General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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TERMS.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wm. P. Kerr, at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, and one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, survivor of Peter Stevens, will be sold at Public Sale for Cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 7th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. P. Kerr, of, in, and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Oxford Neck, consisting of the Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land, called, The Neglect and Studhams Chance containing 37 acres of Land more or less; part of Bozman's Addition, and part of Yorkshire, containing 175½ acres of Land more or less, as devised to him by John Leeds Bozman, dec'd. taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforessid venditioni's.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

june 16 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas, in the name of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John King against Loftis Bowdle, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed; will be sold on THURSDAY the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house door in Easton, all that Farm, Plantation and Land, formerly the Dwelling Plantation of said Loftis Bowdle, situate, lying and being in Bailey's Neck, on Tread Haven Creek in the county aforesaid; being a part or parts of the Tract of Land, called 'Marshy Point,' which was heretofore taken in execution by Thomas Stevens, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, then being Sheriff of said county, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges in the said writ mentioned; and which remained in his hands at the time of his death unsold for want of bidders.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
june 30 4w of Talbot County.

FOR SALE

The Subscriber will sell at private sale, from Sixty to One Hundred Acres of first rate WOOD LAND, adjoining the lands of Henry D. Sellers and the Rev. Thomas D. Monnelly, in the Head of Wye. It will, if necessary, be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers. If the above Land is not disposed of at private sale before THURSDAY the 6th day of August next, it will on that day be offered at public sale at the residence of Wm. H. Nabb, adjoining the above named Land, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.—Terms of sale—one half cash, and twelve months credit on the balance.

E. ROBERTS.

Easton, june 2 w

A valuable Lot for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the first day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, that Lot or parcel of Ground situate and lying back of the Court House, on the West side of West street, adjoining the limits of the town of Easton and between the lot of the late Samuel Groome, and the lot of the late Jonathan N. Benny, being part of the tract of Land called Londonderry, and containing two acres and 150 square perches with the access of a public alley to the same.

A credit of three years will be given to the purchaser, on Note and good Security, bearing interest, being given for the same.

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Agent
for Branch Bank at Easton.

june 30 3w

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,

JUST OPENED on the North end of Washington St., above Solomon Lowe's Tavern, and adjoining Dr. Ennslis Martin's Office.

The Subscriber is very desirous to accommodate his friends and the public in general—call and examine his Goods, and supply yourselves for Harvest.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Feathers, Rags, Wool, Meal, Flour, &c. &c. will be received in exchange for Groceries.

I have always heard of the hospitality of the people of Talbot county: I can therefore, more fully calculate on being kindly treated, and liberally patronized. I have selected an *excellent assortment* of GOODS.

P. S. I am prepared to practice Dentistry in all its branches—I have an improved Instrument for extracting Teeth. Who would endure the dreadful suffering of a tooth ache when it can be remedied in a few minutes with the greatest safety. Teeth filed, plugged, cleaned and put in; loose teeth taken out, cleansed and replaced, warranted to grow and re-unite to the gum again perfectly. Bleeding, cupping, &c. by

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
Office adjoining Dr. E. Martin's.

Easton, june 23 3w

MISS BROWN,

Respectfully informs her customers that she has just received a further supply of

MILLINERY,

and other articles in her line, adapted to the season; among which are:—Leghorn, straw and gimp Flats and Bonnets, white and green gauze Veils, a variety of fancy gauze and silk Handkerchiefs, Palmarine Scarfs, Palm leaf Fans, &c. &c. The public are invited to give her an early call.

Easton, June 30 3w

NOTICE.

Elizabeth Ross, *vs.* Jos. R. Ross, Lewis P. Ross, Robert W. Ross, Cha's. H. Ross, Ann S. Ross, and Eliza C. Ross, children & heirs at law of Anth'y. Ross. } *In Chancery,* In Caroline County Court, March Term, 1829.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline County Court, in the above cause, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Tavern door of Mr. Abraham Griffith in Denton, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest of the defendants in a certain Lot of Ground, with a Granary thereon, situated on Choptank River, at Denton, in the possession of Edward B. Hardcastle.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale; upon the ratification of the Sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, he is authorised and directed to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient Deed, conveying the title of the defendants in the premises.

