FROM THE BOSTON COURIER, AUG. 25.

WELCOME LA FAYETTE!

The *fathers* in glory shall sleep,
That gathered with thee in the fight,
But the *sons* will eternally keep
The tablet of gratitude bright,

We bow not the *neck* and we bend not the *knee*
But our *hearts*, La Fayette, we surrender to thee

General La Fayette, our nation's guest, was received in this city, yesterday, and welcomed by the inhabitants with demonstrations of joy that may perhaps be conceived but are difficult to describe. The streets through which he passed, were crowded with anxious and gratified spectators, and every window exhibited indications of the delight which his presence and the recollections of his services inspired.

An arch was thrown across Washington-street, above South Boston bridge, near the spot where, when La Fayette left the town in 1787 were the remains of a breastwork erected during the revolutionary war. At each side of the arch was planted a tree of oak, and another of pine, about twenty feet in height, and the pillars were tastefully wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The arch itself was decorated with American flags and evergreens, and from its centre, a scroll was suspended, bearing the inscription which stands at the head of this article.

Another arch was erected across Washington street, by the Boylston Market, on the spot once shaded by the "Liberty Tree," which was elegantly decorated with oaken garlands, so arranged as to form a beautiful border on each side of the arch. The space not covered with these leaves of oak, was about two feet broad, and contained the motto of "Washington and La Fayette" in large capitals, extending from one end of the arm to the other. Underneath was the motto "A Republic not ungrateful."

At several places line were extended across the street, decorated with flags and forming handsome festoons.

About 11 o'clock, Gen. La Fayette approached the boundary line of the city, from the residence of Governor Eustis in Roxbury. His arrival at the line was announced by a discharge of artillery, when all the bells of the city commenced ringing a peal which was continued till he arrived at the State House.

He was met at the line by the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor addressed him as follows:

SIR,

The citizens of Boston welcome you, on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal, in the cause of American Independence; grateful for your distinguished share, in the perils and glories of its achievement.

When urged by generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people, engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people, prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure; sitting in its strength; without fear and without reproach.

In your youth, you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age, you return and are met by Ten Millions of people, their descendants whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it.

This is not the movement of a turbulent populace, excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those, who, by their labors and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name, sir, the name of LA FAYETTE is associated with the most perilous and most glorious periods of our revolution; with the imperishable names of WASHINGTON, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest Archives of American History, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people.

Accept, then, sir, in the sincere spirit, in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American Independence and to scenes, consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in its cause.

The following is general La Fayette's answer to the Address of the Mayor:

"To the Mayor and people of Boston—The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on entering into this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of America, and let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

"What must be, Sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston, where I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by old friends but by several successive generations, where I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

"I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the warm thanks of a heart which has, for nearly half a century, been devoted to your beautious city."

The general gave the following toast, at the public dinner yesterday.

"The city of Boston, the cradle of Liberty—May Faneuil Hall ever stand a monument to teach the world that resistance to aggression is a duty; and, will, under true republican institutions, become a blessing."

The Mayor then took a seat with Gen. Lafayette in the barouche prepared for that purpose, and the procession moved in the order and through the streets, mentioned in the order of arrangements in yesterday's paper. A company of light dragoons led the van. The light infantry companies belonging to the Boston brigade, which followed, made an elegant appearance. Following the carriages in which the municipal authorities rode, were field and staff officers of the militia, and next came a troop of Truckmen, consisting of nearly two hundred, neatly dressed in white frocks and black or blue pantaloons, with an appropriate standard. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages brought up the rear. We are not able to state the number of persons in this part of the procession, but a gentlemen informed us that he counted upwards of seven hundred on horseback after a part of them had passed. It was the largest procession ever witnessed in our city.

But the most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston-street to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace officers, appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines, the whole military and civil procession passed. When Gen. La Fayette entered the passage, an interesting little girl, of five or six years old, stepped forward, and being placed in his barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the French language. The General accepted the present, placed it on his arm, and kissed the child in rapture.

Having arrived at the head of the mall, the military formed a line in Park-street, and stood with presented arms while the General passed in review before them to the front gate of the State House, where he alighted, and was conducted to the Senate Chamber. His Excellency the Governor, with the Executive Council, was here to receive him as the guest of this Commonwealth. Having been introduced to the members of the city government, he was, by the Mayor, and Committee of Arrangements, conducted to the residence prepared for him at the corner of Beacon and Park-streets.

