General Republican Star and Advertiser

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TERMS

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several writs of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of the said state, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts, and the other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, against the same: also by virtue of sundry writs of said State, of venditioni exponas and fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit: one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of Zaccheas Kelly, use Samuel Harden and John L. Kerr, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, William A. Leonard, Samuel Roberts and Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William Clark, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin, against Edward Roberts, and Samuel Roberts, and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Daniel Martin, against Edward Roberts, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts, and William A. Leonard, one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of William Wirt; and one other at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against the said Edward Roberts, will be exposed to Public Sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that tract of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe, in Talbot county, called Farmers Delight containing the quantity of 537½ acres of land more or less which was devised by the said Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant Edward Roberts, to the defendant Edward Roberts, as may more fully appear by reference to the will of Edward Roberts, the father, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Edward Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Philemon Thomas and Wm. H. Groome, use of Philemon Thomas, one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, one at the suit of John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, one at the suit of Francis D. McHenry, and one other at the suit of James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, against Fayette Gibson, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court-House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, a tract of land called Marengo, situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres of land more or less; also, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of Nov. next, on the premises of the said Fayette Gibson, between the hours aforesaid, for Cash, to the highest bidder, thirteen head of horses, forty head of cattle and fifty-two head of sheep, seized and taken as the goods and chattels; lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Henry D. Sellers, against Benjamin Benny, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the front door of the Court House; in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the plantation with all the improvements, situate in Talbot county, aforesaid, whereon the said Benjamin Benny lately resided, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Benjamin Benny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Robert H. Goldsborough, against John Dawson and James Denny; one other at the suit of William Clark, use of Wm. Hughlett, and one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, against John Dawson, will be sold for cash at the Court-House door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of said day, the following property, viz: the tracts or parts of tracts of land, known by the names of Shrigley's Fortune, part of Rocky Neck, part of Hull's Neck and Hooper's Point, situate on Miles River and third haven Creek and containing the quantity of 775 acres of land, more or less, also 10 head of horses, 28 head cattle, 50 head sheep, 4 yoke oxen, one horse and gig, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff

oct 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of eight several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use J. Loockerman, use Levin Millis, Sen. and William Ferguson; and Eusebius Leonard, Millis and Ferguson's part, use of William Jenkins, use Jesse Scott, against James Chambers, one at the suit of Geo. W. Nabb, against the same; one at the suit of William Jenkins, Survivor of Peter Stevens deceased, against the same; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, against James Chambers, Alice Gregory, and William Pearson, one at the suit of William Jenkins, against James Chambers; one at the suit of John W. Golloho, use James McDonough, use Crawford & Mackey, use Samuel Crawford, against the same; one at the suit of Thomas Coward, against Levin Millis and James Chambers, and one other at the suit of Richard Spencer, Administrator of William Farlow, against William Ferguson, James Chambers and Levin Millis.—Also, by virtue of three several writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, to wit: one at the suit of Charles Nicols, against James Chambers, Administrator of Arthur Holt, one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of John Arringdale, Administrator D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Garey, against Isaac Chambers, James Chambers and John D. Green; and one other at the suit of Thomas Worrell against William Ferguson and James Chambers, Survivors of John Turner deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale and sold to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say: part of Orem's Delight, and Turner's Resurvey, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less; part of Beaverdam Neck, Forrest and Dyke, containing 113 acres of land, more or less; part of Chambers's Adventure, and part of the Adventure, containing 21½ acres; part of Locust Grove containing 36½ acres; part of Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 273½ acres, more or less; and part of Banning, Harwood and Austin's Tryal, containing 75 acres of land, more or less.—Also, the following Negroes, to wit: Tom, Jim, Greenbury, one woman called Patience, one called Annice, girl Charlotte, one called Mary, one called Maria, one boy called George, and one called Theodore, all for a term of years; ten Beds and Furniture, two Sideboards, four Tables and twelve Chairs. Seized and taken as the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said James Chambers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, against Wm. A. Leonard; also by virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard, and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; also by virtue of three several writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, to wit: one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, against William A. Leonard, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, and the other at the suit of Samuel B. Hardcastle and Edward C. Harper, against William A. Leonard, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Wm. A. Leonard, of, in and to part of a tract of land called Smith's Clift, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, part of a tract of land called Burrows Discovery containing the quantity of 400 acres of land, more or less also part of a tract of land called Dudley's Chance, and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of two hundred and seventy acres of land more or less, all situate, lying and being in the county of Talbot aforesaid, in district No. 4. or the Chapel district; also, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling plantation of the said Wm. A. Leonard, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one yoke of oxen, two ox carts, one horse ditto, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eight harrows, three spades, six hoes, all the crop of corn standing on the ground, one grey horse and one gig and harness, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wm. A Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, adm'r. of Elizabeth Martin, against Thomas Bullen and James Cain, will be sold at Public Sale, for Cash, on TUESDAY, 10th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: all the estate right and title, of Thomas Bullen, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of part of Lord's Gift, and Bullen's Discovery, containing 200 acres of land more or less, also two mules, 4 head of horses, twenty head of sheep, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Bullen, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon

Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

oct 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, the one at the suit of William Rose and the other at the suit of Jesse Scott, against Joshua Dixon, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, for Cash, on the premises of the said Joshua Dixon on THURSDAY, the fifth day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the same day, all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said Joshua Dixon, of, in and to the dwelling plantation whereon he now resides, known by the name of part of "Republican," situate in Tuckahoe hundred, in the county aforesaid containing the quantity of 287½ acres of land more or less with all the improvements thereon, also the life estate of the said Joshua Dixon, of in and to, the real estate of John Gregory, late of Talbot county deceased; also 4 head of horses twelve head of Cattle, twenty head of hogs, four feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, one negro boy named Isaac a slave for life, one ditto named Ennals, slave for a term of years, two tables, twelve windsor chairs, one walnut desk, and all his Kitchen furniture, two stills, twenty cider casks, one cider mill and apparatus, two scythes and cradles, all his farming utensils—seized and taken as the goods and chattels lands and tenements, of the said Joshua Dixon, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 13 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of nine several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against John Dawson, to wit: one at the suit of Henry M. Bowdle and Anne, his wife surviving administrators of Henry Leonard, one at the suit of Margaret Kirby, one at the suit of Jacob Cronmiller, one at the suit of David Fairbank, use of Samuel Groome, use William Hughlett, one at the sut of Joseph Scull, use Conrad Kelley, & Co. use William Hughlett, one at the suit of Joseph Robinson, one at the suit of Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson, administrator of Robert Kemp, use of William Hughlett, two at the suit of John Porter; also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, to wit: one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use of William H. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome, and one at the suit of James M Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, use of John White and Harding, and Gerard T. Hopkins and Moore, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidders for cash, at the front door of the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him, the said John Dawson, of, in and to the Farm or plantation on which he at present resides, be the quantity, what it may; also the Farm of the said Dawson, called Pecks Point, containing the quantity of 296 acres of land, more or less, also will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at the Dwelling plantation of said Dawson, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: 6 head of horses, 30 head cattle, 30 head sheep and 4 ox-carts, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Enock Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay, and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the same day, all the estate, right, title, intetest and claim of them, the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, of, in and to the Farm or plantation situate in Banbury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less, taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

oct 20 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of William Collins and Ann Leonard, administrators of Henry Leonard, against Harriet Sherwood, will be sold for cash, at the Court-House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next; between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: all the right of the said Harriet Sherwood, of, in and to, the tract or part of tracts of land, known by the name of Allaby's Fields Addition, part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX.

oct 20 4w late Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Philemon Skinner, against Fideman Rolle, will be sold at Public Sale for Cash on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at the Court-House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: all that Farm or plantation of him, the said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may; also 2 head of horses, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX.

oct 20 4w late Shff.

For Rent and Possession,

A SMALL TENEMENT, a few doors above the Union Tavern, on Washington street well calculated for an Office. For terms apply at the STAR OFFICE.

sept 1 w

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS

At the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal celebration.

Mr. President: I congratulate you on the event which we are assembled to celebrate.—We all rejoice with you at the accomplishment of this great undertaking—at once a national honour and a national blessing. This is indeed a day of triumph—not a common and sanguinary victory—not a day of successful strife of men over their fellow-men, too often provoked by crime—oftener achieved by hazard—and always shadowed with the sufferings by which success is won—but it is a day of pure and unstained exultation. It is the triumph of genius over nature; the triumph of resolute industry over obstacles deemed insuperable.

