General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1830. NO. 50...1517.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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

SALE OF LANDS.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat FARM, adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable WOOD LOTS, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say:—One Farm of about 123½ acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of Wood and Timber conveniently annexed; having on it a small wooden Dwelling House, with a Barn and Granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of Meadow and Marle, is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass thro' it, and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock; the situation is high and healthy, the neighbourhood very excellent, and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank River.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty-seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty-six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

june 29 8w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of five several writs of the State of Maryland, of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore; against Joseph Chain, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for Cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Joseph Chain, of in and to a lot of land and ground, situate, lying and being on Port Street, in the town of Easton, aforesaid, supposed to contain one eighth part of an acre of land, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging; also all the equitable interest and estate of the said Joseph Chain in and to a lot of land on Dover road, near the town of Easton, containing one half of an acre of land more or less, also his equitable interest and estate, in and to a lot of land, on Dover road, near Dr. Theodore Denny's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the two last mentioned lots belonging;—also all the reversionary interest and estate, of all that lot or parcel of land or ground of him the said Joseph Chain, situate lying and being in the town of Easton aforesaid, on which the building called the Bethel Church now stands; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph Chain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 27 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several writs, of the State Maryland of venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me delivered to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Richard Chambers administrator, D. B. N. of Henry Meeds, against William B. Tillotson, and the other at the suit of Edward C. Harper and James Casson, for the use of John Boon, adm'r. of James Casson deceased, against the said William B. Tillotson, will be exposed at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all and singular the right, title, interest and estate of the said Wm. B. Tillotson, in, and to all and singular that parcel of land situate lying and being in Tuckahoe, Talbot county, being part of two several tracts of land called Paca and Salop containing three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of bargain and sale from Wm. Roberts of Talbot county, to John Tillotson of Caroline county, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1809 duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J L. No. E. Folios 223, 224, 225 and 226, one of the land record books of Talbot county, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Wm. B. Tillotson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendi tioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 27 4w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell on advantageous terms the HOUSE & LOT, on Harrison street, on which he at present resides—if not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

july 27 w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That commodious and agreeable Messuage the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton.

Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20 w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a sufficient authority granted in a Deed of Indenture, passed by Jenifer S. Taylor to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale for cash, at Abraham Griffith's Tavern in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the twenty-first day of September next, all that LOT OF LAND which Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of Anthony Ross, said to contain twelve acres of land more or less; and which is lying on the road from Denton to the Three Bridges, and adjoining lands of James Sangston and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqs. and others. Sale to be between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent
the Bank of Caroline.

Denton, July 20 10w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 22—w

SHERIFFALTY.

Jesse Scott respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

june 29 w

SHERIFFALTY.

Wm. E. Shannahan solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot county at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

june 15 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland—should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes at the ensuing October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

Near Denton, July 27 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different Districts of this County, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, at the ensuing October Election I pledge myself to discharge the trust thereby reposed in me, to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

JACOB CHARLES.

Federalsburg, July 6—w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland—should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes at the next October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's obedient servant,

WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

Near Greensborough, July 27 w

A YOUTH WANTED.

An active intelligent boy about 16 years of age, is wanted in a store—it is unnecessary to apply unless he can write a good free hand, and so thoroughly experienced in Arithmetic that he can calculate figures with facility and correctness. An industrious disposition and good moral character, is also *indispensible*. A line in the hand writing of the boy addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.

july 27 w

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

MR. A. H. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston having selected Alexander H. Everett, Esq. to deliver an Oration, commemorative of our great National Anniversary, afterwards requested a copy of it for publication. We have read this production with much pleasure, and cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of making a few extracts from it for the gratification of our readers:

Nat. Intel.

'The Fourth of July, 1776, opened a new era in the history of the world. The document, which was that day published, is not only the title-deed of our own national existence, but will prove—if our hopes be realized—the Great Charter of the Rights and Liberties of Man.—The smallest particulars connected with an act of such extraordinary importance are highly interesting: and I have thought that I could not better answer your natural expectations on the present occasion than by dwelling for a few moments on the circumstances attending the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Declaration of Independence. I shall afterwards add a few remarks upon the characteristics of the new era of which this instrument marked the opening—the hopes it encourages; the dangers to which it exposes us, and the duties that are peculiarly incumbent upon us, if we wish to avoid these dangers, and attain the high destinies, that appear to be reserved for our country. The field which I have marked out is of course too large to be surveyed in great detail. I must content myself with a very cursory outline, and must beg your indulgence should the powers of the speaker appear but too evidently inadequate to the important and elevated character of the subject.'

Mr. E. then gives an interesting view of the circumstances attending the Declaration of Independence, of the characteristics of the new era which followed, the hopes and dangers attending it, &c. in which he notices, that the great question of National Independence, occasioned a debate of two days only, though at present, Congress will sometimes debate a question of ordinary consequence for as many weeks.

