heneficial to the community at large, not only by the increased value they will give to productions at a distance from market, but, also, by an inclease in the quantity of productions, in consequence of the additional excitement to enterprize, and the general diffusion of industry.

The utility of good roads and canals has been tested by long experience in other countries. In China, it is said, that, by means of their water carriage, their bome market is nearly equal to the whole market in Europe. Satisfactory evidence of the immense advantages to be derived from canals, is likewise furnished from almost every part of Europe, and particularly in England, where they have been extended, within the last fifty years, in every direction, supplying the demands of one place by the resources of another, and so extensively spreading industry, as to enable them to supply their own wants, and to furnish vast exports to exchange for the wealth of other countries.

It must be a source of gratification to every American, when he reflects that his own country possesses advantages, in this respect, not inferior to that of any other on the globe; and that there is none that presents higher inducements for the legislative aid of its councils, or where there is a greater certainty of being repaid for any expenses which their pa-

triotism may bestow.

From a well regulated system of internal commerce in the United States by the means of good roads and canals, the happiest consequences may be expected to flow. We enjoy almost every variety of climate, and possess populous cities and condensed settlements, as well as vast tracts of country thinly inhabited. A regular trade in exchange of manufactured articles for raw materials would take place, and the nation would receive, within itself, the whole benefit that is usually gained between old and new countries. It is admitted, by the ablest writers on political economy, that the most important branch of the commerce of any nation is that which is carried on between the inhabitants of the town, and those of the the patriotic and laudable efforts of the country: customers become acquainted with each other, and less risk is generally incurred.

It is also essential to the prosperity of a nation to obtain all the labor it can from its members; and as it is composed of people possessing various talents and inclinations, every rea onable eucouragement should be given to each branch of national industry, as a means of calling into activity the different qualifications of men; and besides, from a frequency of intercourse among the citizens living in different parts of the country, close and profitable connections would be formed. which would have a tendency to produce harmony, and affections that would add to the safety of the Union: the people would reap great benefits from a stability in their affairs, as a judicious system of internal commerce would create a certain proportion, or level, in all the departments of industry, that could not be readily disturbed by the wars and vicissitudes of other spowers. From changes of this description, over which we had no control, this country, in several instances,

losses, which would far exceed (as it is pense necessary, on the part of the general government for the completion of such artificial roads and canals, and improvements to rivers, as would satisfy, in this respect, all the real exigencies of the

Among the many objects of improvements in inland navigation, some are limited, and within the means of individual and state enterprize; others are of a character too extensive, their productiveness depending on improvements to be made in different states, at great distances from each other. The great and important line of inland communication contemplated along the Atlantic coast, would be beneficial, in various degrees, to more than one half the states in the Union; yet, no one or two states would have sufficient inducements to furnish the necessary means for the completion of any of its parts, nor could a union of sentiment be scarcely expected, among the states through which it would pass, as to the particular routes, or modes of execution. Such objects are great and national, requiring one general head, and, consequently, the aid of the general government is rendered indispensable, as well as regards the funds to be furnished as the facility of execution. Objects of such transcendant importance to the welfare and defence of the nation must be perfected by the general government, or their perfection can scarcely ever be expected. Had we waited for the joint agency of states, more than an age would have passed before we should have seen a road constructed by the union of states, equal, in national design and costliness, to the road from Cumberland to Wheeling. Objects on the large scale of national benefit are creatures of the Union, the scope and views of state authority being local in their nature.

The committee will further observe, that, antecedent to the existence of the general government, several states could not have perfected an object of this kind, without entering into some understanding or compact in the nature of a treaty, in the character of independent states; but serious doubts may now exist on the subject; as states are not allowed, by the constitution, to enter into any agreement or compact with each other, it will at least be difficult to say how such a power can be exercised by the states, which could be enforced, unless by corporations, in perpetuity, or by the consent of Con-

The committee will not undertake to make researches into the history of the rise and progress of canals and internal improvements in ancient or modern times, in foreign countries; but the task is an agreeable one, to pursue, even partially, the public spirit that has prevailed on this subject in many of the states. The works that have already been constructed are so many evidences of the opinion of the people in favor of their utility beyond their expense, and from them much experience has been derived, as to skill and economy, that will be very useful hereafter. Their influence should operate as a persuasive inducement to the general government, to begin her own great work for her own benefit.

