

FOREIGN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Robinson, from Havre, has arrived at New-York, having been obliged by stress of weather to put into Plymouth, England. She brings to the editors of the Post and Courier London papers to the evening of the 17th February.

The Cholera Morbus has at length reached the metropolis of the British empire. It suddenly appeared in London on Saturday, the 12th of February. Ten cases and seven deaths were announced in the space of 24 hours. "Since that time," says the Devonport Telegraph, "there have been 6 additional cases, but no deaths, making in all 16 cases and 7 deaths in three days, out of a population of nearly a million and a half. Its progress, therefore, is any thing but alarming, though the intelligence has, of course, greatly agitated the whole country."

There are no indications of extraordinary alarm prevailing among the population of the Great Metropolis, still the consequences to commerce must be severely felt. We give an article from the Times on this subject.

The places where the Cholera has broken out in London are all inhabited by the lower classes, sailors, shipwrights, and persons connected with shipping. They are immediately situated in Wapping, Rotherhithe and Limehouse, these are on one side of the River; Southwark and Lambeth are on the opposite side. The parish fire engines had been ordered out, and were washing all the houses in the streets and alleys where the disorder had shown itself. It was stated in the House of Commons during the debate, that Dr. Henry, of Manchester, had ascertained by experiments, that in the cases of typhus fever and scarlatina, heat, at degrees varying from 120 to 200, will disintegrate certain substances which have been supposed to be the greatest contributors to disease, and if this can be put in practice, it is thought it would remove one of the most material obstructions in the way of commerce.

The subject of the Cholera was brought up in the House of Commons on Monday, the 17th of February, the day after it made its appearance in London. Mr. Thompson in reply to Mr. Croker stated that cases of cholera had certainly occurred, and that as the best way of preventing unnecessary alarm, the government had adopted every possible method to spread correct information on the subject, through the medium of the public journals, &c. Government he said, were about to apply for a bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, so as to enable them to take more effectual means for checking the progress of the distemper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that a series of papers illustrative of the character and progress of the Cholera would be shortly laid before Parliament. These papers were afterwards, on Tuesday the 14th of February laid before both Houses and ordered to be printed.

The disease in the meantime is spreading rapidly and committing great ravages in Scotland. The deaths are of a higher proportion to the cases than in England; they are also more numerous in proportion to the population. At Haddington, where the disease has prevailed with much severity, it is no longer confined to the poor, but several respectable individuals in easy circumstances have died of it; some after an illness of ten, twelve, or fifteen hours. It has broken out at Haddington, on the border, (as that in the east end and centre of the county, says an English paper, it is now fairly established. The people of Edinburgh made early preparation for it. Before the disease appeared, there were three hospitals erected, capable of receiving 160 patients, with all the necessary attendants, and a fourth is in preparation. Stations for the distribution of medicines in convenient parts of the town were established, so that the medical attendant could be immediately supplied with what was necessary. Covered litters for the conveyance of patients were provided. The city was divided into districts, under the gratuitous care of 100 medical men, with a reserve of 40 or 50 to be directed to the district first attacked. The police arrangements were made most effective for the removal of vagrants and the suppression of vagrancy—5 soup kitchens, issuing daily 5,800 quarts of soup, and 6,500 rations of bread, were put in immediate requisition.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

LONDON, Feb. 15. The total number of cases reported at Rotherhithe, Limehouse, Rattlefish highway, Lambeth, and Southwark, are as follows: Cases 151 Deaths 7. In the north of England the number of cases since our last publication has been, according to the official reports, 465; the deaths 127—making a total in that part of the kingdom since its commencement of 4452 cases and 1331 deaths, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Deaths. Rows include Newcastle (935 cases, 294 deaths), North Shields, &c. (170 cases, 69 deaths), Haddington, N. B. &c. (412 cases, 81 deaths), Tranent, &c. (251 cases, 57 deaths), Preston Pans (121 cases, 69 deaths), North Berwick (96 cases, 18 deaths), Musselburgh (16 cases, 7 deaths), Harwick, N. B. (411 cases, 180 deaths), Edinburgh (17 cases, 4 deaths), Glasgow and suburbs (13 cases, 6 deaths). Totals from places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have been this day received: 1906 cases, 546 deaths. Grand Total: 4452 cases, 1331 deaths.

