

the first who asks him he lends, and loses, and gratifies every whim, every desire, and never reasons about the consequence—he works heart work—neither balance the account right. You and I, Oliver, are older than either of them; we must go along between these two extremes."

### THE WAY TO KEEP UP THE RESPECTABILITY OF A PROFESSION.

Dr. Hosack has lately delivered an inaugural Address to the Medical Society, of the County of New York. We extract the following paragraph: Middlesex Gaz. Many years since, the Medical Faculty of London expelled from their communion even the distinguished and learned Dr. James, who, disregarding the obligations due to his profession and to society, became the funder of a secret febrifuge powder. In like manner, the most learned Society of Europe erased from their lists the name of the celebrated Lower, who had been convicted of venal practices. And within a few months, as we are informed by Dr. Johnson, the name of Dr. Thornton, once highly respectable, has been in a similar manner disgraced, by being struck from the list of the Royal College of Physicians, because of his association with an itinerant quack, or vendor of American herbs in London. The spirited journalist goes on to remark, that, in his opinion, "Dr. Thornton's conduct, in aiding the Whitlow imposition on public credulity, richly deserved this mark of disapprobation," and adds his hope, "that immoral as well as unprofessional conduct shall be often served in this way in future." A similar course of decisive and vigorous conduct on our part would probably be productive of similar beneficial results, in preserving the respectability of the healing art in the United States.

Indeed, gentlemen, I cannot withhold the expression of the mortification I feel when I see the members of our profession, some, too, enjoying the most distinguished seats in our Universities, descending from their high estate, and lending the sanction of professional authority to any new system or panacea that cupidity and the avarice of the impostor can combine to fill the purses of the vendors.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of attempting to establish such a communication, was held in London on the 6th of June.

At one o'clock there were assembled, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Earls of Meath and Ormond, Lord Carberry, the Hon. C. H. Hutcheson, Mr. P. the right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, M. P. (the Knight of Kerry,) Sir William Adams, and several other Gentlemen connected with the South of Ireland and the American trade. Shortly after one o'clock, several persons who were expected not having arrived, Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald addressed the Meeting, and requested a short delay for the arrival of Mr. Randolph, who had just arrived from America, and who was capable of communicating much information, which would be useful to the object of the meeting, and Mr. Spring Rice, who was interested in the project, both of whom were shortly expected.

The object for which the meeting was convened was explained in a prospectus, from which the following are extracts:— "It is proposed to establish a line of packets to sail weekly from the excellent harbour of Valentia, in the South west extremity of Ireland, to the City of New York.

The harbour of Valentia is the nearest point of Europe to the American Continent from the high lands near it, and the new light-house on the Skellig Rock, nine miles to seaward, is easily made of the sea. It is perfectly safe; is capable of containing large vessels; has two entrances in different directions, so that vessels may enter and depart in all winds. Ballast cargoes may be obtained there in slates, buter and coarse linen, for the American markets. There is a revenue establishment, and there are no port charges. It is 22 miles westerly than Falmouth, and may be reached from London in fifty hours, and 40 from Liverpool, by a traveller, who will thus save all the disagreeable risks of the channel navigation. No delay can arise in the sailing of the packet, in any wind, even those which shut the harbour in the West of England, and it is well known, that by far the greater part of the delay and danger of the passage from Falmouth to Liverpool, occurs within the Channel and the Bay of Biscay, which by this line are avoided."

The remainder of the prospectus is taken up with pointing out the local facilities which the port of Valentia affords; the roads, and mail coach conveyances to all parts of the empire which open to it, and other advantages, which are forcibly pressed upon consideration.

At two o'clock Lord Carberry took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. After a discussion in which a number of gentlemen took part, a resolution was adopted, declaring the importance of establishing a more direct communication, by means of steam vessels, and a committee was appointed to consider the details of the plan, and report at a future meeting.

