

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLARFIELD Pa. Dec. 3, 1852.

On Oct. 1st, the "Lawrence" was determined that we should take a trip of his complaints. If he means, by his insinuation that his former communication was submitted to any person for "insertion," after it came into our possession, we can only say, and we say it positively, that he is grossly mistaken—there is not a word of it true. But if he means before it reached us, then we have nothing to say—and indeed this may be the case, for, according to the great talk, during the two or three weeks that we laid it over, it was claimed as the communication of several different individuals.

But we have this to say to this editor, that if he would allow his communications to appear in the original handwriting—that is, save them the mutilation of a bungling copyist—they would not only read much better, but would save considerable trouble to the printer in the way of correcting their orthography, punctuation, &c.

GOV. BIGLER'S LECTURES.

Last week we published an address delivered by our worthy Governor at the dedication of the Spring Garden Institute, and this week his address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Literary Institute of Moyamensing. Both these addresses display deep thought, and correct judgment, and the present one, to our notion, is a production of more than ordinary ability.

We this week insert the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of Morris township, held previous to the late election. We presumed, that as it was out of our power to publish them previous to the election, their appearance after that event might be attributed by some to selfish motives on behalf of one of the editors. We have this week, however, received a letter from a valued friend of that township, inquiring into the facts relating thereto, and requesting the publication of the proceedings of said meeting. And, thanking the Democracy of gallant Morris, for the flattering notice they have seen proper to take of us, and apologizing for our unintentional error, we now cheerfully publish their Democratic sentiments.

The difficulty between our government and that of Spain, growing out of the conduct of the authorities of Cuba, towards Purser Smith, of the Steamer Crescent City, is by no means settled. Mr. Smith, it seems had been suspected by the authorities of Cuba, of giving "aid and comfort" to the filibusters, in the United States, by affording them a means of communication with their confederates in the island, and some time back the said authorities gave Capt. Davenport, commander of the Crescent City, notice, that unless Mr. Purser Smith was discharged from his station as an officer in that vessel, she would not be permitted to enter at that port on her trips from and to New York and New Orleans. In this, the Spaniards seem to have forgotten a very general characteristic, and actually kept his word, for on the next trip the Crescent City was not allowed to land either her mails or passengers. On the next trip, however, the matter was thought to be pretty nearly settled—the proud Castilian doubtless feeling pretty well satisfied with the triumphant manner in which he had told the truth. She was allowed to enter the port, deliver her mails and exchange her passengers as usual; but notice was given her that it would be the last time, unless this universal Smith was sent away. Capt. Davenport brought his vessel to New York, and we now see, that this said Purser Smith has gone back to Havana, in another vessel, and when we hear how he was received, we shall let our readers know all about it.

But in the meantime, our government has been meddling in the affair and President Fillmore has written a letter to Mr. Wm. Law, the proprietor of this line of steamers, in which he talks pretty plain, and in no means disposed to sustain or justify the conduct of Purser Smith, Capt. Davenport, or the owners of the Steamers. Indeed from all that we have seen on the subject, we should not be at all surprised to see Mr. Smith, come out of this scrape second best, for, with the whole power of Cuba, encouraged by the approving smiles of the beautiful Queen of Spain, and both backed by the withering frowns of old Uncle Sam, we don't believe that all the Smiths in Christendom can save him.

Dr. R. A. Welch, in this place, was entered through a back window, on Friday night, the 26th, and robbed of upwards of sixty watches, some of which were of much value. As yet no police has been discovered as to the perpetrators.

A B. B. P. The last steamer from Philadelphia brought the news of 82,000 men being sent as freight.

THE AMAZON RIVER.

The reader will find the first of a series of articles relating to South America, and particularly that part of it drained by the Amazon, the greatest river in the world. They possess surpassing interest, and if we are not mistaken, are from the pen of Lieut. Murray, of the U. S. Observatory, at Washington. In admitting these articles into its columns, the Washington Union speaks as follows—

"We commend to the special attention of our readers, the first of an interesting series of papers which we publish to-day on this subject. They emanate from a source in which all confidence may be placed; and we do not doubt that the interesting and important aspects of the topic will be played before our readers in a very attractive form."

"We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed 'India Rubber Gloves.' We are assured they are an excellent article rapidly coming into use. As the season of the year for inclement weather approaches, we should think them indispensable."

"The Pennsylvania School Journal, for November, is a valuable number, and should be in every man's house. It is published monthly at Lancaster, Pa., edited by T. H. Burrows. Price \$1 per year."