Council Office, White Hall, Feb. 15, 1832.

The Lords of the Council have just received an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the clergy of his diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of cholera, to be carried into the church previous to interment.

Among the propositions made respecting the cholera, is a plan proposed by a physician, for families to contract, at a fixed price per quarter, to have daily medical visits, to regulate the general health of the household. This plan must produce good results.

Dr. White, of Cateshead, in a letter published by him states, that the most general premonitory symptoms in cases of the cholera are, first, diarrhoea; the evacuations at the commencement, of dark brown or blackish hue, gradually becoming less and less feculent, until they assume the appearance of lent, until they assume the appearance of dirty water. Slight cramps, most frequently of the toes, twitchings of the abdomen, with giddiness and sickness occasionally accompanying it. The treatment which Doctor White has found so beneficial in combating these symptoms, is expressed in the following extract:

"I beg most particularly to enforce the benefit derivable from washing the whole body with warm water, and afterwards producing the general glow upon the surface by frictions with coarse clothes. I was induced to adopt this plan for two reasons. First, from the known sympathy between the stomach and bowels, and the skin; and secondly, because I am of opinion that a strong infecting medium exists in the fifth allowed to accumulate upon the persons of the poor, their clothes absorbing the noxious exhalations that float around in a contaminated atmosphere, thus presenting the cutaneous pores, if I may so express myself, a perfect plaster of infection."

Dr. C. Nagri, in the Lancet of Feb. 11, strongly recommends the trial of pure bark, either in place of opium and brandy, or in combination with them, in cases of malignant cholera. His conclusions in favour of this remedy are drawn from the intermittent character which distinguishes this disease. He observes, "I am very strongly inclined to believe in its efficacy, because it is but a very short time ago since I had the opportunity of seeing at a public institution, two very similar instances which presented more severe symptoms, and were perfectly cured by the free administration of bark alone."

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Reports Received This Day.—In London 12 new cases, 4 deaths, (viz: Southwark 11, Lambeth 1). In the north of England 59 new cases, 15 deaths.

In the House of Commons last night, the bill for preventing, as far as may be possible, the extension of the cholera in England, was passed. A similar bill for Scotland was brought in and read a first time. The house afterwards resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill, when several clauses were agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return was ordered of the number of Barracks in the United Kingdom now fit for the reception of troops, stating the place and the number of men and officers each barracks is calculated to hold, distinguishing the barracks for Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Marines, and the number of men and officers now quartered in each barracks.

City, one o'clock.—The citizens care not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is, indeed, a serious affair. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of trade, outward bound ships stopped, and unloading all orders sent to the manufacturing districts countermanded, and about two thousand labourers employed in the shipping in the river discharging. Many assert that the deaths are from the typhus fever and famine.

The following answer to a communication addressed by the Secretary for Lloyd's to Mr. Whitmore, of the Custom House, has been posted at Lloyd's:

Custom House, Feb. 14.

Sir.—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that an order has been received from the Lords of the Council, acquainting this Board that clean Bills of Health are not to be issued to vessels clearing out from the port of London, and that it should be stated in the bills that cases of cholera have occurred in London within the last two days.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, J. WHITMORE.

JOHN BENNETT, Esq. Secy. Lloyd's. We extract the most important news in relation to Belgium; the twenty-four articles are not yet ratified, although the French papers continue to assert that they speedily will be. At Paris all is tranquil, and the rise in the French funds is a favourable symptom. The Austrian troops it is said are again about to evacuate Romagna. We should, however, doubt this fact: certain it seems to be that the French expedition is sent there solely for the purpose of restoring the authority of the pope.

In the estimates of the navy presented by the British Ministry to Parliament, a reduction is made of one million sterling from the amount of those of the preceding year. A strong indication we should think, that the government look forward to a continuance of general tranquillity in Europe.

