

conquering the Saxons, he should one day invest the Imperial shoulders of his Chinese Majesty, the true descendant of the Moon, in his palace of Yew Ma in Yew, with a robe of one of his young Bolivars!

7. These Cities, becoming the emporium of universal commerce, the cities of Europe, now enjoying that privilege must yield their merchants and their capitals to the more profitable employment on the direct route. They will decrease as the cities of the canal of the Isthmus increase. And the valley of the Mississippi, enjoying more immediately and with greater facility this commerce, intersected also by rivers and canals, of safe, easy, and cheap navigation, in a soil of extreme fertility, and salubrious atmosphere will more and more invite the industrious and enterprising emigrant, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the artist. Free from the danger of the ocean, the storms of Cape Hatteras, or the shoals of Florida, of pirates and of breakers. South American, Chinese, and East Indian, nay, even West Indian commerce will naturally and freely slide into the channel of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Allegheny, or the Cleveland Canal, through the Lake Erie, and by the New York canal and that city, or by the Chesapeake, and Philadelphia or Baltimore, find its readiest, safest, and cheapest route to Liverpool and London. Manufactures and the arts will find out the destined course, and as they emigrated from Asia to Italy, from Italy to the Netherlands and from the Netherlands to England; they might naturally pursue their course West: and civil and religious liberty, easy subsistence, a congenial

external and internal commerce with the Pacific and the Atlantic, by means of this canal, might invite them to seek their ultimate residence in the valley of Mississippi. The merinoes of Spain have beneficially exchanged the mountains of Leon, the Pyrenees, and the Sierra Morena for the hills of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and if commerce were to concentrate on the Isthmus of Panama, the wool sack of England, would be seen to move over the Appalachian hills, and the glory of John Bull would be departed forever. *Stat nominis umbra.*

8. Time will not permit me to trace all the magnificent consequences of this stupendous work. The whole commerce of the whole world is connected with it—the future wealth and prosperity of our whole region between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, is involved. The commerce of the Eastern Indies and China might be made to pass up the Ohio, so that England would get her teas, china, and East India goods by the way of Pittsburg and New York, and the immense population of the West be amply supported. But, moreover, it is pregnant with moral consequences for the good of mankind. The protection of this course of commerce by consent of nations, its passage by rivers, lakes, and canals, through a Christian, moral, and peaceful population, might do away the necessity of the inducement to support large navies, or commercial wars. The intermixture, by a close and direct commerce of the Hindostanees, Malays, and Chinese, with the liberal Christians of the West, which would certainly take place at Panama, might be the means of commingling benevolence with trade, through the affections and interests of the parties, and thus Christianity might gradually be introduced into Japan, China, and Hindostan, when they might participate in the blessings of civilization and plenty, exchange their rice and fur for wheat and woollen, and gradually casting aside their prejudices, idolatry, and ignorance, approximate to the general standard of man—and ultimately perhaps rise to the character of Republicans and Christians.

J. B. S.

A person who can live in this world without splendor, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Natchez, August 12—Agreeably to previous arrangements made by the several committees, two citizens of Natchez, and many from the country, assembled at an early hour, on the commons, in front of the city, on Thursday morning last, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed sages of the revolution—the illustrious and venerable Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

The military, the incorporated bodies and public functionaries, were arranged by the Grand Marshal, M'Comas, to the respective positions which had been assigned to them. The flag of the United States was hoisted half-mast, at sunrise, and a discharge from a six pounder took place, every half hour, until sunset. Minute guns were also fired during the march of the procession to the Presbyterian church.

On the arrival of the right of the procession in front of Dr. Mercer's house, on Second st. a signal being given by the Marshal, the cavalry in front accelerated their movement, while the remainder of the procession halted to give room for upwards of sixty dies, (who had assembled for the purpose, arrayed in black, with white scarfs and trimmings) who formed in files, took a station in front, and the procession proceeded to the church; where the cavalry, (Adams' Guards,) having dismounted, formed a lane through which the procession, in reversed order, passed into the church and occupied the places assigned to them.