THO. S. CARTER, Trustee.

june 30 3w

NOTICE.

James Dukes, *vs.* Deborough Saulsbury, Margaret Saulsbury, Thomas Saulsbury and Cha's. Saulsbury, children and heirs at law of Charles Saulsbury. } *In Chancery,* In Caroline county, March Term, 1829.

By Virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, in the above cause, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Tavern-door of Mr. Abraham Griffith in Denton, on TUESDAY the 28th day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest of the defendants in twenty acres of WOOD LAND, part of a tract known by the name of Danby, adjoining the lands of David M. Smith and Thomas Willoughby, lying in Caroline county, on the East side of Choptank river.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; upon the ratification of the Sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, he is authorised and directed to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient Deed, conveying the title of the defendants in the premises.

THO. S. CARTER, Trustee.

june 30 3w

Late Bank of Caroline,

June 16th, 1829.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in Denton, on MONDAY the 3d day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Bank concern—which will be between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.

june 16 4w [G]

From the Richmond Compiler, May 23.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION.

A case was decided by the Court of Appeals in the month of May last, (the case of Davis *vs.* Rowe) which turned upon our famous law of descents. The law was originally passed in the year 1785, and was intended to '*direct the course of descents.*' As some of our readers in the other States may wish to see the law upon this subject, which appears to be penned by Mr. Jefferson, we shall lay the first section before them. The Legislator seems to have studied the course of nature in making this provision—that is to say, he has tried to distribute the real estate, where there was no will, in such a way as most persons would be impelled by their own natural feelings, to dispose of their property. And thus the law tries to make that very will for a man which he might have made for himself. The first section of the law is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That henceforth when any person having title to any real estate of inheritance, shall die intestate as to such estate, it shall descend and pass *in parcenary* to his kindred, male and female in the following course, that is to say.

To *his children*, or their descendants, if any there be:

If there be no children, nor their descendants, *then to his father.*

If there be no father, then to his *mother*, brothers and sisters, and their descendants, or such of them as there be:

If there be no mother, nor brother, nor sister, nor their descendants, then the inheritance shall be divided into two moities, 'one of which shall go to the paternal,' the other to the 'maternal kindred,' in the following course that is to say:

First, to the grandfather:

If there be no grandfather, then to the grandmother, uncles and aunts on the same side, and their descendants, or such of them as there be:

If there be no grandmother, uncle, nor aunt, nor their descendants, then to the great grandfathers, or great grandfather, if there be but one:

If there be no great grandfather, then to the great grandmothers, or great grandmother, if there be but one and the brothers and sisters of the grandfathers and grandmothers, and their descendants, or such of them as there be:

And so on in other cases, without end; passing to the nearest lineal male ancestors, and, for the want of them, to the lineal female ancestors, in the same degree, and the descendants of such male and female ancestors, or to such of them as there be.

We will not pursue the distribution further, as it is laid down in the statute—thinking it only necessary to add, that by another act the rights of the *widow* are taken care of—that is to say, 'Where any person shall die intestate as to his goods and chattles, or any part thereof, after funeral debts and just expenses paid, 'if there be no child, one moiety, or if there be a child or children,' *one third* of the surplus shall go *to the wife.*'—(then follow other regulations about the *slaves*, &c.)