The resolutions for declaring Independence, were moved by Richard Henry Lee, on the 9th of June 1776, and were seconded by John Adams. They were debated on that and the following day. On the evening of the 10th, R. H. Lee received intelligence from home of the occurrence of a domestic calamity, which required his return thither. On the following Monday the Committee for preparing the draft of the Declaration was appointed by ballot, and consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Had Mr. Lee been present, he would doubtless have been placed on this Committee.

On the 3d of July, the draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported to Congress by Mr. Jefferson, as Chairman of the Committee and having been fully considered, and amended in several points, on the following day was adopted.

The Orator, after this review of the incidents of the Declaration of Independence, continues thus:

'On the evening of the Fourth of July, after the Declaration had been adopted by Congress, John Adams addressed a letter to his family, in which he pourtrayed in vivid colors the remote consequences of the event which had signalized the day. It has since been printed and reprinted, but deserves to be often recurred to and kept continually fresh in our remembrance. I remarked at the outset that he and his fellow-patriots were hardly conscious at the moment of the vast and rapid influence which their proceedings were to exercise upon the fortunes of the civilized world: but I probably did them injustice. From the letter, to which I allude, it is plain that Mr. Adams was perfectly aware of the nature and results of these proceedings. He knew that they were pregnant with danger to the people at large, and especially to those who took a leading part in them. He felt that quiet—property—his own fair fame—the fortunes of his family—life itself—were staked upon the immediate success of the struggle, and that this was any thing but certain. But he still looked forward with unshaken confidence to the final triumph of the cause, and foretold that the day which was just expiring, would in future be commemorated throughout all time, as a season of public rejoicing and national jubilee. He foresaw, fellow-citizens, with his far-sighted mental vision, and distinctly specified the various demonstrations of patriotic feeling, that make up the celebration in which we are now engaged. He saw the citizens exchanging congratulations at Faneuil Hall—the brilliant troops parading the streets; the waving banners—the long procession—the assembled multitude—the sweet face of beauty overlooking the scene from her open balconies. He heard the pealing bells—the roar of cannon—the solemn anthem rising in strains of grateful adoration to the Author of Good. All this he anticipated and foretold on the evening of the Fourth of July, 1776, and, in the honest pride of his noble heart, he pronounced it to be a great and glorious day. Fifty years after, this venerable patriot—after passing through the toils, the dangers, and the triumphs of our struggle for national existence,—after doing perhaps as much as any individual in civil life to ensure its success,—after enjoying the distinctions which that success conferred upon him—was roused upon his death bed by the ringing of bells, the discharge of cannon, and the sound of martial music; and, having inquired what it all meant, was informed that his neighbors were celebrating the Fourth of July. Half a century of glorious recollections flashed at once upon the brain of the dying patriot. He pronounced it again to be a great and good day; and when called on for a sentiment to be drunk at the public dinner of his townsmen, he collected his faculties, and gave out the fine, free, natural, manly and emphatic toast—"Independence forever!" When asked if he wished to add any thing to this short phrase, he answered 'not a word,' and never spoke again. His dying lips declared, with their last accents, the accomplishment of the prophecies with which his faith in God, and love to his country, had inspired him fifty years before. Is there any thing superior—is there any thing equal to this in the recorded sayings of the best and greatest men of other days and nations? The sublime and touching interest of the scene surpasses even the effect of the strange and beautiful coincidence of his death with that of Jefferson, and of both with the return of our great national anniversary.

'The Declaration being finally adopted, it only remained to engross it on parchment, and affix to it the signatures of the members of Congress. In this way several of them, and among others Richard Henry Lee, the mover of the Resolution, who were absent when the vote was taken, were enabled—as they all desired—to assume their share of the high responsibility connected with the Act. For this purpose the document, fairly engrossed on parchment, was placed on the table of the President, and the members successively rose from their seats and went up to sign it. When Charles Carroll of Carrollton crossed the hall, another member sportively remarked, as he passed before him—'there goes half a million of money at the dash of a pen!' The clear and beautiful character of his signature evinces that his mind was undisturbed by the sinister prediction. Carroll was immensely rich; but he reckoned his gold as dross in comparison with honor, conscience, and liberty. He chose wisdom in preference to wealth—I mean true wisdom—the wisdom of the Scriptures—which is Honesty, Virtue, Religion: and experience has shown that, in his case, as in every other, length of days in her right hand; and in her left hand, riches and honor. Charles Carroll of Carrollton is the only signer who survives to witness the fifty-fourth anniversary of this great and good day—to receive, as the living representative of his fellow-signers, the grateful homage of the country. He survives with undiminished wealth; and, I may add, with undiminished alacrity to stake it without hesitation upon the result of any honorable and useful enterprise. We heard but lately that he had invested a princely sum, not less, I believe, than fifty thousand dollars, in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road: and when we heard it, fellow-citizens, we regretted the more that the race of the signers of the Declaration was extinct in this vicinity. How beautiful is the evening of such a life! Long may he survive to enjoy the honors he has so nobly earned—the wealth he employs so well—and may he celebrate, in health and happiness, many anniversaries like this before the grave shall finally close upon the mortal remains of *The Last of the Signers*.'

