RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

VOL. XLI. — SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839. — NO. 2.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

☞ Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the WHOLE amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every 16 lines (*this size type*) first insertion one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

☞ LETTERS to the Editor must be post-paid.

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham County, North Carolina. The Mount Pleasant Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out-Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate Mill Seat. The Danbury place contains 1000 acres, of which 500 are under fence, with about 125 acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the State.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Gallaway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises. ALEX. HENDERSON.
October 1. 50 2m.

Pleasant Hill for sale.—I now offer for sale, the very desirable situation on which I reside, in the Eastern part of the City, containing 2 3-4 acres of land, on which is a large and comfortable Dwelling House, built this season, in the latest style, with all necessary out houses, new Carriage House and Stables, a fine Garden, yard well shaded, and an excellent well of Water. The property will be sold low, and, if desired, possession given immediately. DAVID CARTER.
Raleigh, August 24, 1839. 50

☞ In my absence, Mr. WM. PECK will act as my Agent, to whom persons, desiring to purchase, will please make application. D. C.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

A very valuable *Plantation* on Tar River is now offered for sale on accommodating terms. The Tract contains 2,183 Acres, and is in Edgecomb County, 10 miles above Tarboro'. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchaser would wish to examine the Land personally, before buying; but the fact may be stated with confidence, that the Land is equal to any on the River, and the Plantation is in good order for farming.

The Stock, Crop, Plantation Tools, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. will be sold with the Land.

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to THEOPHILUS PARKER, Esq. Tarboro', or to Mrs. ELEANOR HAYWOOD, Raleigh.
October 14, 1839. 51

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE Two Story **Dwelling House**, on Wilmington Street, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by Messrs. OLIVER and PATTON. The House has six rooms, a large front Piazza, a good Garden spot, and all necessary out-houses. For terms apply to
DANIEL MURRAY.
Raleigh, September 10. 1839. 46

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE AND STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call. E SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie Street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1839. 42—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY AND *COMMISSION BUSINESS.*

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the Firm of FREEMAN & STITHS, and offer their services to the public as General Agents and Commission Merchants. Apply, for the present, at the Store of Messrs. W. & A. STITH.
E. B. FREEMAN,
W. A. STITH,
A. B. STITH.
Raleigh, May 4, 1839. 27

Executive Office, Raleigh, October 9, 1839.

ALLEN R. BUSH, of Marianna, Florida, is appointed Commissioner of Affidavits for said Territory, by Gov. DUDLEY, agreeably to the 21st Chapter of Revised Statutes of North Carolina, of which appointment, by 4th Section of said Act, each Clerk of a Court of Record, within this State, is to take notice.

Attest,
C. C. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

A Card.

THE Subscriber inadvertently omitted to state, in his late Advertisement, that he had made ample provision for having Horses and Carriages well taken care of. JAS. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, October, 1839. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

DOCTOR SCOTT

WILL be absent from Raleigh for 5 or 6 weeks, from the 11th of September, 1839.

BACON! BACON!!

FREEMAN & STITHS will receive, this day, a part of a large lot of Middling Bacon, which they will sell either by retail or by the quantity.
August 3, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL AT CHAPEL HILL.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1840.

The Young Ladies will be thoroughly instructed in the English, Latin, Greek and French Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Music, (Piano and Guitar,) Drawing and Needle work.

The Young Ladies will be received into the family of the Principal, and treated in all respects as daughters, and their intellectual and moral natures cultivated with the anxiety, devotedness and affection of a Parent.