With these explanations, we submit the following extract from the case before the Court of Appeals, to which we have already alluded. The Judges gave their opinions *seriatim;* and from Judge Carr's we extract the following interesting paragraph about Mr. Jefferson:

"Another piece of evidence has lately come to my knowledge, which, as tending to shew the understanding of the revisors, has strengthened and confirmed the opinion I had already formed; and which I think is not improper to state. Having some faint recollection that in a conversation with Mr. Jefferson formerly, he had mentioned that *he* drew the law of descents; I thought there might be something among his papers casting a light on its origin. I therefore wrote to a gentleman who has access to his papers, requesting him to send me an extract of any thing he might find on that subject. I received from him the following passage, taken from a memoir of himself, written by Mr. Jefferson, and which I understand will probably be published during the present year. I may, therefore, I presume, appeal to it as a matter of history. It will be recollected that of the committee of five appointed to make the revision, Messrs. *Jefferson, Wythe* and *Pendleton*, were the only members who acted, though the whole plan was settled before the death of Mr. Lee, or resignation of Mr. Mason. The memoir says:—The other two gentlemen and myself divided the work among us. The common law and statutes to 4th James 1st (when our separate Legislature was established) was assigned to me. The British statutes from that period to the present day to Mr. Wythe, and the Virginia laws to Mr. Pendleton. As the law of descents and the criminal law, fell of course within my portion, I wished the committee to settle the leading principles of these as a guide for me in framing them; and with respect to the first, I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the next kin, as personal property is by the statute of distribution. Mr. Pendleton wished to preserve the right of primogeniture, but seeing at once, that could not prevail, he proposed we should adopt the Hebrew principle, and give a double portion to the eldest son. I observed, that if the oldest son could eat twice as much or do double work, it might be a natural evidence of his right to a double portion; but being on a par in his power and wants, with his brothers and sisters, he should be on a par also in the partition of the patrimony, and such was the decision of the other members.' I leave this extract to speak for itself, and will remark on this point, that I have no doubt that our act was taken (with the changes stated) from the statute of distribution and the civil law."

HOPE.

Of all passions, that swell the bosom of man, there is perhaps no one so enduring as that of hope. It animates every individual whatever may be his circumstances in life, from the king on his throne to the beggar in his cell, in every period of life, from our first entrance upon its busy stage to that second childhood.

The aspiring school-boy anticipates with pleasure the period when there will be a termination of his pupilage: and when he shall have arrived at manhood. He imagines himself possessed with superior endowments, and vainly believes he shall fill some important station of society. Fancy pictures to him many delightful objects in nature presenting to him the world with all its riches, honours and pleasures, in their most gorgeous colour, bidding him aspire to the temple of science and renown; in a word putting him in possession of a miniature ocean of unsullied bliss.

The ambitious student who has just entered upon an extensive course of studies, and who expects to traverse the field of science, is prompted to perseverance by indulging the thought, that he discovers in prospect a day when he will accomplish the object of his design.

The affectionate father beholds with feelings of delight the expanding mind of his son, admiring his ambition, encouraging his prompt attention to the object of his choice, and flattering himself that he will yet live to witness the period of time when his son shall have settled himself in business, surrounded with all the blessings of life.

The fond mother views with anxious solicitude the welfare of her daughter who is just leaving her paternal roof to become the mistress of a family.

It is the expectation of the indefatigable husbandman when casting his seed into the earth, "that in due season he shall reap the reward of his labours."

It is that which buoys up the mind of the mariner when he is embarking to a foreign port; when driven by adverse winds, or when tossed upon the boisterous ocean, perchance standing upon the yard arm, and scarcely able to maintain his hold, even then in that perilous hour, he is cheered by the hope of once returning to the bosom of his family.

The man laboring hard for the little pittance which is to maintain his family views with delight the golden rays of the setting sun, and rejoices at the tho't that the hour is approaching when he shall return to the bosom of the family.

Man is sooner thwarted in obtaining the object of his design, than the fair goddess is beheld (sustained by her never failing emblem) presenting another charm equally fallacious and abortive. Thus man (from the cradle to the grave) is constant in his pursuits after happiness, and ever anticipating some certain good, but daily experience and observation evince, true happiness "cometh only from the father of light" which is spiritual, heavenly and divine.