On the 15th the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the financial year would hereafter begin on the first of April instead of January. The arrangement would prevent any money being voted by Parliament after a part of the expenditures had actually been incurred.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a bill to abolish the privilege from arrest, enjoyed by members of Parliament.

A letter from Lisbon positively states, that full reparations were about to be made by Don Miguel, for the losses inflicted by his cruisers on American commerce.

Major General Lornze Moore had shot Mr. Miles Stappitop in a duel fought near London; the latter gentleman though dangerously wounded was not dead. A lady was the cause of the misunderstanding between them. The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1:—

"The American ships captured by the Portuguese naval forces before Terceira are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander who ordered the capture is to be suspended for a year, and an indemnity of nearly 600,000L. is to be paid by the Portuguese treasury to the American Merchants who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

The Rev. George Crabbe, author of the Borough and other poems, died, after a short illness, on the 3d of February, in his 78th year, at the Rectory in Troubridge, (England) where he had resided nearly eighteen years.

CHOLERA.—SCOTLAND.

Some alarm was created in Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday, by a report that several cases of malignant cholera had broken out in that town. It was found, however, on inquiry, that the cases were English cholera.

It is our painful duty to announce that three cases of cholera have occurred in Glasgow. The official statements leave no doubt as to the fact of this much dreaded epidemic having at length made its appearance among us, but from the efficient state of our Board of Health, and the ample funds placed at its disposal, we entertain no fears of the disease proving so fatal in its progress as it has done in other places, where it was less expected and less provided against. The disease has also broken out, with considerable virulence, at Kelvin Dock, a small village situated on the canal, about two miles to the North of Glasgow. Seven cases were reported on Monday evening, and three of these have proved fatal. We regret also to state that a death has occurred in Patrick, a village three miles to the eastward of this city. In Kirkintilloch where we hoped that the ravages of the epidemic had ceased, three new cases have appeared, one of which by the medical report it is expected, will terminate fatally. A suspected case of cholera, it is said had occurred in Paisley.—Glasgow Courier.

The central board of health at Jedburgh have officially announced, that the cholera has made its appearance at Hawick.—There have been 11 cases and 3 deaths since the 3d inst. Glasgow Chronicle.

In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Glasgow, vessels leaving the Clyde will of course have to undergo quarantine; and the fares to Liverpool have already been raised in anticipation of quarantine being enforced.—Glasgow Chronicle.

A communication received on Monday night from the Consul General for the Netherlands, states that in consequence of the near approach of cholera to Glasgow, (it being at Kirkintilloch, within seven miles) the Dutch Government have thought fit to class Glasgow together with Edinburgh and Leith among the infected places, with respect to the performance of quarantine in Holland, by which vessels from these places will be subject to forty days quarantine on arriving in ports of the Netherlands.

Glasgow Courier.

We are extremely sorry to announce that this appalling disease broke out with violence yesterday morning at Maryhill, Kelvindock.—Glasgow Courier.

Letter to the Lord Provost, received last night.—My Lord—in the absence of Mr. Watt, the unpleasant duty devolves upon me of informing your Lordship that the disease has again broken out in the very heart of the town. Three new cases have occurred, one of which I hourly expect to terminate fatally. The patient was in the stage of collapse at my first visit.

I have the honour to be my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, HENRY WILKINSON.

Kirkintilloch, Feb. 13, 1832.—Bid. From the London Courier, Feb. 17.

We have the pleasure of announcing that an important decision has been come to in a conference of the Representatives of the Five Great Powers on the subject of Greece. It has been resolved to put an end to the disturbed state of that country by establishing a regular form of Government under the direction of a Constitutional Sovereign, and for this purpose an offer of the Crown has been made to a young German Prince of high mental qualifications and unblemished character, who it is expected, will accept the offer. The Greek Monarch will we understand, have perfect guarantee for his stability and for the welfare of his adopted country from the Five Great Powers, who are unanimous in the wish to place Greece in a condition to exercise ere long the influence which she ought to possess in the scale of nations.

ITALY.

PARIS, Feb. 16th.—The private correspondence of the Austrian Oberster confirms the news which we bore gave of the evacuation of Romagna by the Austrian troops; only a small portion of them remain at Bologna, and in the Legations, for the maintenance of order.