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Editors.—I wrote a communication in reply to an editorial, and in your last paper I perceive an article signed "A Democrat," ostensibly a reply but really a covert attack upon innocent parties. I have no disposition to enter into a "war of words," and shall not be forced into it. But as I imagine "A Democrat" to be one of the gentlemen to whom my communication was submitted for inspection before publication, and as it is written in his usual style of rant, brag and fusian, and contains a few things that may be gain-said, I again address you.

Mr. Barrett was a minority candidate. In the vote at the primary election he stood at least third in the list. As to the delegates, the gentleman accuses others of designing to do, that which he so well did himself. The "crocodile tears" shed over the defeat of John McPherson for Treasurer, come with marvelous grace from a man who himself was an opponent of Mr. McPherson, and whose candidate for Sheriff, and the brother of that candidate, both went into that Convention as delegates opposed to Mr. M. Let the friends of Mr. McPherson consult their log-book. The candidate for Sheriff kept open bar in Luthersburg for the distribution of liquor for Mr. Buffington the whig candidate for Congress, the opponent of Dr. Lorain. Was there not a law-suit about that same liquor? It is certain that he and his relatives there took ground against Dr. Lorain at that time, and where then was "A Democrat?"

That the record for Canal Commissioner shows a full vote is to be ascribed either to the fact that certain people had no influence, or that they were afraid to circulate their dissatisfaction. It is susceptible of proof that the bell-weather of the flock was openly hostile to the election of W. B. Foster, to the office of Canal Commissioner. I am not particular which horn of the dilemma they take, and I know that facts will justify my use of a homely idiom quite as fully as they will by "A Democrat," of that most classic allusion, "who eat the onions."

I asserted that many of Mr. Barrett's friends two years since had been among "those disaffected without cause." Why was Mr. Porter's majority for Prothonotary only 93, whilst that of Gilmore for Congress was 599. Let men of ponderous proportions and small caliber, let mechanics, merchants and lawyers answer. The boot is on the other leg now. "A Democrat" says, Mr. Barrett had 1000 Democratic friends at the late election. Let us see. How many whigs voted for him? How many Democrats voted for him merely because he was the nominee, and they considered it their duty to support the ticket; but who, as between the two men would not have preferred Powell? How many voted for him that would rather have voted for some other one of the candidates who were before the Convention?

Depend upon it, if these questions could be answered at the polls, your boasted 1009 would be as badly razed as was your vain-glorious boasting of a splendid victory chilled by the ice of an overwhelming defeat. When Lawrence becomes a candidate, he will acknowledge the right of any citizen of his county to propound questions to him in reference to the past, but now we want no side issues nor mention in the shape of a disappointed popularity seeker. The political scutcheon of Lawrence is less tarnished than that of "A Democrat."

There is great cause for uneasiness to the whigs, that the noble Democracy of our county have rolled up a majority 200 larger than that ever before given to a Presidential candidate. Has all the townships have two or three stood by the ticket? Has Bell, Brady, Bradford, Girard, Goshen, Union, Lawrence, Clearfield, Pike, Curwensville, Ferguson, all done their duty?

The result shows that your friends, Messrs. Editors, are written upon the political horizon of the country; all the fair prospects that were seen booming up in the distance are blighted. Withered, blasted, alas poor whigs! But let us return thanks, Pierce and King life elected—let us play without ceasing. LAWRENCE.

From the Philad. Evening Argus, Nov. 15.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BIGLER.

The Moyamensing Literary Institute.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Literary Institute of Moyamensing at Eleventh and Catharine streets, took place on Saturday afternoon last, and was attended by a large number of interested spectators.

The introductory religious exercises were performed by Bishop Potter, after which Gov. Bigler was introduced, and delivered the following opening address:—

Gentlemen of the Moyamensing Institute and Fellow Citizens.—In compliance with the request of the committee of arrangements, for the ceremonies of this occasion, I shall proceed to make some remarks in reference to the nature, object and tendencies of the "Moyamensing Literary Institute," whose foundations we have just laid. This Institute, as I am informed, has been organized under the auspices of the "Young Men's Institute" of the city and county of Philadelphia, and is to consist of a well selected library of useful books—a spacious and comfortable reading room—all of which, as contemplated by its charter, shall be free of access to every citizen who may see proper to avail himself of these great advantages. It is also proposed to have weekly lectures on moral, literary, or scientific subjects, to be prepared by competent persons connected with the Institute, or others who may be induced to take an interest in its welfare.