There is not a line of this excellent composition which we would not present to our readers, did our limits allow it. We must be content to give, in addition, the concluding passages, alluding to the French Revolution, as illustrating the horrors of anarchy.

''Oh Liberty! what crimes are not committed in thy name!' What was the sequel of all these high aspirations—these agonizing efforts—these horrid sacrifices? An iron despotism.—When I first visited France in 1812, the kingdom wore the appearance of a vast military encampment. The whole frontier was guarded, like the outposts of a fortified town. I was obliged to remain a fortnight at the port where I landed, before I could obtain a passport with which to travel to the capital. In passing thro' the country, I found it studded with barracks and bristling with bayonets. The flower of the population had already been enlisted in the armies; and new decrees were continually issued requiring the sacrifice of fresh victims to the Moloch of political ambition. On reaching the capital, I was struck with the fearful stillness that reigned through its vast and populous streets. A settled gloom hung on every countenance. Every man looked with suspicion on his neighbor. No one ventured to speak above a whisper on important subjects, or to trust his secret thoughts to the friend of his bosom. I saw the Tyrant himself as he made his appearance one night at the theatre. A few hired plaudits accompanied his entrance; but he knew in his heart, that there was not an individual present, except his own myrmidons, who did not long for his death. At the height of power and grandeur, he was more wretched than the meanest peasant in his dominions. A sort of madness already possessed his brain, and within a few days he went forth at the head of an army of a million of men, collected from all parts of Europe, to encounter his ruin. He had been an instrument in the hands of Providence, to punish his countrymen for the abuse of liberty, but his mission was accomplished. The breath of Heaven scattered his forces, and sent their leader to die in lingering torments on a burning rock upon the coast of Africa. What fearful lessons, if men could ever grow wise by the experience of others!

'Our own Continent exhibits, at the present moment, instances almost as striking as these of the horrors that result from the abuse of liberty. The sack of Mexico, in December 1828, may well be compared with the worst excesses of the French Revolution; and, at this day there is not a spot from Cape Horn to California, on which the eye of the friend of humanity can rest with composure. But let me not disturb the feelings, that suit the present anniversary, by dwelling too long upon these sinister events. Let us rather congratulate ourselves that our own country is still unpolluted by similar excesses; that we have yet to learn from our own experience the dangers of the abuse of Liberty. I mean not to say that every passage in our political history is precisely such as might have been wished. There are doubtless a few pages in our annals over which the patriot would gladly draw a veil. But let us be just to ourselves; our greatest aberrations have been very venial when compared with the excesses of other countries. The most critical epochs in the course of our affairs have passed off with no worse results than a little intemperate language, and a charge in the administration of the Government. A less alloy of evil than this, in a system which allows so much latitude to the individual action, is probably inconsistent with the imperfection of our nature. We ought not, however, to disguise from ourselves that, if, on the one hand, the progress of years consolidates our institutions, by giving them the force that results from habit and prescription, the same cause also tends in other ways to augment our dangers. As population thickens, as the importance of the individual States augments, the shock of conflicting interests will become more violent, and it will require the most diligent and faithful discharge of all our duties to preserve the purity of our system, and transmit it to posterity, in the same flourishing condition in which we received it.

What then, finally are the duties more particularly incumbent on us, as living at a period and in a country the leading characteristic of the Government is the principle of Liberty! I answer, to encourage the diffusion of knowledge, and to extend the pratical influence of religion. Where every citizen exercises in person a portion of the political power of the State, it is essential that every citizen should, as far as it may be practicable, possess the information, which will qualify him to exercise it with discernment and discretion. Where the positive checks on individual error resulting from the direct action of government, are comparatively weak, it is essential that the indirect restraint, which is imposed by the influence of Religion, should be proportionally powerful. Religion, which is the only basis of morals, is in free States the only possible check on the abuse of liberty. The profound and sincere respect for religion which was entertained by the first settlers of this country, and transmitted by them to their descendants has been the principle of our success: while the absence of religion in France, and its corrupt state in Spanish America, have been the main causes of the excesses which in both those countries have disgraced the name of Liberty. The time fails me to enlarge on this topic, nor is this necessary before an audience so deeply impressed with its importance. Should the influence of this divine principle ever be materially enfeebled among us, the liberty we boast of will become a curse, and we shall be given over to anarchy, civil war, military despotism, and ultimate national ruin. While we preserve our respect for Religion, we shall pursue our course with safety and honor, and shall recover with facility from the temporary aberrations that are incident to the happiest condition of human affairs.—'Israel shall dwell alone. He shall not be numbered among the nations. The Eternal God shall be his refuge: he shall put underneath him the everlasting arms.'