During a late thunder storm, in the town of Conesus, Livingston Co. Miss Adeline Cobb, daughter of Mr. Ariel Cobb, aged 19, was struck dead by lightning. She was sitting in company with a young man, [Benjamin Griswold] who was paying his addresses to her and who were intending shortly to be married, when the fatal summons came. Mr. G. was seriously injured, his clothes shattered, and one boot literally torn in pieces; but it is thought he will recover.

[Chautauque Phœnix.

ORANGES.—This excellent fruit finds a congenial soil in the territory of Florida. It is computed that upwards of fifteen hundred thousand oranges are gathered every year at St. Augustine. Many of the trees, (says Mr. White, the Florida delegate in Congress) bearing 4000 oranges, are believed to be 120 years old. The lemon, eltron, lime and olive, thrive equally well.

From Flint's Western Monthly Review,
For April, 1829.

Public challenge disputed between ROBERT OWEN, late of New Lanark Scotland, and last of New Harmony Indiana, philosopher and cosmopolite, and Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of the seet commonly called Free-will Baptists, of Bethany, West Virginia, near Wheeling: the former denying the truth of all religions in general; and the latter affirming the truth of the Christian religion on local principles.

The glove was first thrown down by Mr. Owen, last year, in New Orleans. None of the ministers there saw fit to take it up. But it was circulated extensively in the papers, that the ministers were challenged, the world over, to a logomachic tilt with Mr. Owen, on the evidence of Christianity. Mr. Campbell—who had gained extensive reputation, by dealing hard and dexterous blows, as a polemic theological disputant, at Lexington Kentucky, in a set disputation with Rev. Mr. Maccally on some points between Presbyterians and Baptists—took up the glove, and publicly advertised, that his courage was up to the point of doing battle in this grand tournament, in the face of all Christians, and more especially before all the gentlemen and ladies, that might assemble at any given place, which should be central and convenient for the said disputation. Mr. Owen, on his way from New Harmony to Europe, took Bethany in his route, called on the Rev. Mr. Campbell, and ascertained satisfactorily, not only the extent of his calibre, but the keenness of his metal, his disposition for fairness of fight, and the honest zeal for the truth, which he was compelled to believe, filled the bosom of this gentleman.—Having measured with his eye the proud dimensions, the brawny intellectual muscle and sinew of this offering opponent; having ascertained to his satisfaction, that there was a happy mixture of Scotch shrewdness with Kentucky hard fight in the premises, he deemed it not unworthy a logomachic fame, won extensively in both hemispheres, to engage with Mr. Campbell, to do wordly battle in the city of Cincinnati, in the month of April, and the year commonly called that of our Lord 1829. Mr. Owen having settled the preliminaries of the fight went his way; as Homer would say, *Be d' akeon para thina poluphloisboio thalasses*—went meditating upon the eventful disputation over the resounding sea, to New Lanark: talked, we dare say, about the social system; and, no doubt, felt the germ of many an intellectual egg, silently breeding within him, from which in due time should hatch the embryo of rout, ruin and dismay to ministers, tithes and matchmakers. The other betook himself, like a high mettled and good soldier of the church militant, to all the black letter, long bearded sages, from Sanchoniathon and Herodotus down to Dr. Fishbirck, of Lexington. Meantime the papers from Dan to Beersheba, from Land's End to the Shetland islands, from Calais to Archangel, from Quoddy to the Sabine, rung with the note of preparation for this grand tournament, with which our city was to be honored. Most of the papers gave it a passing article without note or comment: and so we received it in different papers that came to us over the sea.—Not so with the enlightened, amiable, mild, most logical and erudite Pandect, of our city. It growled thereupon, in a tone, evincing that the writer had a load of most righteous bile on his bosom; regarding the approaching tournament with any feelings, rather than those of delectation and quiet confidence in the omnipotence of truth. It rather seemed to the said Pandect, as though war, pestilence and famine were all concentrated in this most puissant mischief. But though this tasteful, evangelical, and singularly logical vehicle was moven to the interior against the said disputation, and a most pestilent mischief, the Ohio still flowed downwards. The disputants, heeding nothing this manifest displeasure, ate and drank as in duty bound, as *athletae*, on a system of diet and regimen, in training for this eventful collision of intellect. The day of *All Fools*, also came: although the duration and severity of winter menaced, that either the displeasure of the Pandect, or the dismay of nature, in view of this threatened search into the privacy of her mysteries, would never again revolve upon us the smile and tears of April.