As to most of the improvements that were perfected prior to 1808, the committee will refer the House to a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 4th of April, of that year. This plain and valuable document contains more information on the subject in general than is to be found any where else. Since that period, great efforts have been made towards internal improvements, but the committee do not possess an accurate knowledge as to their extent, and even if they were to embrace all the public improvements that are within their recollection, it would too much enlarge this report; a few subjects

will therefore be selected. In Massachusetts, a magnificent work or dam, a mile and three quarters in length, has been constructed, to connect the town of Boston with the main land, at an expense of about six hundred thousand dollars. An allusion need only be m . e to state of New-York, as to grandeur in the designs, and the execution of so great a part of their immense undertakings .-Pennsylvania has made great advances in the construction of permanent bridges over her large rivers, and in the making of artificial roads; and is now engaged in the grand object of connecting the Susque hannah with the Schuylkill, by the Union canal. Maryland has made expensive roads, in many directions, for the accommodation of her citizens, and to bring trade to her capital. Virginia, in 1816, enacted a law, creating a board of public works, with power to appoint engineers and surveyors, and, also, creating a fund, to be applied exclusively to the rendering navigable, and uniting by canals the principal rivers, and more intimately connecting, by means of public highways, the different parts of the commonwealth. N. Carolina has made many and expensive improvements in roads and canals. In the state of Georgia, it appears, from official documents, that one hundred and

eighty-nine thousand dollars have lately

been expended in public improvements,

has experienced shocks, and sustained besides one hundred thousand dollars for it bled by known wounds received in the refree schools. In the state of Tennessee, reasonable to conjecture) the aid or ex- the legislature has unanimously appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of said act is hereby, revived and continued the rivers in the state.

Public examples need not, at present, be farther traced.

The national objects, which, in the opinion of the committee, claim the first at-

tention of government, are, 1. The great line of canals, from the harbor of Boston to the south, along the

Atlantic sea-coast. 2. A road from the city of Washington to that of New-Orleans.

3. Canals to connect the waters of the Ohio, above, with those below, the falls, at Louisville; Lake Erie with the Ohio river; and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumberland.

4. Communications between the Susquehannah and the rivers Seneca and Genesee, which empty into Lake Ontario.

5. Communications between the Ten nessee and Savannah, and between the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombeckbee

For the more particular information, relating to those objects, and for their magnitude, and the many and high advantages which they would produce to the Union, either in times of war or peace, the House are referred to the above report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the very interesting and convincing report of the Secretary of War, dated January 7th, 1819, which reports the committee beg may be annexed to their present report. As to some of the objects mentioned, or parts of them, it will be important, previous to the commencement of any general system, to form the basis of it upon the best information that can be obtained by scientific men; the committee, therefore, beg leave to report a bill, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals."

The committee will make separate reports on the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and the other objects referred to them.

## Laws of the United States.

An act authorising the transmission of certain documents free of postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States, or to the Territories thereof, any documents which have been, or may be, printed by order of either House.

Approved-December 19, 1821.

An Act reviving and extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands, which have been, or may be, sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts, passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the 9th day of January, one thou sand eight hundred and fifteen, and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the U. States, so far as the same may have been purchased for and in behalf of the U. States, be revived and extended for the term of one year from the end of the present session of Congress: Provided, That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon, and the right of redemption shall enure, as well to the heirs and assignees of the land so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

Approved-Feb. 4, 1822.

An Act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 10 a day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force for and during the term of six years, by an act, entitled " An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war, and for other purposes,' passed on the twenty tiftil day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and afterwards revived and continued in force for the term of one year, by an act, entited " An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled 'An act to provide for persons who were disa-

volutionary war,, passed on the 15th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the in full force and effect, for and during the term of six years from and after the pass ing of this act, and from thence unto the end of the next session of Congress : Provided. That any evidence which has been taken to support any claim of any person disabled in the Revolutionary war, under the authority of the "Act of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twen'y," reviving and continuing in force, for one year, "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," shall be received and acted upon by the Secretary of War, in the same manner as if said act was still in force and had not expired : And provided, also, That this act, and any thing contained in the act hereby revived and continued in force, shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning invalid pensions," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen ; and the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, and to continue to he in full force and effect, any thing in the said act hereby revived and continued in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of any person now has, or hereafter may acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States, shall be construed to commence at the time of completing his testimony pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners of the United States, shall, in future, be required to give bonds, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Department of War, in such penalty as he shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them respectively. Approved-Feb. 4, 1822.