It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the splendor and excitement connected with these transactions, to distant readers. The General rode uncovered, bowing to enraptured throngs, who at short intervals greeted him with loud and joyous acclamations. The ladies, thousands of whom appeared to witness the scence, waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed in token of pleasure and approbation. The windows of the new stone buildings at the head of State-street, the windows and terraces of Collonnade row, and of the houses north of St. Paul's church, exhibited assemblages of beauty, taste, and fashion, fully equal, it was thought, to any specimens that other occasions have produced.

The City Council, with their honored guest, the mayor, and a deputation from the city council of New-York, Hon Messrs. Webster, and Lloyd, Gov. Eustis, Hon. J. Brooks, and a number of others, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House.

A letter from N. York thus describes general Lafayette and his son: "His dress is a blue coat, yellow vest, and black pantaloons, which come down over his shoes so low as to hide his stockings—he is lame in his left leg, and walks upon the side of his foot. He is, I should think, over six feet high, stoops a little—of sandy complexion—speaks broken English, and has the appearance of a Frenchman both in looks and politeness. He is excessively fond of pleasantry.

"His son, George Washington, looks to be about 45 years old—there is nothing very prepossessing in his appearance; but I think the good ladies of your city may be pleased with him notwithstanding.

"The general shakes hands, cordially, with every person that is introduced to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has again been the vindictive pleasure of the Managers of the Literature Lottery, to refuse the subscriber tickets in the present Class; but notwithstanding this more than ungentlemanly, this highly unjust and very oppressive act of theirs, I hope that I shall soon be able to supply the public and my customers generally with tickets therein, to whom I would return my most sincere acknowledgements for the very liberal patronage so frequently received from them and from whom I hope I may justly anticipate many future similar and truly kind favors.

Hitherto the Managers refused to deliver to the venders their full complement of tickets, or the number intended for them, until at least four days after the first publication of the scheme had expired, because, as they said they had engaged in their contract with the institutions for their lotteries to furnish the public with any number of tickets that might be applied for during that period for cash at the scheme price. They (the managers) declined doing this in the last lottery, and it is notorious that they themselves have declined to sell to the public at the scheme price in the present Class. A *new* arratigement must therefore have been made to suit their own purposes and inclinations; otherwise there has been a violation of that contract; and it was not until they undertook to withhold tickets from the subscriber, that they refused to sell tickets for four days at least at the scheme price, although (because of the interference of speculators in some former classes) the Managers were frequently solicited to give up the tickets to the venders, who wished to rid themselves of this injury and perplexity, and who offered to engage to sell the tickets, the usual time, to the public at the scheme price or first cost thereof. These propositions or requests were then objected to. This thing, however has recently been done in two instances, to the exclusion of the subscriber and apparently without any restrictions upon the venders.

When the scheme, drawn on Wednesday last, first made its appearance, the tickets therein were alleged to have been disposed of to the regular city and country dealers, who had informed the Managers that they would sell to actual adventurers at the scheme price until the following "Saturday evening." It is admitted that some were sold at the scheme price, and it is well known that many "*actual*" adventurers had to apply at a second or a third, if not at a fourth, office to procure even a single whole ticket. In some cases answer was made, "we are out of whole tickets, we will give you shares." In other instances, it has been said that tickets were sold at an advance previous to the Saturday evening, which came within the four days after the first publication of the scheme; until the expiration of which time the Managers had apparently told the public that they would be supplied with tickets at the scheme price. Here, then, the public were trifled with, and this shuffling conduct is too palpable to be excused by any equivocal reply in vindication of such management:

In order to have the privilege of vending tickets, a license from the state (for which a considerable tax is annually paid, and bonds in heavy penalties given,) must be procured. The subscriber has always in this particular complied with the injunctions and requisitions of the law and he still holds a license. When this was required by the state it is believed there was an implied contract that certain privileges for the same should be enjoyed; but the subscriber having persevered in certain matters for his own interest in a neighbouring state, which has, perhaps, clashed a little with that of the Managers, of our own State Lotteries, he has in so doing incurred the displeasure of these gentlemen, and who now revenge themselves, or in part gratify their resentment, by withholding from him tickets, and to do this more effectually, the public are also (to speak of it mildly) most unjustly treated.