### "BEAT THIS & TAKE THE CORN"

Near Howell's Ferry, South Carolina, on Broad river, on the York side, stands a Sycamore Tree, which, for its great size and capacity, surpasses perhaps any one in the United States. It is 73 feet in circumference—has 16 feet of a hollow in diameter—has held within that space 7 men on horseback. Tradition reports it gave shelter and afforded protection to many families, during the lowering days of the American Revolution.—Yorkville Pioneer.

The Rev. William Neill, D. D. of Philadelphia, has been elected President of Dickinson College, in the place of Dr. Mason, resigned.

The hon. Henry Clay, has been re-elected a member of the 19th Congress, from Kentucky, without opposition.

A cotton and woollen manufactory at Kingston N. S. was burnt by lightning on Friday last.

### GOLD.

Extract of a letter dated Aruba, 16th July, 1824.

Every person in this island is busily employed in digging for gold, so that they cannot be had for any other employment. No doubt you will be surprised when I inform you one piece of pure gold has been found, weighing 32 lb. 5 oz. and many pieces weighing from 14 to 16 lb. I have seen several pieces of the latter weight myself. The schur that left yesterday has upwards of 100 lb on board.

### THOS. D. JONES.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Curacao, July 22.

The above extract is entirely confirmed, for since I have been in this island, scarce 3 weeks, upwards of \$150,000 in value of pure virgin gold, 24 carats, have come up from Aruba.

The government of this place have noticed it, and proclamations are in circulation to prevent speculation, and other regulations, respecting this most valuable acquisition. The piece of 32 lb. weight is here, and appears perfectly pure and as ductile as lead.

The Dutch Government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it.—Philad Gaz.

### POPULATION OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

The following is the result of the Census taken with much care and correctness, under the direction of the city corporation, of the inhabitants of the four wards of the city, viz:

W. Whites	Slaves	Free Col'd.	Total
2322	2398	133	7055
2057	3279	303	5639
4517	3394	522	7433
3501	4481	610	7492

Total 12357 13552 1603 27817

Of this number 645 were children under 1 year old.

### THE POPE AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following is extracted from the Pope's Encyclical letter:—"What shall I say more? The iniquity of our enemies has increased, that beside the deluge of pernicious books, contrary to the faith, it even goes so far as to convert to the detriment of religion the Holy Scriptures, which have been given us from above for the general edification."

You are not ignorant my venerable brethren, says his Holiness, "that there is commonly called a Bible Society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it endeavours with all its power, and by every means, to translate or rather to corrupt the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear that in all the translations the same thing may happen which has happened with respect to those already known—namely, that we may there find a bad interpretation, and instead of the gospel of Christ, the gospel of men, or what is worse the gospel of the devil."

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn this society, and in these latter times, Pius the VII. of sacred memory sent two briefs, the one to Ignatius, the other to Stanislaus, Archbishop of Monow. In these briefs are found passages taken as well from the Holy Scriptures as from tradition, and collated with care and judgment, to show how injurious this subtle invention is to faith and morality."

"And we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our Apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, in secret, insist on all occasions, with all authority and diligence, in order to the faithful attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our Congregation of the Index, may be persuaded, that if they let the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good."

"This is a truth demonstrated by experience, and which St. Augustin more than all the other fathers, has made known by his words: There have been formed heresies and perverse dogmas, which involve the souls of men in their snare, and drag them down the abyss only because the Holy Scriptures have not been well understood, and, because having ill understood them, men have supported their false interpretations with rashness and audacity!"

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its pious wishes; for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of emanating them by going through the towers, and even to seduce the simple by a perfidious liberality, choose to distribute them gratuitously."

"We exhort you not to let your courage be cast down. You will have for you, and for this we rely with confidence on the Lord, the power of Secular Princes, who as reason and experience show, defend their own cause in defending that of the authority of the Church; for never will it be possible for man to render unto Caesar the things which are God's, without rendering unto God the things which are God's. You will also have for you, to speak as St. Leon, the good offices of our ministry towards you all. In your crosses, in your doubts and all your necessities, have recourse to this Apostolic guidance. For God, as St. Augustin said, 'has placed the doctrine of truth in the chair of unity.'"—London paper.

### ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP PLATO.

The Boston papers of the 16th mention the arrival of the ship Plato of Philadelphia from Lisbon, with the following passengers on board:—Gen. Dearborn, family and suite, and the Chevalier D'Figueras, lady, child and servant. The Plato left the Tagus, on the 8th July, and on the 17th at 37.33, long 31, was boarded by the Owen Glendower frigate, from Sierra Leone for England—reported no news since the defeat of Gen. M'Carthy.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit notes on the Elkton Bank of Maryland are in circulation. They are printed on good paper, appear new, and are well executed. The tens are of the letter A, dated July 4, 1821. Phila. American.

### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

May perhaps, with propriety, be termed the Talleyrand of America. He is unquestionably a man of extraordinary ability, but his public conduct in that honesty of purpose, firmness of mind, and attachment to republican principles which should be felt and possessed by the first officer of the nation, he is but the more dangerous on account of his talents. It has been remarked of him, by a man for whom the people of Delaware entertain the highest respect, that "he has no national feelings; and it may be remarked, that his real gratification, and individual interest are objects of paramount importance with him to any other consideration. The national interests, which we may believe, be sacrificed to local attachments, and national interests and sectional feelings, would be sacrificed on the altar of personal aggrandizement and selfish purposes."

We have been frequently referred to the services of Mr. Adams as evidences of his superior qualifications, and absolute claims upon the public, which can only be satisfied by his being elected to the Presidential office. We recognize the claim of no man to the office, whatever his services may have been, on the ground of those services, and as to the extraordinary ability which is claimed for him, we are not sure that there is any foundation for it: It is admitted that he is an able diplomatist, and as he has been from the days of his boyhood, employed in diplomatic stations, a fair opinion of his talents, and of the correctness of his judgment, is not the only duty or qualification of a President. A man may be an able diplomatist, and be as willing to engage in a bad, as a good cause. Talleyrand has shown himself possessed of the necessary portion of cunning to be an able diplomatist, and a man may be able in that line of business, without possessing a spark of genuine patriotism, without being acquainted with the history of his country, or honesty of purpose, and without regarding anything more than the advancement of his own interest. When George Washington and John Adams ran upon the same ticket for the Office of President, the latter is said to have been mortified & offended that the number of votes which were given to him were fewer than those given to the great favourite of the nation, and resting his claims upon the grounds, now assumed in favour of his being elected, he had the contrary, prove a deficiency in the respect of his country, and without regarding anything more than the advancement of his own interest. When George Washington and John Adams ran upon the same ticket for the Office of President, the latter is said to have been mortified & offended that the number of votes which were given to him were fewer than those given to the great favourite of the nation, and resting his claims upon the grounds, now assumed in favour of his being elected, he had the contrary, prove a deficiency in the respect of his country, and without regarding anything more than the advancement of his own interest.

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The second day, Webster was killed, roasted and devoured; the 3d day Rawson, and the 4th day, Smith, both shared the same fate. On devouring the bodies of these men, the hands were assigned to the Queen and the feet to the King, and his subjects took care of the trunk. On the fifth day it was understood West was to be killed, but the evening previous a heavy squall rose from the east, with rain, thunder and lightning, which frightened the savages; they set up a yell, and ran away towards the west. Price and West united each other, and went towards the beach, where they found the whale boat, (having been brought round by the savages,) sails and oars; and without provisions of water, embarked and left the Island. After being at sea three days, they were taken up by the brig Maguary, Capt. White, and landed at Sidney, New South Wales, the 10th Nov. whence Price obtained passage to the Isle of France, thence to London. West was left sick in the hospital at Sidney.