POLAND.

"The Angsburch Gazette of the 7th inst. contains the following, dated Elbing, Jan. 29.—A very melancholy occurrence is now the general topic of conversation here. In the surrounding towns and villages are still from 5,000 to 6,000 Poles, who partly refuse to return to their country, and do not so on account of the exceptions in the Russian amnesty.

On the 27th inst. five hundred of them were ordered to assemble in the village of Fischau, two leagues from our town, in order to separate those who were not allowed to return by the exception in the amnesty from such as refuse only from fear of being amalgamated with the Russian regiments, and sent into Asia.—The proposed separation created in the Poles

a suspicion that it was intended to enforce the return of those who had refused to accept the amnesty. They assumed a hostile position, and demanded passports and protection to proceed to France, declaring that they would not suffer any separation.

The officer of the Prussian detachment which attended the Poles, in vain used every effort to remove all suspicion. The unfortunate Poles rushed forward unarmed, to within a few steps of the pointed bayonets, when the commanding officer of the Prussians ordered his men to fire, upon which ten Poles were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Poles then retired and took the road towards Mariembourg. On their way thither, others from the adjacent villages joined them. On their arrival at Mariembourg they were conveyed to the old castle, which is surrounded with a numerous military force. If immediate and decisive steps are not taken to remove these strangers in a satisfactory manner, our country may be exposed to further misfortunes by their being driven to despair. BELGIUM.

A Petersburg Journal of February 1, contains the following article:—"In the night of the 30th January, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, General Count Orloff, set out from this city for the Hague, with a special mission to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. At a moment when the important events connected with the affairs of Belgium approach their solution, this mission will tend to convince Europe of the honourable principles and pacific intentions of His Majesty the Emperor, and of his lively and unalterable solicitude for the maintenance of the general peace."

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The ratification by Russia of the 24 articles appears now to be certain, and all the letters from St. Petersburg which have arrived within the last three days, state that the official publication of it will no longer be delayed.—Messager des Chambres.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—Great preparations are making at the Palace for the reception of the august travellers who are expected here. It is not only the Emperor and Empress of Russia, but also the Prince of Orange and his consort, sister of the Emperor Nicholas, who will visit our royal family. It will scarcely be believed that the simultaneous assemblage of these personages has no political objects; but this, nevertheless, is affirmed by the persons about the Court, doubtless with the intention that the public may not be alarmed, and especially that there may be no panic at the Stock Exchange, which is acutely sensible to the slightest political circumstance, and where it is known how to turn either a rise or a fall to profit.

It is thought here that notwithstanding the protestations of love of peace, of which the Cabinets are so prodigal, Europe is nearer than ever to a general explosion. Here, as at Paris, it is the Belgian question which is pointed out as the more immediate cause of rupture; and it is not dissembled that the contest once engaged in, it would be very difficult to foresee the result."

HOLLAND.

London, Feb. 15.—Private letters from Holland state, that such is the activity with which the armaments are carried on, that all vessels not wanted as merchantmen are equipped as men-of-war.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro sailed from Belleisle on the 10th February for Terceira, in the El Reynha de Portugal, 54 guns and 300 men, accompanied by the Donna Maria Seconda, 44 guns and 400 men, one corvette and two transports, having in all 1,500 troops on board. The rest of the squadron were to follow immediately. The vessels and troops are provided with six months provisions. The land part of the expedition consists of the following:—8,000 men, recruited on the continent and sent to Terceira by the ships fitted out for the expedition; 500 Marines furnished by the Regt 300 Portuguese volunteers.

PRUSSIA.

London, Feb. 15.—There is a war party in Prussia, at the head of which is the present Prince Royal, an enthusiastic, and as it is asserted, ignorant man, who is now influenced very much by his Dutch and Russian connections. Efforts are now said to be made to induce the old King to resign the reins of government and then, as the French expect, war will blaze all over Europe.

TURKEY.