The business of the School will be conducted under the superintendance of the Principal, assisted by competent Instructresses, and no pains will be spared to promote the interest of the Pupils. The expense of the entire course is $85 per session, exclusive of Music and Drawing, for which the usual charges will be made. Those who may wish the English course alone will be charged $85 per session. It is requested of those, who intend patronizing the School, to make their intentions known as soon as possible, that suitable arrangements may be made. J. PHILLIPS.
November 1, 1839. 1—9wp

OLIVER & SMITH,
(Successors to Oliver & Johnston,)
MERCHANT TAILORS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now opening, at their Store, one door above the Cape Fear Bank, a large and splendid assortment of goods in their line, selected by Mr. Oliver in person, which can be confidently recommended to our friends and customers not only for their elegance of style, but for their durability also; of which the following comprize a part:

Super Wool dyed Black, do do Blue, do do Brown Rifle Green, Drake Neck, do Grass, do Wool dyed blue and black Beaver—a new article for Over Coats.	CLOTHS.
Sup'r Wool dyed Black, do do Blue, Washington Mixed, Durham do Polish do Grey, Brown, Light Drab Dark do Mixed do and Buff	CASSIMERES.
Sup'r Plain Black Silk Velvet, Blue do, Mollen do, Chally's; Do Black Satin, Blue do, Figured do, Black Mole Skin, Brown do, Buff Valencies	VESTINGS.

Together with an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made up by ourselves and warranted to be good—a general assortment of Knit Shirts and Drawers—Shirt Bosoms and Collars, ruffled and plain—Tennant's celebrated Stocks, adapted to all necks—Victoria Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and many other articles needless to mention.

We have in our employ, first rate Northern workmen, and will warrant every thing we manufacture not to be excelled in America.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.
OLIVER & SMITH.
Raleigh, October, 1839. 52—4t

READ AND PROFIT!

THE following Letter from the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER, Professor of Law in William & Mary College, Virginia, was recently received, and affords very strong evidence of the efficacy of BECKWITH's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, in the disease for which they were designed:

Lee's Springs, Virginia, Aug. 7th, 1839.

SIR: An accidental meeting with a friend of yours has determined me to offer you the acknowledgements which I have long felt to be due from me, for the benefits I have received at your hands. Fourteen years ago I was left by a most malignant fever with a diseased liver, a disordered digestion, and a constitution in ruins. My Physicians permitted me to hope that with care and prudence I might drag on a few years of precarious existence, and assured me that the least indiscretion must be fatal. Soon afterwards I found myself becoming dyspeptic, and became acquainted with all that indescribable misery which dyspeptics alone can know. This, as usual, grew upon me, though less rapidly than in most cases, because a consciousness of my danger put me on my guard, and experience had made me familiar with the proper management of myself. By the constant use of the most approved remedies the progress of the disease was retarded, and my life was made tolerable, but not comfortable. I rarely ate two meals in regular succession, and for some hours of almost every day, was incapable of any exercise of thought or feeling. A peevish impatience of existence occupied my whole mind.

Two years ago I met with your Anti-dyspeptic Pills, and confiding in the accompanying certificates of respectable gentlemen whom I happened to know, I took them according to directions. The result is that I now eat what I please, do what I please, sleep soundly, and enjoy life as much as any man living. Your young friend, who has been with me a week, will tell you that he has never seen my strength or spirits flag, or my elasticity of mind or body fail for a moment. For this it gives me pleasure to say you have my thanks, and to add the assurance of my high respects. B. TUCKER.
Dr. BECKWITH. 49

☞ **Morus Multicaulis.** ☜

WE are authorised to sell 100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, in parcels to suit purchasers, deliverable in this City during the month of November next. FREEMAN & STITHS.
Raleigh, September 12, 1839. 46

FOR SALE,

600,000 CUTTINGS of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, in quantities to suit Purchasers, to be delivered in December next. Apply to
JOS. W. ATKINSON, Falkland,
Or to JAMES R. HOYLE, Greenville, N.C.
September 18, 1839. 47—tf

MR. McQUEEN'S ADDRESS.

CONCLUDED.

