

No. 26, of VOL. IX.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.
The National Intelligencer contains full account of the imposing ceremony turning the first spadeful of earth on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which took place on the 4th inst. We select the following items as the most

When the procession had reached its designated spot, "the Mayor of Georgetown handed to Gen. Hancock, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the consecrated instrument which having received, he stepped forward from the rearing column, and a

"Fellow-Citizens: There are moments in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are even the monuments of which, surviving every memorial of human existence, eternize the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe."

Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, M. proceeded:

"Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the fondest recollections, beneath the clearing (why we not humbly trust conscious) sky, surrounded by the many tho-

ous anticipation, in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds; on a spot, where, little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his night orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present the Chief Magistrate of the most power-

purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor is a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use, to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precursor to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation.

fluences with the principles of that happy Constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American People; may it become a safe-guard of the Liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

As soon as he had ended, the PRESIDENT of the United States, to whom Mr. McKee had presented the spade, stepped forward, and, with an assumption of manner and countenance, which showed

Friends & Fellow Citizens: It is nearly a full century since Berkley, Bishop Clynne, turning towards this fair isle which we now inhabit the eyes of a prophet, closed a few lines of poetical inspiration with this memorable prediction:

A prediction which, to those of us who
 lot has been cast by Divine Providence
 in their regions, contains not only a p
 cious promise, but a solemn injunction
 duty, since upon our energies, and up
 those of our poverty, its fulfillment
 depend. For, with reference to w
 principle could it be that Berkeley p

Empire of Time? It was, as he himself declares, on the transplantation of *learning and the Arts to America*. Of learning and the arts. The four first acts—Empires of the old world, and of foreign ages—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman Empires—were Empires of conquest; dominions of men

piercing into the darkness of future
foretold in America, was the Empire
Learning and the Arts—the dominion
man over himself, and over physical
force—acquired by the inspiration of ge-
nus, and the toils of industry; not wed-
ded with the tears of the widow and
orphan; not cemented in the blood

but in harmony—of which the only
are the imperfections of nature, and
victory achieved in the improvement
the condition of M. Well may this
termed nobler than the empire of
quest, in which man subdues only his
low man.

the People of the British North American Colonies, achieved by the Declaration of Independence, and its acknowledgment by the British Nation. The second, the union of all these colonies under a General Confederated Government.

The third step, more arduous than either of both the others, was that we, fellow-citizens, may now unite ourselves, our country, and the nation of men, that is to say, the nation of the power.

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