NAVAL INCIDENTS.

After the Treaty of Peace had been signed by the Dey of Algiers, upon terms satisfactory to Commodore Decatur, the frigates Guerriere, Macedonian and Constellation, sailed towards the Italian coast, and cast anchor for a few days at the harbor of Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, where they found an English 74. They were there startled by a report, which obtained general circulation, that England had declared war against the United States. Amidst the anxiety consequent upon this rumor, our little fleet being almost at the mercy of the supposed foe, another British 74 and a frigate, suddenly appeared off the harbor, and made signals to the 74 within. The signals were answered, and the ship got immediately under way, and sailed out to meet them. After approaching and communicating, with each other, they directed their course into the harbor, towards the very spot where our frigates lay. The pitch of anxiety was now at its height, and every appearance tended to establish the truth of the rumor. Not a moment was lost in preparing the ships for action; springs were put upon their cables, and every arrangement made to give a warm reception even to such unequal odds, if an attack were made. As the leading 74 approached, her hand struck up, 'Rule Britannia,' and 'God save the King,' upon which Decatur gave instant orders for the bands in our frigates to give them in return 'Hail Columbia,' and 'Yankee Doodle.' The band continued playing, and the men stood by their guns until it was clearly evident that the manœuvre of the English ships was only a *ruse*, and did not proceed from a renewal of hostilities between the two countries.

While Christian ships of war are laying off Algiers the slaves are compelled to work in irons to prevent their escape. Commodore Decatur represented to the Dey that this was a spectacle which was very distressing to our men, particularly as they knew that this addition to the sufferings of the unfortunate captives was imposed in consequence of their presence. The Dey consented to allow them to work as before, provided that the Commodore would pledge his honor not to permit any captive to come on board. The pledge was given, and the irons were laid aside. One day, as one of the boats of the Guerriere was passing round the point towards the frigate, a young Italian, about 22 years of age, suddenly leaped into the water from some rock under which he was concealed, and swam towards her. He seized hold of the gunwale, and attempted to get in, but the officer in command told him it was impossible. In the desperation of the moment, he drew a knife from his bosom to stab himself, but the sailors wrested it from him, before he had done any injury. By this time 8 or 10 boats full of men had come off from the shore, and as there was no alternative left to the American officer, he was painfully forced to surrender him to his claimants. A great crowd gathered around him as he landed, and the next day the officer heard that the poor Italian had been bastinadoed to death.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Mr. Carey has published a small pamphlet entitled 'The New Olive Branch, or a Solemn Warning on the Banks of the Rubicon.' It is addressed to the people of South Carolina, and the following is the opening passage:—

'*Friends and Fellow-Citizens,*

Cæsar, when he reached the banks of the Rubicon, made a solemn pause—reflected long—consulted his friends, and for some time was greatly reluctant to take the fatal step. At length he cried, 'the die is cast—' and passed the stream, which devoted thousands and tens of thousands of his countrymen to slaughter—enlarged the rivers with their blood—armed father against son—son against father—brother against brother—and let loose all the hellish passions of our nature throughout the vast Roman empire.

You are now, fellow-citizens, 'on the banks of the Rubicon.' Let me conjure you, by all your regard for our common country—for the prosperity and happiness of the human race, which is intertwined in the result of our essay on the capacity of man for self-government—by all your hopes of happiness here and hereafter—to pause before 'the die is cast,' which, if the course recommended to you by some of your leaders, is followed, will infallibly lead to a dissolution of the union, and to civil war, with all its horrors. Let me entreat you to lend a patient ear to the counsels of a man who has passed that boundary of human life—'threescore and ten'—fixed by David as almost its utmost limit—a man who has been an attentive eye or ear witness of most of the important events that have occurred since the close of the revolutionary war, and a careful observer of all of them—who deplored the infatuation that prevailed in New England during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and, as far as his feeble powers permitted, fearlessly and strenuously opposed it—who now equally deplores the infatuation—pardon the expression—under which many of our southern citizens labour—a man, in fine, who, however, 'the soul's dark cottage' is 'battered and decayed,' believes his intellect as sound as ever—but be this as it may, his love for his adopted country has suffered no diminution by age.'

Throughout the remainder of this production, the writer views any scheme to disorganize the states as one of the most horrible and fanatic that could enter into the mind of an American.

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