Whilst I am soliciting a portion of your attention for other matters of infinite moment to your future comfort and honor, permit me to warn you, with the earnest solicitude of a true friend, against the most distant approaches of one fatal passion which now bestrides every cherished pursuit of this country, with a grasp as relentless as that of the tyrant of the grave, and with a power of injury as deadly as the exhalations of the Upas. I refer to that universal appetite for political promotion, which is now seizing within its clutches, every age, rank and condition of life.—Against the entrance of this insidions and perilous propensity, you should guard every passage to the heart, with the same distrustful vigilance which you would exert, in repelling a viper from your bosoms; for vain will be the attempt to reach a permanent professional renown, whilst the springs of action are influenced by this fell mania. Every such attempt will prove as vain as an effort to rise above the stars with the aid of a feeble wing; for there is no maxim of inspired wisdom, that has ever yet entered the world, more obstinately true, than that which declares, "that where the treasure is, there will the heart be." If then, the young mind is once infected with the baneful delusion, that the spring of man's best comforts and hopes arises, within the tumultuous arena of political contention, all the sober pursuits of life will at once assume a sable and repulsive hue; the sinews of exertion will be relaxed or severed, and the usual instruments of success, and the sanctioned sources of instruction will be contemptuously thrown aside. The more especially does this burning passion for politics weaken the energy, and chill the professional ardor of the young votary of the Law, for when he once contracts a thirst for that boisterous but transient notoriety which frequently follows the professed politician, he becomes wearied with the calm researches of Science, proscribes the pages of Coke and of Blackstone, and gives his days and nights to the Register of Debates, pants "to read his history in a Nation's eye," resigns his heart to the people, and solicits some political post at their disposal. And should his wishes be crowned with success, what then? Why, his next aspiration is, to acquire extended celebrity, by some striking display of eloquence in the councils of his Country. If his ambition is gratified in this aspiration also, we may then be prepared to bid a long, and perhaps eternal farewell, to every rational prospect of professional eminence and utility. For that youthful student must be composed of stern and inflexible materials, who is willing to return again to the dusty labors of the closet, and to gather renown at the slow pace of the bar, after he has been once carressed and applauded by the most distinguished men of the nation, after he has been prodigally flattered by the people of a district, and enjoyed a succession of brilliant notices in the the most popular journals of the day, for perhaps one brief effort which cost but a few moments of deliberation, and the easy labor of garnishing anew a few ideas extracted from the political text book of his party. For he quickly institutes a comparison between political and forensic reputation. The one is earned with facility and despatch, is brisk and animated whilst it does endure, and is sure to expand the heart of its possessor with false conceptions of his own importance; the other is the reward of diligent research and persevering study, and though solid and durable, when it arrives, is so silent in its progress, as rarely to reveal its approaches by a sudden introduction to a wide circle of attention.

By a premature participation in the charms of political fame, many of the most captivating prospects of renown and usefulness, which have ever dawned upon the vision of man, have been mournfully disappointed, and many of the noblest minds which illumine the halls of Federal wisdom, have fallen short of that sterling power and influence, in the public Councils, which a rich store of learning and acumen, combined with unfailing dexterity in debate, is sure to impart to those who have been previously trained in the contentions of the bar. It should be the first object of every generous youth, who aspires to solid and imperishable fame, to amass an extensive stock of professional knowledge and experience, to settle the habits of life upon a firm and immovable basis, to draw largely from the most approved fountains of intellectual light, and to rear upon the foundation of these attainments, a durable and commanding structure of reputation, anterior to his entrance upon the broad stage of political strife.—The excellence thus acquired, like the rod of the prophet, will cause refreshing fountains to arise, and fragrant blossoms to expand, and generous fruits to grow upon the desert wastes of human life, whilst the intoxicating draught of political notoriety, like a delirious vision, yields

"a frothy joy,
Which mantles high, sparkles and expires,
Leaving the soul more vapid than before."