In the first publication of the present scheme the Managers omit to state that the venders will supply even '*actual*' adventurers the usual expected fine at the scheme price; but if personally or otherwise questioned respecting this they will perhaps, reply, that they requested the venders to sell the usual time at the scheme price. By this mode of proceeding the venders who are not so particularly answerable to the public are of course at liberty to do as they please. When the new system of Lottery so called was first introduced into this state the subscriber was at considerable expense in having explanations of this new mode of Lottery printed and in distributing the same to the public. This was to be sure with a view to his own benefit, but it has been no doubt to the emolument of the Managers also. In the first four drawn classes of these lotteries the subscriber had a fair portion of the tickets therein for which he felt and still feels much obliged to the Managers; but since that period (owing principally as he believes to their displeasure) he has had but a comparatively small supply of tickets and he has not been able to procure in time at a fair advance any thing like the number of tickets he actually wanted to supply his friends and customers. In two classes he has been wholly excluded, while persons *out* of the State and many in this State *not* duly licensed have been furnished with large quantities of tickets & it is believed that the managers have received a considerable profit on sales of tickets made at an advanced price to the venders by a third person employed by the Managers to dispose of tickets.

That it may be known whether the subscriber has or has not been a large contractor with the Managers for Tickets in several of the former classes, he begs leave to submit for the inspection of the public the following statement:

No. of Class.	When drawn.	No. of Tickets therein.	No. of Tickets received from Managers.	Amount of do, at scheme price for which notes were given to the Managers, & which notes were duly paid	Interest paid Managers on notes.	Whole	Half	Quar'	Eighths	Sales of Tickets to sundry persons, at scheme price.
No. 1. for JUNE										
1	1823 May 20,	6,545	1820	$14,550	$155 71	420	191	447	219	
2	July 23,	19,600	500	25,000	369 44					
ALBANY CLASS 3	July 26,	4,060	1500.	4,500	80 10					
4	Oct. 15,	19,600	500	27,500	518 67	455	123	219	123	
5	Dec. 3,	19,600	3400	25,800	263 78	826	362	595	536	
6	1824 Jan. 7,	19,600	3122	$15,630	145 69	1522	470	971	493	
7	March 17,	34,220	4700	23,500	579 26	2304	498	1156	590	
	June 15,	34,220	2500	29,000	396 66	1097	253	773	479	
		191,665	27,042	$154,470	$2259 31	6524	1897	4149	2440	
									54 1-2	Total ditto.
									654 5-8	
									584 1-8	
									1222 1-4	
		8,849	1-4	16,308	5-8	$106,990	88	$ 9,537	26	45,350 5-8
									50	No. of Tickets purchased of sundry persons
									320	
									2343 1-4	
									2005	
									1754 5-8	
									2631	
									3462	
									2743	
									$ 541	Cost of ditto.
									1939 50	
									14171 33	
									1571	
									10482	
									2670 75	
									28457 30	
									14815	
									$ 141	Advance on do above scheme price.
									339 50	
									1189 96	
									1756	
									1710 25	
									2549 25	
									771 30	
									1100	
									1870	Total number of tickets.
									5320	
									1500	
									7343 1-4	
									7405	
									4876 3-8	
									8331	
									5062	
									2743	
									$ 151	Cost of do. exclusive of interest to Managers.
									209 39	
									1450	
									4197 1-4	
									3971	
		261,460	88							

From which he trusts it will be seen, that he sold at least a fair portion of his tickets to the public at the scheme price, and to replace which he was afterwards obliged to pay a considerable advance, and he challenges even venality itself to declare and substantiate the charge that he refused to sell tickets at the scheme price in any quantity when he had them within the four days during which time it was understood they would be sold at that rate by the Managers.

On the 12th of August an application was made to the Managers for tickets in the present lottery, in language and terms as follows:

New-York, 12th August, 1824,

"MESSRS. YATES & M'INTYRE,

"Gentlemen—I understand that the scheme of the next class of the Literature Lottery (or second class of ditto for August) will contain the same number of tickets as does the present class, and that the scheme price of ditto is also the same.

"I will thank you to furnish me with from four to eight thousand tickets therein (as I also learn that the drawing of this class will take place in October next) on your usual terms to licensed venders, for which I will give you a satisfactory note, or for which I will pay you the cash.

"Please inform me on or before the day the present class is to be drawn, viz. the 18th inst. whether you will have the goodness to furnish me with some tickets in the next class, how many, &c.

Respectfully yours,
P. CANFIELD, 139 Broadway.

Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre,
130 Broadway,

The following verbal answer was received a few days since from one of the Managers: "No tickets have been reserved for you in the present class."