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### MR. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford has discharged the duties of successive offices, which, if not as numerous and as splendid, were certainly as important and as responsible, as any ever bestowed on an American citizen, excepting, perhaps, that of President of the United States. The manner in which he has discharged them, and his public spirit, and amid all the persecutions, which he has experienced from his enemies—after three successive sittings before committees of Congress, he sustains a character, eminently his own, for honesty, ability, and industry; which is not surpassed by any man in this country. As to the ability, with which he has managed the national finances, take the evidence of Langdon Chesler, late President of the Bank of the United States— "I have known Mr. Crawford, and I am confident, that he is second to no man in the art of managing the national finances with as much ability, prudence, and industry as was possible to be done by any man. What greater proof of Mr. Crawford's character as an able financier can be adduced, than the evidence of a man like Langdon Chesler."

When it is considered that Wm. H. Crawford has made his advances to his present eminent station, from a hard-working plough boy, through all the variety of situations of a school-master—representative in the state legislature of Georgia—a member of the Senate of that State—a Senator of the United States, and Minister to France—without fortune and without family patronage, by the force of his own native powers of mind—who will deny him the merit of unqualified praise, and not acknowledge that he must possess talents of a very high order?—Easton Star.

### SCOLDING.

"I never knew a scolding person that was able to scold a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? They who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild."

### LA FAYETTE.

New York, August 17.

"Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances."

Agreeably to the arrangements previously made yesterday, LA FAYETTE, the only surviving General of the seven year's war of our revolution, was conducted from Staten-Island, and landed in this city, amidst every demonstration of joy and admiration that our citizens could bestow. The news of the General's arrival had spread through the surrounding country with the rapidity of lightning, and from the dawn of day until noon, the roads and ferry boats were thronged with people who were hastening to the city, to participate in the fest, and testify their gratitude for the services, and respect for the character of the illustrious "National Guest." Our citizens also turned out in immense numbers, at an early hour, and, together with the military, presented the most lively and moving spectacle that we have witnessed on any former occasion. The day was clear, cool and remarkably pleasant, which added much to the comfort of our citizens, and contributed largely to the general effect of the splendid and patriotic proceedings.

The General is in excellent health and spirits, and we are happy to learn that he feels little inconvenience from the fatigues of the day, which must have been very great.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the general congratulations of well come on this occasion, there is one of no common interest, awaits him (La Fayette, in his progress to the South.

Mr. Curtis of Arlington, we learn, is causing to be made a Ring, to contain some of the hair of the Father of the Country, and will present the same to the General when he shall visit the Tomb of the Great Chief at Mount Vernon. The ring will descend in the family of La Fayette, a token of the affection which subsisted between the Father and Son of American Liberty.

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### BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Sadler has published the following interesting account of his recent ascent from Edinburgh:— "On ascending from Heriot's Green, took a westerly direction, until we had arisen about 700 yards. Here we entered a current blowing from the south west, which brought us back over the hospital, and bent our course to the Frith. At the moment I discovered how the currents lay, I was fully satisfied that we could effect our descent any where between the east coast of Fife and its northern extremity. My companion was particularly struck with the beautiful scenery and magnificent prospect beneath us, which quite exceeded all expectation, and was completely different from any thing he anticipated. At 23 minutes past three we came directly over the harbour of Leith. When just entered on the margin of the Frith, the barometer stood 28 degrees, and the thermometer 60. At 20 minutes we were passing perpendicularly over a vessel, and several guns were discharged at this moment. At 18 minutes to four, the balloon having descended into the lower current, a considerable mass of gas was allowed to escape, and we were then carried up the Frith, as far as the flag ship, when we again descended so low as to be enabled to converse with several boat's crews, who seemed inclined to follow in the direction of the balloon (probably with a view of rendering assistance in case a descent had been made on the water.) A small quantity of ballast was now thrown out and the balloon rose again to the upper current, where I determined to remain and

direct our course across to the coast of Fife-shire.