More than two centuries have passed since this work was contemplated by the earliest adventurers to the Chesapeake, one of whom, Sir James Argol, wrote to England in 1613, that he hoped to make a cut "between our Bay and the Delaware." About sixty years ago it engaged the public attention; but it languished among the dreams or the hopes of men, until within a few years it felt the impulse of that awakened spirit of improvement which since the last war has probably achieved more in this country, than the efforts of all Europe have accomplished in the same period. It was then that the concurring aid of private enterprise, of the liberality of the three states more immediately interested in its success, and eminently the wisdom of that congress, many of whose distinguished members gladden this assembly with their presence, produced the result which we are now enjoying.—It will justify and perhaps increase that enjoyment, if we glance for a moment backward on its difficulties, and forward to its advantages. Its difficulties, like all difficulties, seem far less now they are vanquished, but we have this day seen enough to enable us to estimate them. We saw that mountain through which we glided so gently, rent widely asunder for many miles by human hands—we saw in its lowest recesses the ocean sands which so many ages have toiled to cover, glistening once more in the sunshine—we met there that vessel with all her lofty array of masts and spars large enough to go forth and circumnavigate the globe, yet overawed as it were by those summits which frowned darkly down on that strange intruder. But this divided mountain, in itself a work of art without parallel in this country, was at least a calculable obstacle. A greater danger lay in those treacherous morasses which seemed to shrink as they were approached, and threatened to absorb in their obscure depths all that industry could accumulate there. It is an extraordinary fact and one which I should fear to mention could it not be vouched by so many who hear me, that some of the borders of the canal on which we this day trod so firmly, sunk to a perpendicular depth of one hundred feet, if not more. It was then that all the hazards of the enterprize crowded on the projectors of it. The original design had been reproached as visionary—its condition was then pronounced hopeless—and hopeless it would have been but that the spirit of those who directed it, rising with the pressure of the danger, made every obstacle yield to the stubbornness of their unbroken resolution. It is their high reward that these anxieties are now crowned with success;—it is our higher duty to testify, as I am sure all present will gladly concur in doing, our gratitude to those who never desponded when others despaired, and who have succeeded because they resolved to succeed and deserved to succeed.

But these difficulties were not vanquished without great sacrifices. This canal is for its extent the most costly in this country, and with the exception perhaps of the frigate navigation on the Caledonian Canal in any country. The expense has exceeded $150,000 a mile; yet this expenditure, almost incredible as it seems, does not exceed the limits of a rigorous economy, since it will doubtless be repaid by its own productiveness.

This will appear when we regard the *advantages* of it.

I know of no two regions of country equally extensive and populous, possessing equal abundance of products and of wealth, that are separated by so slender a barrier as this now overcome. On the western side of the canal the eye looks down over the magnificence of that inland sea, the Chesapeake, into which so many rivers are bearing the products of Maryland and Virginia. On its side is planted our fair sister city, who with her characteristic and generous spirit of enterprise, is seeking in the remote west the materials of new greatness; while further south have been just opened the avenues to the interior of North Carolina. On the other side is that genuine Pennsylvania river, the Susquehanna, which, while it occupies and fertilizes a great part of the state, invites and will hereafter tempt into it a great portion of what the fertility of the west and the industry of the north can supply to commerce. At the east end lie all the natural and accumulated wealth of the Delaware, separated by only a single obstruction, which I trust will be soon removed from the great commercial centre of the nation; and communicating thence by the Hudson and the lakes with Canada and all the avenues to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The imagination is wearied with the immensity of this flight over the rich and populous countries which, almost touching at this point, yet widely separated, could approach each other, until now, only by the Atlantic.—But henceforward this long and expensive and hazardous circuit of five hundred miles, will be replaced by a safe and cheap passage of fourteen miles and two or three hours. What may not be anticipated from this approximation? and how anxiously will those who have been so long separated, hasten to exchange the exuberant productions of each other's industry.

Nor is it the least of the many sources of enjoyment on this occasion, that these benefits are obtained by no sacrifices of the rights or the interests of others. However personal feelings may sometimes mislead us, these improvements, in fact, injure no one. There is room enough in this great country of ours for all of us; and it would be a policy equally unjust and erroneous to repine at the advantages of our neighbours. The real wisdom even of selfishness is not to envy but to emulate the prosperity of others—to open all the avenues to industry, and then strive who shall be most industrious. Our local interests may be allowed to claim our earliest, but not our exclusive care; and even they will be best promoted by advancing the local interests of others. This work, therefore, while it benefits Philadelphia, will be useful to Baltimore and to Norfolk, and ultimately to New York. In truth, every mile of the Rail-road from Baltimore westward, every section of a canal in the remotest part of the Union, is serviceable to all the Atlantic cities. They add to the movement and the mass of the nation's wealth and industry, they develope its resources, and the share of these advantages which each can obtain, is a fit subject of generous competition, not of querulous rivalry. Nor are the benefits of this canal confined to peace alone. We may not presume that this country will be again invaded, but should that event recur, we shall be spared the humiliation of having our rivers crowded with enemies, and the communications of the country intercepted, while the Chesapeake is barred by the fortresses which adorn and defend it, and this canal, safe behind the barriers which protect it, and strong in the population which will line its borders, will be equally adapted to supply the materials of commerce or the implements of war.