It is hoped and presumed that the public instead of submitting and yielding to the will and pleasure of individuals as law over them, will protest against such an arbitrary power, and totally discountenance such high-handed proceedings, and I beg leave to appeal to the public and to the majesty of the people, to ask, whether I, as a licensed vender, have been justly treated, and to inquire of the members of our legislature, whether it could ever have been the intention of any former legislature, so far to give up their control of the lotteries, that the public should be subject to the caprice and pleasure of individuals for their private emolument, and be denied their just rights; and whether any citizen, who has at all times, and in all respects, complied with the laws, and who is entitled to the privilege of vending tickets, shall unprotected, be subject to the humour of those individuals, and be marked by them as a victim of their revenge. P. CANFIELD,

aug 24—1w [Sept 7] 139 Broadway.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY

Fellow Citizens,

Having very recently understood that a *base* attempt has been made by Mr. ELIJAH BARWICK, which is evidently intended *(if not calculated)* to injure the election of Mr. JOHN BOON. The theme he has chosen, and all the circumstances relating to it, and connected with it, being well known to myself, a regard to truth alone urges me to lay before you a plain statement of the case; and in doing this, I pledge my honour, that I will give you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of my knowledge. You are not ignorant my fellow citizens, that it is a custom, (though no part of their constitutional duty) for the delegation from every county, annually, to recommend to the executive, such persons, as they can agree on and approve, to be appointed Justices of the Peace; indeed it has been so long a custom, that it seems to have become imperative as a duty, and the executive naturally look for it.—This duty then, fellow-citizens, your delegation last winter undertook to perform—They had three meetings, which were all held in the room occupied by Mr. John Boon and myself, as being most private and convenient—when were present each time, Messrs. Elijah Barwick, Joseph Douglass, John Boon, and myself. Previous to their first meeting, Mr. Boon had obtained a list from the Clerk of the Council, of the existing Justices, which list was laying on the table when Mr. E. Barwick and J. Douglass came in; but before this, Mr. Boon and myself had set marks opposite the names of several to be discontinued, some, perhaps two or more of whom had requested to be left out, the others for intemperance, this was done with a view to be submitted when the others came in, which they soon did; no mark was set at this time to the name of William Boon; Mr. Barwick looking over the list, and observing the marks, remarked, "I suppose those that are marked, are intended to be left out;" he was answered, they were marked for the purpose of being submitted to the consideration of a full meeting—he then enquired the reason why they were marked, and those who had requested to be left out were pointed out to him, and those who were charged with drunkenness were also pointed out to him.—He then put his finger on the name of William Boon, on the list, and said, if you turn out any of them for drunkenness, that man ought to go out for one, for he is as big a drunkard as any of them. Mr. J. Boon replied, that he had seen William Boon intoxicated some times in Denton on public days. Barwick replied, do you, or can you recollect when you saw him sober? J. Boon replied he would not pretend to say he was always drunk when he saw him, but he had seen him so sometimes.—I asked Mr. Barwick if William Boon was in a frequent habit of intoxication? He replied, "only when he can get it," and that he was frequently so to his knowledge—immediately a mark was set to William Boon's name. About this stage of the business, E. Barwick produces a letter from Joseph P. W. Richardson, more on friendship than any thing else.—At the bottom of his letter, J. P. W. Richardson requested him to turn out William Boon, Peter Stanton and several others not now recollected.—All the persons proposed to be turned out being now marked, and a proposition made to come to a decision; a total disagreement took place, principally between Mr. Boon and Mr. Douglass. Mr. Boon seemed willing to save one or two in the upper and middle districts—and Mr. Douglass would not accede to this, except one or more in the lower district was also saved, and one man whom he personally disliked (and acknowledged by him to be well qualified) should be turned out—this was not agreed to by any—and no decision being likely to take place a proposition was made to refer the whole to me—I replied, if they did, I would sweep the board, and turn out every man that was marked, (Joseph Douglass' private adversary excepted.) The proposition of referring it to me was then withdrawn as I expected, and as I wished, and the meeting broke up. A week or ten days or perhaps more after this, another meeting was held—the same obstacles presented themselves. Mr. Barwick now proposed to turn out all or none; and observed, that if all (meaning those that were marked, as before related,) were turned out, he would agree to go out too, alledging that it might somewhat silence the clamour, his being turned out as well as they.—But no decision took place at this meeting—they parted as they met. Some weeks now passed away before another meeting; meanwhile the executive became a little pressing, wishing to get through with their duties. A third meeting was now held—the old obstacles again presented themselves, and between the same parties—Barwick still for turning out none except all were turned out. I proposed now to subscribe any list they, or any two of them, would agree on—they agreed on none—and finally agreed unanimously to leave the whole to me.—The task was not desirable, but I did not shrink from it—I did as I had promised them, and swept the board, turned out all that were marked; Joseph Douglass' private adversary excepted; and taking Mr. Barwick's own word for earnest, I turned him out with the rest. I knew well that in doing this, I had not gratified fully, the wishes, of either J. Boon or J. Douglass; but really I conceived I had fully gratified the views and wishes of Mr. Barwick. I heard both the others express their regrets on the subject afterwards, but never a word from Barwick. He had moreover fully gratified the views and wishes of his friend and correspondant, J. P. W. Richardson, and as a quieting salvo, had consented to be turned out with them. I have now stated the facts as they existed, and had I have wished to establish them in a court of justice at last March term, there is no man I would sooner have called on to establish them than Elijah Barwick himself. But what is his conduct now! who could have believed, that Elijah Barwick would attempt to throw the blame of an act of his own, on another man—Yet he has attempted to palm the blame of some of the removals last winter, particularly that of William Boon, on John Boon, when he alone was the cause of his being turned out, by bringing against him the charge of drunkenness.. William Boon called on me at last March court to know the reason why he was turned out? I gave him the statement that I have herein given, saying, that I did not tell him who brought the charge of drunkenness against him; my friendly feelings for Barwick at that time did not permit me to do so, chosing rather to bear the blame myself—And he has really rewarded me very handsomely for my generosity, for on Tuesday the 24th ult. at Denton, I was called on to confront him on the subject, and in his presence, and in the presence of William Boon and others, I made the same statement in substance that I have here made—he was hardy enough to make an equivocal evasive denial of the facts stated by me, alledging that I made them merely to support John Boon's election, and would not go as far to support the election of any other man, &c This audacity wes treated with its merited contempt and no other notice was or will be taken of it than to reply, that the same statement had been confidentially made by me early last spring to Thomas Carter, Esq. when on a visit to my house, long before any competition had taken place between Elijah Barwick and John Boon; and also long before it was known to me that Elijah Barwick was capable of flying in the face of truth itself by wantonly and wilfully endeavouring to throw the blame of an act of his own on another man, whose only crime was, his implicitly believing the facts stated by him, of which crime I myself was also guilty. *God forgive us both.* ROBERT ORRELL.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that Barwick pretends now, he was so disgusted and mortified at the magistrates being turned out, that he would not serve, and resigned. It is not so, he was turned out as I have before stated and no other. I had the honour of doing it myself, which can easily be proved in the Council Chamber—but it was by his consent, upon the condition, that all the others (marked) were turned out, as before stated.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