In due time we learned, that the champion of the covenant had been wafted down our stream from the rising sun in burnished panoply, and fraught with abundant syllogistic appointments from the ample magazines of Bethany. The European philosopher had gained saltness on the Atlantic brine; had heard natural thunder in the tropical isles of Jamaica and Cuba: had defied the black vomit of Vera Cruz: and had been perched in the empyrean and meditatve heights of the city of Montezuma. Treasuring materials of powder, as he thus traversed both hemispheres, he came upwards on us from the west. Thus these conflicting minds came in contract in our city, like two conflicting thunder clouds.

Fame had already blown her clarion; and our city was thronged with visitants from two or three hundred miles ditance. Nor was it an incurious spirit, that brought them to hear a question at length put to rest, which had been in controversy for eighteen hundred years, and on which books enough had been written to sink a seventy four.

At a called city meeting, all decorous and proper arrangements were made.—A committee was appointed to provide an arena for the gladiatorship. After being refused the First Presbyterian church, they finally obtained the Methodist stone chapel. The champions and the said committee enacted the rules and courtesies of the combat, with nightly and chivalric precision. It was ordained that they should fight it out in western phrase, '*turn about,*' thirty minutes each until one or the other should cry *quarter* under correction we venture to suggest; that in similar cases hereafter, victory ought to be adjudged to the party, that shall receive the enemy's fire during his own silence, with the most unevincing countenance and the most exemplary patience.

Travelling back to the ages of philosophy, and remembering the seven wise masters of Greece, the committee and disputants selected seven moderators, as an intellectual court of *oyer and terminer* who were conspicuously mounted on a carpeted stage, and in a purer air. Their business was not only to judge, but to preserve fair play, and interdict all poisoned weapons, and all other trespass of the prescribed rules of honourable combat.

April 13, 1829, the church and the open area leading to it was a perfect wedge, or as he of the Pandect has it, a 'squeeze.' All ages, sexes and conditions were there. Even our fair spinsters, with their shining faces—were waiting to catch a mouthful of metaphysics, with which to swoop intellects of their swains at the first convenient period after the honeymoon. At nine in the morning, a fine April sun gave us the light of his countenance. The combat, unparalleled in the annals of disputation, was opened. On the countenance of the immense croud sat a cheerful and self-relying brightness of keen discrimination, which announced to the most careless adepts in physiognomy, that they had brought to their task not only a due estimate of their ability to weigh the great points to be discussed, in unerring intellectual scales of a nicety to turn with the weights of an additional hair; but that they felt the responsibilty of their case; and were inflexible in purpose to settle these long agitated questions, in justice and judgement, that they might henceforth sleep forever. Imagine the emanating brightness, which beamed from the phrenological domain of the aforesaid seven sages, who were purposely appointed to hear and determine, touching these momentous questions.

Then we gazed at the two *athletae*, and imagined the munitions of logomachy, laid away in mysterious and awful order and power, in the narrow precincts of 'two small heads.' We silently admitted the infinite compressibility of that knowledge, which is power, more energetic than thundered from all the cannon at Boridino.

Every one has seen the face or the print of the benevolent 'social' cosmopolite, the Welch philosopher, whose strange taste it is to wander over the world, bestowing vast sums in charity and to obtain in return, an ample harvest of vilification and abuse. He was dressed in Quaker plainness; wearing his customary, undaunted, self possessed, good natured face, surmounted, as most people know, with an intellectual rudder, of almost portentous amplitude, that might well have been deemed an acquisition in a pilgrimage to the promontory of noses. From each side of this prominent index of mental power beamed such an incessant efflux of cheerfulness, as might well shame, in comparison, the sour and tristful visage of many an heir of the hope of immortality.