But this great work, important as it is to our interests, inspires a much deeper interest when it is regarded not merely as an avenue of commerce, but as a great moral agent—not as a convenience for the transmission of products, however various and abundant, but for the transportation of men—of our own living, rational, moral countrymen—as the great channel for the movements of free-men and the diffusion of free institutions.

Unquestionably, the value of any social system depends mainly on the power it furnishes for social intercourse and improvement. While men are insulated at remote distances, their views are readily misconstrued, their interests misunderstood, and differences of opinion, at first easily explicable, ripen into causes of deep hostility. It is thus that national prejudices spring up for want of knowledge, and become hereditary for want of intercourse,—that to live on opposite sides of the same mountain or the same river is to become enemies by mere position, and that the inhabitants of the same country, governed by the same laws, and having the same permanent interests, find, or think they find, cause of alienation from their distant countrymen. All these disappear when men come to approach and to understand each other. Surprise at finding that they whom we considered our natural enemies, have really no hostile feeling, is succeeded by that fusion of opinions in which the asperities of contention are worn down—that interchange of sentiments which leaves respect even where it fails to produce conviction, till they who met in estrangement part in amity. These are benefits which no positive institutions can confer, without the aids we this day enjoy. To us they are particularly valuable.

The wide extent of our country—the numerous sovereignties that divide it—the various governments which rather tend to localize the feelings; and the local interests which seem—yet only seem to conflict with each other—all these might be causes of suspicion, of discontent or division. But they are moulded into the elements of friendship and union by this extraordinary facility of communication, which brings into immediate contact the remotest parts of the country, and blends them insensibly into one mass of intelligent and contented patriotism. It is thus that these steam vessels, from being merely instruments of trade, rise to the dignity of moral and political power. There is a peculiar fitness, too, that they should owe their origin to this country, for they almost belong to our political system.

The great problem of the American institutions, was whether a general government, with comparatively feeble means could accomplish its purposes in so extensive an empire? Whether limited powers did not require a limited country, and whether the action of a political body, so distant, could carry a healthful circulation to extremities? That question is settled. It is no longer deemed necessary to impart a dangerous energy to the central power, in order to enable it to radiate to the circumference.—But few things have contributed more to establish that consoling principle, than this great political institution—the steamboat, with its auxiliary canals—which measure space by a scale entirely new, and have totally subverted the old relations of time and distance.

For all the purposes of government, the assembling of representatives, the distribution of intelligence, the execution of the laws the general defence, this country is probably smaller in extent, even with the addition of Louisiana and Florida, than it was at the formation of Louisiana and Florida, than it was at the formation of the Union. St. Louis and New Orleans are as near to Washington now, as Portland and Savannah were to Philadelphia in 1776.—the communication between the States and individuals infinitely greater, and the Union is proportionably stronger, because this very intercourse furnishes at once the best motive and the best means for increasing our attachment to it.

No man, indeed, from any section of this country, can see without admiration the busy crowds, the countless masses of free people constantly in movement over these great waters, and can mark the happy condition, the intellectual alertness, the decorous manners, and the mutual courtesy which prevail among them, without feeling proud that these are his countrymen.—In the glow and animation of such a scene, the sternest prejudices are subdued, the most violent sectional animosities subside, and even the least relenting of all intolerance, the fanaticism of party, is often convinced, or shamed, or amused out of its bigotry. These are the real ties which bind communities together—not the parchments of legislation, but the social sympathies. It was not ill said by an English statesman, in illustration of the power of habit over the forms of government, that if he could make the ballads, he did not care who made the laws. In this country he might have been tempted to add, that the legislation of the steamboats and canals was scarcely less efficient than that of the government and that no temporary and delegated power of governing could so permanently affect the character of the nation, as the constant, free, and multiplied personal volations among those who make not the law, but the law-makers.

To these happy means of intercommunion, we have this day seen a new and most important addition. Let us cordially welcome it—welcome it for our interests, as a fresh channel of commerce—welcome it with our pride, as a new achievement of the country's power—welcome it with our feelings, as another tie of affectionate sympathy with all our fellow citizens throughout this wide and prosperous empire.—Allow me to embody these views and to make way for the better things from which I have too long detained you, by pledging you in this sentiment—

Success to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—a new source of prosperity, a new monument of power, and, above all, a new bond of union, to our country.

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