The following decision of the chief court in Scotland, acquires a peculiar interest in America, which may be considered in one sense a newspaper country, and particularly as these establishments are frequently transferrable.

"The Court were unanimously of opinion that the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such a right, however anomalous it may be in point of principle, and whether it may be called copy right privilege, property, or by whatever other name, is a valuable right, now perfectly known and understood, and is, by the common law, both transferrable *inter vives* and transmissable to heirs independantly of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL.

On Monday at noon, the room in the east wing of the State House in which Congress first adopted the Declaration of Independence, was filled with citizens to hear that Precious Public Document again resound within the walls where our Jefferson and Franklins, Hancocks, and Adams, first pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, that this Nation should be Free, Sovereign and Independent.

THOMAS ROBERTS, now a very aged, but hearty, healthful citizen, dressed in a suit of plain light drab cloth, he, who during the revolutionary War, had commanded a regiment of Artillery, which did good service, and who has, since that period, more than once represented his country in Congress, this venerable citizen presented himself to read the Declaration of Independence. He made some preliminary remarks, which we wish, exceedingly wish, we could give *exactly* as he spoke them *word for word*: still more anxiously do we wish that we could give the tones of his voice, accompanied as they were by appropriate action, enforced by his highly respectable figure and all the revolutionary associations which filled our minds as he spoke. But of all this we despair, and therefore we attempt it not. There were, however, some few closing remarks, uttered in a tone of so much earnestness and which made such impression, that we will give them; that is, we will give our recollection of the mere words, but in truth, unless you heard them, you cannot feel their full force

"My countrymen;—ought I not rather to say my *Children*: the children of my compatriots, the children of the men of the Revolution—yea, verily you are a part of that posterity, to secure whose freedom and independence, my fellow soldiers, the companions of my youth, the friends of my ripe age, fought, bled and died." I saw the tears tremble in the aged eye of the Speaker as his faultering tongue reverted to men and to things long past—to men who had descended to the grave, and to things which will live in the history of Man for ever. He quickly passed his hand across his eyes and continued—"Yes, my Children, the Children of my friends, and the hope of your country—you will soon be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate to fill the seat which has been filled by a Washington and a Jefferson. Take care whom you choose! Through the whole of the Revolutionary War, amid all its perils; Father against Son; and Son against Father; Gen. Washington never proclaimed *Martial Law*—he never put the Military over the Civil Authority—or disregarded the Writ of Habeas Corpus—or the sacred rights of our Legislative Assemblies. These things were never done by any of our Authorities during our Revolution, nor for thirty years after."