London, Feb. 12.—The Turkey Mail is arrived, and the letters from Smyrna are dated 3d ult. and from Constantinople it was known that the Viceroy of Egypt had persisted in his military operations against Syria, contrary to the wishes of the Porte, in consequence of which the Grand Seignor was mauling his fleet and organizing troops to send against the Viceroy.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Dec. 50, 1831.—After the lava from Vesuvius on the side towards Pompeii, had ceased to flow for nearly two months, and the volcano, with the occasional eruption of thick smoke, had been tolerably quiet, we were suddenly alarmed on the evening of Christmas day, by seeing a considerable stream of lava flowing down the side of the mountain towards Naples, or more properly Portici, precisely on the way by which travellers usually ascend from the hermitage Salvatore. Previously, in the morning, we had remarked circumstances which seemed to prognosticate this event. During the whole day the entire declivity of the mountain has been enveloped in a dense fog, which remained stationary, and proved to be the smoke from the streaming lava, that became visible at the approach of evening.

On the first evening the stream reached the valley of Atrio del Cavallo, which lies at the foot of the mountain. On the second day, the 20th, it made a turn towards the right, as seen from this place in the direction towards Resina; the hermitage lies on the right, and

will therefore escape. It appears that it flows in the enormous bed of the lava of 1822, and will, it is hoped, expend itself in it before it reaches the vineyards. But should it last longer than the preceding one on the opposite side, it may possibly occasion much damage, as the vineyards are here much nearer to the crater. The stream has not been accompanied by any, unless very partial, eruptions from the crater; though some persons affirm that they have heard detonations at this place. Thus we have every night a scene before us, to behold which alone would repay a visit to NAPLES.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 29, 1832.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, March 26th, 1832.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Tuesday the 3d day of April next.

TH: CULBRETH, Clerk.

WM. McPARRIN, we are requested to say, is not a Candidate for a seat in the Common Council.

TO THE PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS OF MARYLAND.

Provo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto.—TERRAC.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently bestowed some attention upon the different subjects, which, I conceive, may probably occupy the attention of the proposed "Convention of Professors, Teachers and others" in Baltimore, on the 3d of May next; and as no person better qualified for the subject has hitherto portrayed its different objects, I beg leave to call your attention while I state, very briefly, the views which I have taken upon this very important subject. The attention and deliberations of the Convention should extend to a complete system of education. The representatives from each county or city will be enabled to ascertain the number of teachers in its limits, the character of the several schools, the branches taught, the textbooks used, the number of children instructed, the number which is deprived of the means of education, and in short every fact connected with the statistics of education. These gentlemen, are objects of vital importance to the state. As it is evident, that the only way most effectually to remedy any existing evil, is to ascertain its extent; and who are so competent to the task as the members of the profession themselves?

The next subject which should engage the attention of the Convention, will be the adoption of an energetic elementary system. The branches proper to be taught in these primary schools, the best method of teaching them, a judicious selection of proper books, are objects which should occupy our attention; for it is upon the establishment of a proper system of elementary or primary education, that the higher theory of literature and science must mainly depend. The resources of the infant mind must be early developed; the memory must be cultivated; the reasoning faculty, apprehension, comprehension, &c. should be nurtured and advanced pari passu. The fact is, the teacher must condescend to learn much from children, before he is competent to instruct them. And let not any teacher, however exalted in the sciences or literature, refuse to give his helping hand. He should bear in mind that the students of Academies, Colleges, and Universities, are taken from elementary schools, and that the learned, critical and experienced Horace, has said, *dimidium facti, qui cepit habet*.

If a radical reform is ever effected in education, (as it doubtless will be,) it must commence in its introductory branches. Every teacher of experience has observed the advantages which a boy, who has been badly taught, has over one who has been better taught. The reason why greater improvements have not been effected in education, is that writers upon the subject are mostly theorists; and those who are practical men, have confined their operations to advanced education, while the humble branches have been nearly neglected.