We passed the Island of Inchkeith, a little to the northward, at five minutes to four, and heard loud cheers from the voices in the island, along with the firing of a gun. Here we drew a bottle and filled a bumper to our absent friends. At five minutes past four a second gun was fired from a steam boat, which left Kirkcaldy and at half past four, in skirting down the coast, at the same time villages were visible, we could observe crowds of people gazing along the different villages, and at five minutes to five we arrived eight or ten minutes from a small fishing harbour on the coast. We solved here to make our descent; and accordingly, at 22 minutes past five we effected our landing in a field belonging to Mr. William Balfour, of Bankhead farm, lying in the parish of Leven and shore of Fife.

The first individual who offered any assistance, was a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, Miss Ann Barron, and the daughter of the above gentleman, who instantly ran forward and actually, notwithstanding the grappling iron in her arms, notwithstanding the loud cries of the women, who were apprehensive lest a lady of such delicacy might sustain injury from an exerting where considerable strength was required. The spirit of this enterprising heroine was the more astonishing as she had just recovered from a severe illness, and was at the time, close by a number of stout countrymen and women, who, rather from fear or disinclination, manifested no intention to assist.

### Philadelphia, Aug. 21.

### CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

A gentleman who has just left the works, states, that they have not suffered the least damage from the late heavy rains; on the contrary they are proceeding in the most prosperous manner—the labourers are healthy and peaceable; the contractors skilful, industrious and enterprising—and that 14000 men are at present employed.

### From the Union, (Pa.) Genius of Liberty, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Board of Engineers have finished their first general reconnoissance of the Eastern and middle sections of this great national design; and we are happy to learn, that no doubt is entertained of its practicability. Though much rough, rugged, and steep ground is presented along the various of both the Youghiogany and Cheat rivers, yet, it is said, no difficulty has occurred so great or so appalling as those which have been encountered and overcome on the New York Canal, especially on the Mohawk river.

The Board have been indefatigable in their labours; nothing has been permitted, we believe, for a single day, to interrupt them. Having made out instructions for the different brigades of engineers ordered upon the work, they left here a few days since with a view to examine the Monongahela to Pittsburg, and thence proceed to the examination of that section of the canal which is to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie, by the Beaver and Cheat rivers. When this is completed, it is understood that the Board are to join the Pennsylvania Commissioners, at Pittsburg, and proceed with them to the examination of the Susquehanna, &c.

### 200 Dollars Reward.

Broke from the jail of Anne-Arundel county, on the night of the 22d inst. GEO. W. CIANE, indicted by the grand jury of Calvert county, for the murder of Charles Dougherty of said county. He is a native of Calvert county, where he has a family. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet, front to 9 inches high, rather slender made, his visage, and sharply pointed features, a bald on the crown of the head, his eyes, black hair intermixed with grey, his clothing was a green broad cloth coat, light coloured vest, ticklenburg pantaloons, black fur hat and shoes.

The above reward will be given, if delivered to me or secured so that he may be brought to justice. Wm. O'Hara, Sh'ff of Anne-Arundel County, Md. August 22, 1824.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Tracy's Landing, Anne-Arundel county, Md. the 15th inst. a negro man, named SIMON, but commonly called CV, a bright dark to five feet five or six inches in height, stout made, aged about twenty five years. He left home in company with several others, for the purpose of going to a Camp Meeting, on Holland's Point, intending to be practicable to cross from thence to the Eastern Shore.—Should he not have succeeded in getting across the Bay, he is probably either in Calvert or St. Mary's county; he has been in and about Annapolis, and I have been informed—Had on a blue cloth coat, white pantaloons, and a far from newly new; had also a bundle of other cloths with him. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county—and fifty dollars if taken in the county—and secured so that he may be recovered.

THOMAS J. HALL, Tracy's Landing, Aug 26, 1824.