The chivalrous, champion of the covenant is a citizen of Bethany, we should think, between thirty and forty; with a long face, a rather small head, of a sparkling bright and cheerful countenance, and finely arched forehead, in the earnest vigour of youth, and with the very first sprinkling of white on his crown. He wore an aspect, as of one who had words both ready and inexhaustible; and as possessed of the excellent grace of perseverance, to a degree, that he would not retreat an inch in the way of concession, to escape the crack and pudder of a dissolving world. His venerable gray headed father, also a clergyman; and two younger brothers, were with him. It was understood, that he was independent in point of property; and that he edits a religious paper of extensive circulation. It ought not to be forgotten that both the father and son performed their clerical duties to the congregation at Bethany, *gratis.*—Mr. Owen had a kind of second, too in a young German gentleman, who travels with him as an interpreter. A stenographer, also, sat in the enclosure of the alter, to take notes of the debate.

When the Welch philosopher arose, you might have seen, in their most amusing relief, ever strained mouths half open, and heads bent forward. We saw him forthwith mounted on his wonted black hobby, 'the social system.' It was not long, before we discovered that the champion of the covenant, in like manner sported a magnificent, mottled hobby, which inmate reverence for holy things forbiddeth us to name. The historian related with grief, that during eight long days of this logical tournament, these two coursers were riding up and down the field of controversy, constantly menacing fight, but never coming to close quarters in the actual tug of battle: for lo! instead of an effectual 'losing in' of quiddities and metaphysical cuts and thrusts, which we expected would make 'the lint fly,' at once, Mr. Owen 'fought shy,' reserved his fire, and entrenched himself impregnably behind the 'twelve divine, fundamental laws of human nature,' precisely as our soldiers did on the glorious eighth, behind the cotton bales below N. Orleans. On the contrary, our western friend of the covenant showed manful fight, on the open field, to the end of the joust.

If we could follow, and describe all the movements and curvetings of the aforesaid hobbies, during the momentous contest, we much fear, our readers would not follow us, for they well know, that to feel the zest, such things must be seen. We shall, therefore, only glance at the more prominent performances of each.

'The twelve fundamental laws,' or twelve pillars of the social system, are predicated on the following asserted doctrines. We are the 'effects' of our 'circumstances,' as strictly as inanimate matter obeys its laws.—Therefore, we are not subjects of responsibility, praise or blame. We can neither think, act, love, hate, marry, become father, eat, drink, sleep, or die, other than we do. These irrresistable circumstances having placed us in a predicament, every way *nauseous* and irrational, it follows, that we ought forthwith to assert our controul over these uncontrolable circumstances, and change them for the infinitely better class, which the philosopher proposeth in their stead. He came over these laws with a frequency of developement and repetition, which elicited a frequent laugh at his expense from all, who perceived not, that his sole purpose, in this tournament, was to make the reputation of his antagonist a kite, to take up his social system in the full view of the community, and by constant repetition to imprint a few of his leading axioms on the memory of the multitude, that could in no other way have been collected to hear.

The positions which he thus fixed on the memory of his hearers, with an untiring perseverance, were, that a Christian infant educated in Hindostan would be Hindoo, in Turkey, a Mahomedan, in a cannibal tribe, a cannibal, in a quaker family, a quaker, and so of the rest—He, would have nothing to do with speculation, and would take nothing but *facts:* There were no facts, on which to affirm, or deny, touching the being of a God, the origin of the material universe, or man. We knew a few facts, and might form probable conjectures about others. He believed some historical statements; when they ran not counter to the twelve laws; but he held all history of a contrary character wonderfully cheap. It may therefore, be imagined how he disposed of the external and internal evidences the miracles and prophecies of our religion.—His twelve laws constituted a grand besom, with which all religions of all ages and climes, were alike to be brushed away, 'like chaff before the wind.' He described the biped breed, under present circumstances, as being miserable

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