The branches taught in elementary schools should be Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Chronology, a competent course of History, natural and civil, and Morality founded upon Revelation. No school should be so humble as to exclude any of these branches from it, and they should be thoroughly and practically taught every effort being made by the teacher to cause the pupil to stand self-poised—to induce him to reason; to mark the agreement and disagreement of things, their characters and tendencies, and to enable him to bear patiently the labour of research, to give him the helping hand when insurmountable difficulties occur, to encourage him when desponding, and to beguile the toil by holding out to his view the golden harvest which he will reap, if he faint not.

How most effectually to attain the grand desideratum, a thorough, practical elementary education, (after becoming acquainted with the wants and necessities of the state,) should doubtless be considered and acted upon.

In my next I shall present my views upon other topics, unless some other person should undertake it. WASHINGTON.

The Editors of the Annapolis papers will please insert the above, and request the Editors in the District and Maryland, (friendly to Education, (as I presume all are,) to use the goodness to give the above, with the practice for the Convention, a place in their respective papers.

[We have not seen any notice proposing a Convention of Teachers, &c.]

From the Maryland Republican.

Communicated.

Mf. Editor:—To correct a misstatement, which your notice of the late LICENSING LAW is calculated to diffuse, an attention comparison of its contents with the original act to which it relates is only necessary.

The first section of the late law has reference to trader's licenses, to be applied under the 2d section of the act of 1827, 117; which are limited and graduated according to the following scale, viz:

If the applicant's stock of goods, wares, merchandize, generally on hand, at the principal season of sale, according to his own estimate, shall not exceed 1000 dollars, the license shall be, as at present, \$1.00

If over 1,000 and not exceeding 2,000, 82,000.

If over 2,000 and not exceeding 3,000, 83,000.

If over 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000, 810,000.

If over 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000, 820,000.

The second section relates to keepers of taverns, who, in addition to the 18 d. at present paid, are required to pay in advance where the rate of rent, or annual value of the house, or place, in which the business is authorized by the license may exceed 500 dollars, according to the tenant's own account, or estimate, a sum equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent, or annual value, above 500 dollars;—so that the renter, or proprietor, of a tavern house, worth one thousand dollars, will be required, in addition to the 18 d. to pay 25—i. e. 5 per cent. of 500 dollars, making in the whole 43 dollars, for the license of a tavern house, whose rent or annual value shall not be more than 1000 dollars;—and, by a subsequent clause, the highest rate of license which can be demanded or received for the most extensive establishment, cannot exceed one hundred dollars.

The fourth and fifth sections relate to lists to be returned by the sheriff and others, and are mere precautionary provisions, which the amount of goods, wares or merchandize exceeding 2,000 dollars, or refers to the business of traders, at a rate of rent, or annual value, exceeding 1000 dollars to that of the keepers of ordinaries.

Upon a deliberate review of the bill, it may not appear to have been "a certain draw;" nor consequently "vague as certain its prescriptions;"—but on the contrary, as compact and intelligible as the case would admit of, without a remodification of the system, or the employment of terms which might be viewed as less verbiage.—And regarding the necessity of "raising the mind" to provide for the internal improvement, and appropriate the removal of the coloured population, we are hopeful that neither the learned jurist, nor a patriotic community, will be disposed to "nullify it"—and the more especially the palpable justice of the principle of duration assumed, is duly considered.

A Member of the H. of Delegates.

GEORGIA.

We find in the Milledgeville Journal the 15th, the following letter from Mr. Troup, written after the decision of the preme court.

Washington, 5th March.

Dear Sir:—The people of Georgia receive with indignant feelings, as the recent decision of the supreme court, flagrantly violative of their sovereignty. I hope the people will treat it, however becomes them; with moderation, dignified firmness; and so treating it, Georgia unhurt by what will prove to be a broken men.—The judges know you will not obedience to their mandates, and desire protests for the enforcement, which I trust you will not give. The Magistrate of the United States, by forming all his constitutional duties, should not lend himself to party, to perform. He will, if I mistake not, defend the dignity of the states, as he would the dignity of the Union; and if he would equally at him and at us, it would be generous, by an improvident act, to make him the victim of the common. The jurisdiction claimed over one of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases will be sustained by the fanatics of very soon, therefore, things must be their worst; and if, in the last resort