But apart from the capacity for rendering important services to his country, and the ability to contend with its most gifted men, which will enhance the value of his faculties who has been strengthened by the exercises of the bar, his character will receive a fresh hue to its attractions and splendour, from the influence of his political acquisitions. And a person thus situated, may divest himself of his political predilections with as much ease as he can part with his cloak after having emerged from a passing shower, and return with fresh alacrity and confidence to the path of forensic pursuits. But if professional acquirements shall have been neglected previous to an entrance into political strife, these prolific sources of power and wealth will probably be forever deserted. For it is the peculiar nature of political duties and engagements, to relax the usual discipline of the mind, to disorder its habits, to weaken its energies, and to inspire an invincible disrelish for the minute researches and jejune labors of the Law, and for every other duty which requires much severity of thought. If, under these circumstances, a person should be compelled to abandon the exciting incidents of the public scene, either by the decision of the popular voice or by the claims of domestic duty, he is apt, in the future stages of his life, to be afflicted with that hopeless spirit of despondency which will chiefly result from the absence of congenial employments. From this sad incumbance upon his happiness, no accession which has been added to his fame, no matter how splendid, will certainly deliver him, for he has deserted public life, and is consequently bereaved of that measure of artificial excitement with which it constantly buoyed up his feelings. He is not able to seek comfort in the engagements of the Bar, for he will have lost both his relish for such exercises and his ability to perform them. And he is totally unfitted for the extraction of comfort from the private sources of human entertainment, for they will appear vapid to his taste and loathsome to his feelings. This will be the inevitable condition of the individual who has not secured a liberal supply of legal knowledge previous to his entrance upon the stage of public life.

But this keen pursuit of the imagined felicities and prospects of the political scene, is not injurious to the interests of the individual alone. It lies at the root of our national strength like a canker at the root of the rosebud. It disturbs the stream of public health and happiness in its fountain springs. For the youth, who are sent to the Colleges and Schools of the country, will be quickly tempted by the perception of the universal weight and consideration which springs from political popularity and influence, to grow restless under that wholesome discipline which is imposed by scholastic authority, and to resign the most precious moments of their College career to the showy but ephemeral productions which frequently emanate from the Halls of Legislation.

A blight of incurable inefficiency will thus descend upon the whole surface of human pursuits. The charms of positive virtue will be diminished, in consequence of the public mind being seized with a false conception and with a false estimation of the true accomplishments of man. For while the national taste is vitiated by a principle of wild and unregulated devotion to the means of political agrandizement, the citizen will not be valued for the solid splendour of his productions in literature, for the depth and diversity of his attainments in learning, for the brilliancy of his discoveries in general science, for his beneficent inventions in the sphere of mechanical ingenuity, for that profound penetration into the sources of agricultural wealth, which will enable him to abridge the labors and multiply the productions of the farmer, nor for the bright exemplifications of the whole catalogue of moral virtues. No: these grand ingredients in the sum of human happiness will appear as light as the down on a linnet's wing, when compared with commanding popularity and flowing and pompous harangues in Congress—the one of which creations may be indebted for its birth to a superior capacity for practising the arts of deception, and the other to the redundant flowings of a wild and undisciplined fancy.

If you are anxious to realize the tendency of this despotic passion to absorb every other consideration in life, watch the road which leads to your political Metropolis whilst the Legislature is in session, and observe how it will be thronged with passengers of every grade of fortune and of every shade of character, who are eagerly wending their way to this focus of all eyes, of all hearts, and as many would have it, of all wisdom. Mark the keen anxiety which pervades every circle in society, when the result of a political election is about to be made known; and observe the course of conversation in every group of persons in which you may chance to enter, and see if it does not, in its various alternations and changes, fix at last upon the party politics of the country. The perpetual topics of discussion with men of all professions, during their intervals of leisure, are the prospects which indicate the downfall of one Administration and the elevation of another upon its ruins; the symptoms which flatter one candidate for Congress with the hopes of success, and menace another with the terrors of defeat; or the influence which an election in some particular State will exert over the fortunes and destinies of an aspirant to the Presidency of the Union.