The whole of the interior of the church was dressed in mourning, with much taste, particularly the pulpit; double festoons of black crape, tied to the top of the same, were suspended around the whole front of the gallery. Framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, dressed in mourning, were suspended on each side of the pulpit, and a full length portrait (copied from Stewart) of the Father of his country, also graced the wall of the belfry, fronting the pulpit, likewise dressed in a most elegant and tasteful manner in black crape.

The standard of the United States, the flags and banners of the military, masonic body, mechanic society—the cadets and music, were, likewise, all appropriately dressed in mourning.

The Hibernian Society had no standard—but wore their badges and crape on the left arm—and exhibited the imposing and dignified appearance of a numerous body of respectable foreigners, adopted citizens, participating in heartfelt respect to the memory of departed illustrious sages—to whose exertions in perilous times, long gone by, aided by the brave and generous participation in the struggle for our freedom, of their own countrymen, they now enjoy in common with us, all the benefits and blessings of a free and happy country.

After being seated in church, the Throne of Grace was supplicated in a most appropriate, humble, and ardent strain, by the Rev. Mr. Graves—and an appropriate anthem sung accompanied by a band of instrumental music.

William B. Griffith, Esq. then ascended and delivered an oration, commemorative of the public services and illustrious characters of the venerable departed; and the congregation was dismissed.—*Gaz.*

On Tuesday the 15th ult. the Hon. H. M. Breckenridge pronounced, at Pensacola, an oration on the lives and characters of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.—The Court room in which the oration was delivered was crowded to overflowing; and, in compliance with a special invitation; Com. Warrington, Capt. Woolsey, and all the Naval officers afloat and at the shore station, and Col. Cliseh, and the officers of the 1st and 4th regiments, attended the ceremony, all wearing crape, the Navy on the right and the Army on the left arm. The Court room was decorated with the emblems of mourning; and the oration is described as a rich intellectual

treat, combining "an appropriate sketch of the lives and characters of the deceased enlarged philosophical reflections, the most touching pathos, with all the embellishments of the accomplished orator."

Georgia and Alabama.—The gentlemen commissioned under the authority of their respective Legislatures, to run the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama, agreeably to the stipulations of the Articles of Agreement entered into between the United States and Georgia, in 1802, have disagreed as to the proper boundary. We learn from the Georgia papers received yesterday, that the Commissioners on the part of that State, submitted for acceptance, the following proposition:

"That the boundary between the States of Alabama and Georgia, be permanently fixed and marked as early as practicable, on a direct line from Nickajack, on the Tennessee river, to the most Western point of a great bend on the Chattahoochee river, commonly known as the Flat Shoal bend, or Miller's bend, about 37 miles above Fort Mitchell, and as now understood, the 'first great bend above the Cussetah and Cowetuh towns'."

To this the Alabama Commissioners would not agree, but proposed,

"That the permanent boundary between the two States, be now fixed by a line to be run and marked from Nickajack to the Great Bend, on the Chattahoochee river, above the mouth of Wehakee Creek."

If this proposition had succeeded, the line would begin at a point 30 or 40 miles higher up the river, by which Georgia would get a less quantity of land.

The result of the matter is, that each party adheres to its own proposition; and the representatives of Georgia, feeling themselves to be invested with full power, by the legislative authorities of the State, have proceeded to run and mark the line according to their own construction of the compact of 1802, viz. From Nickajack to Miller's Bend on the Chattahoochee, that being the most Western bend of said river.

The following extract from Governor Troup's letter of instructions to the Commissioners appointed to run the line, is worthy of notice both for its moderation of language and liberality of sentiment.