An act for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to employ so much. of the land and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary effectually to prevent the selling, cutting down, or other destruction of, the timber of the United States in Florida; and, also, to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timber as may be already felled or cut down; and to take such other & further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Approved-Feb. 23, 1822.

Resolution providing for the distribution of the Secret Journal and Foreign Correspondence of the old Congress, and of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United

States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United rates be requested to cause to be furnished to each Member of the present Congress, and the Delegates from Territories, who may not be entitled to the same under the resolu tion of Congress of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred a d eighteen; the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Executive of each State and Territory, the Attor ney-General, and Judges of the Courts of the United States, and the Colleges and Universities in the United States, each one copy; for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy, two copies each; for the use of the Senate, five copies; for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies; and for the Library of Congress, ten coples, of the Secret Journals, and of the Foreign Correspondence, ordered to be printed by the several resolutions of Congress, passed on the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty : Also, to each Member of the present Con gress, who has not received the same, one copy of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the U nited States. And that the remaining copies be preserved in the Library, subject to the future disposition of Congress. Approved-Jan 11, 1822.

-0000 UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF LANGUAGES in this Institution being vacant, by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Hooper-the Committee of Appointment will fill the vacancy on the first Monday in Ap il next. Applicants will please address their Communications to John Harwoon, of Raleigh, Chairman of this Com-

Raleigh, January 15, 1822. PRINTING Of every description neatly executed

at this Office.

WILMINGTON HOTEL

THIS well known and long existing Establishment, has been re-opened, under the superintendance of a Member of the family of its late proprietor, WILLIAM DICK. deceased.

The term of accommodation will be reasonable, and the fare good. Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 22, 1821. 70-6t

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has received a fresh supply of Gentle-mens' and Ladies BOOTS & SHOES of every. description, next door above Messrs. J. & W. Peace-where he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

BARTLETT ELDRIDGE. Ra leigh, Feb. 6. 68 10

CONTRACTORS WANTED,

TO complete the residue of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, situated in Carteret and Craven counties, N. C. This Work will consist of about 100,000 cube yards of excavation.

Also for building a Timber Lock on the said Canal.

Proposals in writing for both or either of the above Works will be received at my office, where Plans and Specifications are ready for the inspection of those disposed to HAMILTON FULTON, contract.

Raleigh, Feb. 14.

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

Board of Directors, 15th Feb. 1822.

State Engineer.

DESOLVED by the Board unanimously, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, be, and the same is hereby appointed, to be held in the Office of the Secretary of State, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morn. ing, to consider and transact business of importance; the emergeticy of which renders a special meeting necessary. And all Subscribers for Stock in the said Company, are hereby required to pay the instalments due thereon, to Sherwood Haywood, Esq. Treasurer of the Company, previous to the meeting hereby called.

It is ordered that this Resolution be published in the Raleigh newspapers until the

day of meeting. A true copy from the Journals:

M. COOKE, Sec'y. NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION.

THE Stockholders of the Neuse River I Navigation Company will hold their annual meeting on the fourth Monday in April next, at the Office of the Secretary of State, in the City of Raleigh, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board,

M. COOKE, Sec'y. Raleigh; March 14, 1822.

NOTICE.

A T Franklin December Court last, the undersigned qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Robert Freeman, dec. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Robert Freeman, dec. to bring them forward for settlement, duly authenticated as required by act of Assembly, and within the time required by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar to their recovery. All persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Ex'r. 63-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Surry County.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, Alexander Lane,

Petition for a Divorce. Elizabeth Lane. Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, resides without the limits of the State; it is there-

fore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, a the Courthouse in the town of Rockford, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly. JOS. WILLIAMS Jr.

Clerk Superior Court.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE undersigned (being the Building Committee) will receive Proposals to the 1st day of April next, for the following Work, to be done at the University, to wit ?

1st. Putting an additional story on the old building, making it three stories high—covering it with heart-pine or cypress shingles—and finishing the additional rooms in the same style with the other rooms in the same

2d. Erecting an additional building of the same dimensions with the old College building, and finished in like manner.

3d. Repairing the walls and roof of the principal building and making alterations in the arrangement of some of the rooms.

The Proposals must state the cost of the materials, and the price of the workmanship. The Undertakers will be expected to find every thing necessary for the buildings Further particulars may be known on ap-

> JOHN HAYWOOD, WILL. POLK, HENRY POTTER, D. CAMERON. J. WEBB,

Raleigh, March 5.

plication to

Committee.