Every unfledged nestling in politics turns with an eye of solicitation to a seat in the State Legislature. Every politician of mature age, whose character is not in a positive degree insufferable, is looking forward with tremulous eagerness, to a place in the Hall of National Representatives, to a situation in one of the Cabinet departments, or in the Diplomatic service of the Country. Every decent citizen is panting for some post of public preferment and profit, and those who have not been sufficiently fortunate to obtain any other *post* are *posting* their way with a provident share of speed to the Republic of Texas. Politics, indeed, appear to swallow every other interest, and the whole surface of the Earth seems to be covered with Politicians, as Egypt once swarmed with locusts. Very few seem to rely for respectability and happiness, upon the certainty of filling up the measure of their social and domestic duties. Very few appear to take refuge for consolation and support, in the agricultural and professional pursuits of Society. All are devoutly participating in politics, without taking time to consider, that this is an appetite "which grows on what it feeds," that when a person once becomes delighted with that violent sort of excitement which springs from scenes of agitation and contention, it becomes as essential to his happiness, as is respiration to the functions of life, that the time will necessarily arrive, when this passion must yield to the claims of business, of family, or of advanced age, and that then a painful void will be experienced, which nothing beneath the skies can fill. The soothing endearments of kindred affection, the balmy counsels of true friendship, and the sacred ministrations of genuine virtue, will all glance from his estranged heart, without leaving even a transient impression behind them, and instead of reaching an age of soft and serene repose, his declining years will cover a dreary and unproductive space. It is natural too, that he who has drawn his best enjoyments from troubled fountains, and from violent sensations, should be feebly moved by the tranquil sources of human delight and happiness. It is reasonable to believe, that the tender notes of friendship will fall unheeded upon that ear, which has long been accustomed to the din of the Court-yard and of the Muster-field, to the boisterous discussions of the Hall of Legislation, and which has been wont to drink in no blissful music, but the shout of victory at the close of a successful campaign. Indeed, it would be as unnatural to expect such an individual, to reap satisfaction from the smooth and quiet pleasures of private life, as it would be to anticipate pleasure for the habitual resident of a Country atmosphere, when suddenly enclosed in the cave of a hermit.

This consuming rage for political promotion has its origin then, in the circumstance of looking upon power and station as the only objects beneath the circuit of the sun, which are worthy of a place in the fond regard of man. It has its origin in the same principle we are habitually prone to condemn so unsparingly in the governments of the elder world. Yes, we may decry the people of France and of England, on account of their fondness for pageantry and titles, as liberally as we may choose; but this is a passion which burns with as intense fury in the American bosom, as it does in the bosoms of any other rational beings on the surface of the globe. The passion for titles may be concealed on this side of the Atlantic, under the mask of a different form; but it nevertheless does exist in the fullness of its vigor. It is but the blossom, too, of that appendage to a monarchical government, which, of all others, is least congenial to the simple tastes and affections which are the life of a Republic; and unless it should be speedily restrained in its march to uncontrolled ascendancy, by the saving spirit of reform, which originally gave life to our system, it will ultimately ripen into an aristocracy as ponderous and unwieldy as that of Britain.

This passion, too, instead of abating in its force and fervor, is growing like an insinuating and fatal epidemic, and as a necessary concomitant of power and place, it has inspired our people with an ardent thirst for show, pageantry and ostentation. It is as natural that these disastrous results should flow from such a pernicious source, as it is that the leaves should be unfolded by the genial warmth of Spring. Thus a spirit of extravagance is engendered, fortunes are squandered, characters are impaired and ruined, and the primitive tastes and habits of the people will be most sadly corrupted. Is it to be expected, that the American principles alone are composed of such a stern material as to resist and ward off the corrupting influence of this alarming and destructive passion? Some of the fairest, most splendid and happily constructed governments of antiquity, have crumbled and perished beneath the incumbent weight of some pernicious propensity. The Lacedemonian Republic was destroyed by the introduction of overflowing wealth, combined with its consequent fruit, an inordinate lust of gain. The Athenian Republic perished by the united force and influence of the fondness of the people for luxury, and their insatiable thirst for Theatrical amusements. And the Roman Republic was consigned to destruction by that universal popular debasement, which flowed from the prevalence of luxury and sloth among the people. May it not be the sad misfortune of the future historian, to record the mournful fact, that the exciting hopes of this Republic were crushed in the embrace of that fell scourge, political ambition!