"After the usual exchange of powers no time will be lost in proceeding to execute the object of the commission. Should difficulties unexpectedly arise, presenting points for discussion between the two Commissioners, as we seek nothing but right, it is recommended to you in every such discussion to regard the State of Alabama, as she is in fact a sister, with whom no arts of diplomacy are to be practised—whose rights are as sacred as our own, and whose friendship and affections are not to be perpetuated by an adroit manoeuvre or a successful device.—Whatever of merit belongs to these in the ordinary negotiations between States foreign to each other—they are inadmissible in the intercourse between members of the same Confederacy, more particularly so between members conterminous, and having common interests as Georgia and Alabama. Honesty and plain dealing is here the rule of morals and of policy, it is the rule too most suitable to your own characters, with which you are most familiar in practice, and which will therefore be an easy one for the government of your conduct in your communications with the Comrs of Alabama. In short it is better to lose territory by doing what is right, than to acquire it by doing what is wrong, and if in proceeding to run the line as prescribed by the first article, a question should arise as to the true point of departure, from any thing doubtful or obscure in the language of the Articles, it will be most conformable to this rule, to construe it not with a view to the loss or gain which may result from this or that interpretation, but by the plain import and obvious meaning of the language itself, taken in connection

with the known or supposed intention of the parties to them."

From the Brazilian Coast.—No measure could have been more reasonable than that of sending a squadron to the coast of Brazil. The arrival there of the Cyane, Capt. Elliott, was unexpected, but most timely, our commerce in that quarter had been exposed to interruptions from the cruisers of the belligerents. A whole coast, without regard to extent, or to the adequacy of the force to be employed, was declared in a state of blockade! This violation of established doctrine—this infringement of neutral rights, a powerful and independent nation could never allow. It was therefore the duty of our Government to send, as early as such a state of things was known, a naval force to the River La Plata, to resist encroachments, and to preserve our commercial interests.

Capt. Elliott, in the absence of Commodore Biddle, in the discharge of important duties, has manifested much intelligence sustaining the high reputation of the Navy, in a quarter, at the time of arrival, but little known. His correspondence with Admiral Lobo, does him great credit, while his conduct during his communication with the Brazilian fleet, entitles him to the highest praise as an officer.

At St. Salvadore Capt. E. was presented to the Emperor, who received him with every demonstration of respect, and invited him, through the medium of a high functionary, to add the Flag of the United States to those of England and France, in the escort of his Majesty along the coast. This, Capt. E. was under the necessity of declining, having more important ob-

jects to attend to. Capt. Elliott saw the propriety of exhibiting our flag at Buenos Ayres. His arrival at the latter place had the happy effect of allaying jealous feelings—of establishing the rights of our flag, and to evince a becoming opposition to a blockade existing more on paper than on the coast declared to be interdicted. The President at Buenos Ayres was highly gratified at the presence of the Cyane, and manifested his pleasure by making known his determination to appoint a minister to the United States.

Our relations with Buenos Ayres point out the policy of having a Minister there to produce a counter influence to the management of other Ministries. The necessity of such a course is every day made more apparent. Captain Elliott saw the attempt made on the part of England to obtain from the belligerents, Montevideo as a free port; a surrender which would impair prodigiously our commercial advantages in the River la Plata. Captain E. communicated this to our resident Agent, operating with him, for the interest and benefit of our maritime rights.

When we view the conduct of our officers abroad, supporting with unremitting exertion our neutral rights, our dignity, and honor, we cannot fail of being proud of our Navy; of holding its officers in the highest estimation—of feeling for them a love of gratitude, it will always be our greatest pleasure to cherish; with these sentiments we look forward with exultation to a period, not remote, when, in the language of the gallant Elliott, the Flag of the U States shall wave, wherever a vessel can find water to float.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Flour in Philadelphia has risen to five dollars and a quarter. This, says the Philadelphia Gazette, is altogether owing to the domestic demand. Six hundred barrels a day are required for Philadelphia and its immediate neighborhood, so immense has the consumption become.

Among the Visitors at Saratoga, is a lady only 27 years old, who is accompanied by her daughter and granddaughter, aged 10 months. She is probably the youngest grandmother in the country—the group attract much attention.