"General Washington was brave, but *humane*; he always showed mercy to a fallen foe. I tell you my children, beware of the Ides of March—beware of any man who in the tide of victory would sweep away your dearest rights and trample on your constitution—beware of the man who has dared to do what the Father of his country never did.—Elect no such man to be your Chief Magistrate—let no such man occupy the seat which has been occupied by Washington. As you love the memory of your Fathers, as you would preserve your constitution from violation, and the ark of your political safety from unhallowed hands, do not call such a man to administer that government which was achieved by virtue and by valor."

The applause which burst forth at the conclusion of these remarks, and the whisperings which followed; bore unequivocal evidence of the deep impression which the speaker had made.

THOMAS PAINE & JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The friends of the American revolution and the Admirers of Mr. Paines political writings, have not, nor can they, forget the attack made upon them by Mr. Adams. No man can be more sensible of the services rendered by the sages of the revolution, than Mr. Adams. They were the herald of independence—the very props of liberty, and yet it is strange that among the most useful, as he was the most able writer, Mr. Paine has fallen so much under the displeasure of Mr. Adams. Whether it originated from hostility to Paine's political principles or his religious views, we leave for others to determine, but if we are permitted to judge from the declaration of Mr. Adams himself, we should say that his hostility was political. The following are his words. [N. Adv.

"My opinion of Paine and his writings was not then very exalted: they have not since that time risen in my esteem. As occasional addresses to popular passions, I see in all his works the flashes of a powerful genius. Acknowledging the service of his common Sense, and some other of his writings during our revolutionary war, ALL HIS SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATIONS, political, religious and personal, ARE, IN MY OPINION, WORSE THAN WORSELESS. The two parts of his rights of Man are characteristic of the same mind, and indicative of the same soul, as the two parts of his Age of Reason, and all proceeding from the same heart as his letter to Washington. The latter three of these pamphlets, I am sure few of you would now read with any other sentiments than of abhorrence and disgust. They are rapidly passing into oblivion; and the sooner they are forgotten, the more propitious will it be for the cause of virtue. THE WORLD WILL LOSE NOTHING SHOULD THE TWO OTHERS (the Rights of Man) be forgotten with them."

General Washington knew and appreciated the services of Paine, and to show that he did not, like Mr. John Quincy Adams, consider his "Rights of Man" "WORSE THAN WORSELESS," we subjoin his letter to Paine.

"ROCKY HILL, Sept. 19, 1783.

"*To Thomas Paine,*

"I have learned, since I have been at this place, that you are at Bordentown. Whether for the sake of retirement or economy, I know not. Be it for either, for both, or whatever it may, if you will come to this place, and partake with me, I shall be exceedingly happy to see you at it.

"Your presence may remind Congress of your past services to this country; and, if it is in my power to impress them, command my best exertions with freedom, as they will be rendered cheerfully by one, who entertains a lively sense of the importance of your works, and who, with much pleasure, subscribes himself your sincere friend. "G. WASHINGTON.

The party so bitterly hostile to Paine in this country, is the same which assailed with much violence, the characters and administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and can it be that Mr. Adams is recommended to the nation as a Republican? Not only was he identified as a leader of the opposition, but an enemy to Paine and his principles. The people of the country will have a Democratic administration—on this point they are determined—is Mr. Adams the man?

HUSSAR FRIGATE.

We understand that the company who have been employed for several weeks in raising the British frigate Hussar, which sun on the rocks in Hell Gate, and sunk during the revolutionary war, have succeeded in raising about forty feet of the stern part of the ship. After placing the chains under her and moving her from her bed, she broke into from the keel up through the quarter deck, and the fore part of the ship slipped from the slings and settled down again on the rocks. The timber of such part of the ship as was embedded in the mud is perfectly sound. The remainder is completely worm eaten and rotten. A number of cannon and shot were brought up with the hull, but nothing more valuable that we can learn.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

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