But there is another mournful evil which flows from this propensity, the continual strife of parties for the ascendancy in matters of government. There is no public vice which scatters in its train a more desolating tribe of evils, than this. By its baneful influence and operations, the tears of widowhood and of orphanage are caused to flow in torrents for the shed blood of those public men who fall in single combat, for some transient spark of irritation, struck out by the momentary heat of discussion. The complexion of all the private relations of life, is frequently changed entirely; fathers are alienated from sons; brothers are torn from each other's fond embrace; friends are converted into implacable enemies; large towns and extensive neighborhoods are thrown into a state of sad and insufferable confusion; our annual elections, which were intended to cleanse the springs of political authority from the dregs of abuse, are converted into theatres of angry contention and disgraceful confusion, of sanguine conflicts between man and man, and between party and party; the hall of Legislation is frequently a theatre of disgraceful scrambles for victory; public measures are viewed through a distorted medium, and their excellence is estimated, and consequently their ultimate fate decided, not according to the measure of good which they are calculated to render to the country, but by the nature of the source from which they happen to spring. Can it be rationally presumed that any country will enjoy an expanded and healthful degree of prosperity, the sweets of an unmolested repose, or a permanent stability of character and purpose, when the laws which are passed for the preservation of life and property, and for the control and guidance of the conduct of man, are adopted upon the arbitrary dictates of party feeling, and when those upon whose decision are suspended the destinies of the Republic, are chosen, not upon the high considerations of integrity, ability and patriotism, but upon the ground of absolute and uncompromising devotion to the interests of a particular party. When this most baneful evil is so prevalent in the community, the vilest miscreant may sneak into power, and deliver to the country those rules which are to bind the action of the present generation, and of prosperity.

And even should good and pure men be elected to fill the highest seats of legislative responsibility in despite of the ruthless dictation of the spirit of party, yet we are not provided even then with any prevailing pledge, any satisfactory assurance, that the measures will be salutary and beneficent in their character; for good men are susceptible of the same transient impulses of passion and prejudice which invade the bosoms of others. And when influenced by the spirit of party, they may be so completely infatuated, as to believe that they are exerting their powers in the service of their country, when they are executing the most debasing requisitions of their party. They may elect incompetent and worthless men to administer the justice of the country, for the purpose of giving an ostensible demonstration to the world, of their ascendancy; and they may likewise pass unwholesome and pernicious laws; laws which will poison the fountain of justice, and paralyse the rights of the citizen, merely because they originate with their party. Every aspirant after popular favor, when the election has terminated adversely to his wishes, is almost certain to prefer the charge of corruption against his more successful rival. The most indifferent and praiseworthy acts of the public man are frequently ascribed by an opposing party, to bad and unworthy motives; and opprobrium and censure, being thus indiscriminately applied on all occasions to good and innocent deeds, as well as to those which are base and pernicious, will cease to grate harshly upon the public ear, will totally lose their significancy and their terrors, and when bad deeds are actually committed, there will be no sting and no pang imparted to the authors of them, by the just and honest censures of the public.

This spirit of party, however it may be disguised under the name of public spirit, is nothing else than the lust of individual domination. In seeking the gratification of individual prejudices, and the promotion of individual aspirations, it has covered with undeserved obloquy, some of the most illustrious benefactors of the human race.—Through the influence of faction, the immortal Duke of Marlboro' was reduced to the most abject disgrace, after he had raised the character of his country to a pitch of unexampled glory. Through the influence of party spirit, in the councils of Carthage, Hannibal was prevented, immediately after the overwhelming success of *Cannæ*, from receiving those supplies of men and treasure, which would have closed, speedily and forever, the career of Roman power; and this circumstance caused the shades of night to veil forever the destinies of Carthage.

It has been predicted by a deep searcher into the sources of political events, and