### To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Fellow Citizens, Having heretofore been announced as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing October election, I owe it to you, to inform you, that I wish as long to be considered as a Citizen—stances of a nature, not necessary here to mention, require this course of me. My private concerns demand my undivided attention. Your confidence and support, for the last two years, I shall ever recollect with the most grateful feelings. I tender you my best wishes for your happiness. Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant, GEO. HOWARD, of A.

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1824.

### ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

George W. Crane, made his escape from the goal of this county on Saturday night last. He stood charged with the murder of Charles L. Dougherty, of Calvert county. Crane was arraigned for trial in Calvert County Court at its last spring term, but public opinion in that county being much against him, he petitioned the court to direct a removal of his case to an adjoining county. The court granted his prayer, and ordered it to be transferred to our County Court. He effected his escape by making his way to the garret, from a window in which he moved an iron bar, and by the aid of a rope descended to the prison yard. The sheriff has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension, but we are inclined to think, he will never have occasion to pay it—for where is the man to be found whose speed will enable him to overtake a flying Crane?

The following letter, addressed to the gaoler by Crane, was found the morning after his escape in the apartment which he had occupied:

"Dear Sir, It is with the deepest regret, that I have left this place, but finding it necessary am compelled for the protection of a poor helpless wife, and seven children. I hope you will put the most favourable constructions on me that you can, by judging me by yourself if you was in the like situation. The balance due for board shall be paid, also for washing, should not Mrs. Crane send the cash up.

Yours affectionately, Geo. W. Crane. Mr. Charles H. Willingham. 21st Aug. 1824.

### General La Fayette's reception at New-York.

It would afford us pleasure to lay before our readers a detail of the reception of the venerable La Fayette at New-York, but to do this in a paper no larger than ours, would be attended with an exclusion from its columns of almost every other subject; we have therefore been compelled to decline that gratification. We must of course be content with informing them, that the citizens of New-York received the veteran hero in a style worthy of his rank, and in such a manner as to testify to him that the distinguished services he rendered this country in her struggle for independence, are still fresh in the recollection of its citizens. La Fayette started for Boston in a coach and four, attended by an escort of mounted men, on Friday last. He calculates on returning to New-York about the first fortnight in September, and purposes visiting Philadelphia about the middle of the same month.

In Baltimore, where he is expected about the first of October, extensive arrangements are making to receive him. The volunteer company of this city commanded by Captain Hutton, has been invited to Baltimore to join the troops there in paying him military honours, and has resolved to accept the invitation.

In the succeeding column we give some interesting particulars of the base treatment experienced by this Friend of Republics, at the hands of the minions of the French government, when he was about to embark at Havre.

Communicated. "Quis novus hic nostris successit seditibus hospes?" "Quem sese ore ferens; quam forti pectore et armis." "What chief is this, that visits us from afar, Whose gallant mien bespeaks him train'd to war?"

In our impression of last week, we announced to our readers, the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the long expected, the much wished for La Fayette. He has been received in New-York, in the most appropriate manner—in a manner, which while it must have proved highly gratifying to his feelings, reflects at the same time distinguished honour upon the citizens of that ennobled city. He has been received, and welcomed as the guest of a grateful nation—of a nation not unmindful of the eminent services he rendered them, in the hour of their need, and anxious to repay as far as may be practicable, their countless debt of gratitude; by every mark of respect, and by every demonstration of affection. It is gratifying in the highest degree, to witness the demonstrations which are making in almost every section of our country, to greet with a cordial welcome, this distinguished, and disinterested friend of our country. It proves beyond contradiction that the reproach which has attached to other republics, belongs not to our own—America is not ungrateful.

But why have no arrangements yet been made, to receive this gallant yet, at the seat of government? It is presumed, that there are few places in

the United States, which are so well calculated to receive him, as the city of New-York. It is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds, and it is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds. It is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds, and it is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city of New-York is so well calculated to receive him, it is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds, and it is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds. It is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds, and it is a city, which has been the theatre of his heroic deeds.

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