The design of its founders being to provide for the poor as well as for the rich, a free fountain of knowledge and truth, from which they may all partake without money or price. To extend to the laborer, mechanic, and all others, during their leisure hours in the evenings, after the toils of the day, an opportunity of storing their minds with useful information. To protect the morals of the young men of the neighborhood, by attracting them through the influence of this Institution, from the haunts of vice and folly. To inculcate a taste for reading and thinking—for self-cultivation, and to promote the general dissemination of useful knowledge.

How vast the purpose! How beneficent the scheme! And how great the blessings which must result to this community! Such an object should, as I have no doubt it will, command the sympathy and material aid of all good members of society.

But what shall I say on this occasion to forward the ends of this generous and noble scheme? The ideas connected with the occasion open up an almost unlimited field for contemplation. I must dare not attempt to occupy in detail. I must confine myself to words of encouragement, commendation and counsel, in reference to the objects of this Institution, rather than to attempt a labored dissertation on the beneficent tendencies of moral and intellectual education.

No observing member of society can be mistaken as to the salutary influence such an Institution must necessarily exercise in a community like this. They are inevitable. The design alone, of attracting the youth of the neighborhood from the streets in the evening—from the presence of bad examples—from the society of the vulgar and the wicked—from the beguiling inducements presented by the idle and vicious—from the seductive charms of those "whose lips drop as a honey-comb," but whose "end is bitter as wormwood," should be sufficient to commend it to special favor. Let each parent, for himself, reflect on this point. Let him enquire what such institutions, in this particular, have done to preserve the moral character of his son; or let him contemplate what has been lost for want of such guardian care. How much of degradation and misery to the child—of anguish and humiliation to the parent, might have been averted through its influence? Each week furnishes new lessons on this point, for each presents some fresh fruits of idleness and folly to pain the parental heart. The mind of man is restless, and is constantly in pursuit of some source of indulgence; if the good and pure be not presented, the vicious and corrupt will be sought out. "Satan will always find something for idle hands to do." The mischievous are vigilant in winning off the weak and unwary. To check their success, sources of amusement and interest must be furnished for the youthful mind. Some depository for his leisure hours must be presented. Such a retreat will be found in the reading room of this institution. Here, the youthful mind can be occupied in the pursuit of useful knowledge—his sensibilities elevated, and his whole moral character moulded by the influence of virtuous examples. Here he will be secluded from the scenes of drunkenness and riot, which tend so powerfully to corrupt his taste and mislead his ambition. I would not speak against innocent sources of amusement which afford physical exercise to the body, and thus promote health. They are natural and proper. I speak against the influence of bad example and that bad moral training, which leads the youth to feel that he is not a full grown man, until he can utter an ingeniously constructed oath, or roll under his tongue a huge quid of tobacco. I have reference to those baneful influences which mislead youthful ambition. For man in his whole career, from the swaddling cloth to the shroud, is actuated more or less by a desire to excel in "whatever pursuit" or destination is found about him. If, therefore, the young be surrounded by bad examples and vicious habits, their ambition will be mislead, and they will attempt to excel in these vices. And again, the vices which result from bad association are so insidious and seductive, they steal imperceptibly upon the unwary—and these are constituted in "error" without having perceived that the first step has been taken! To the young these vices present themselves as innocent amusements—to the middle-aged as the natural offspring of society, which

it is idle to object. But alas, how bitter the fruits! how illusive the idea of innocence and real happiness! "Beneath the rose the thorn is concealed." Let parents consider these things, and let them "train up a child in the way he should go, so that when he becomes old he will not depart from it."

But the other great objects and tendencies of the Institution demand our attention. They are to develop the faculties of the mind—to inculcate the habit of reading and thinking—to give confidence and success to those who are pursuing the science of self-education, (if I may be allowed to indulge in such a figure) and to disseminate useful knowledge.

In all countries and in all ages of the world, the education of the masses of the people has exercised a most wholesome influence on society. But the institutions of no government that has preceded ours, in modern times, has seemed so much to demand the cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties of the people as those of our own republic. Here, the people are the government—they are the legitimate source of all power. Their will reflected through the ballot box, calls one public man to their service and displaces another—sustains certain notions of public policy and rejects others. How important then, it becomes, that that will should proceed from a highly cultivated judgment. Who can contemplate the sublime spectacle witnessed in our country within a few days past, and not feel the force of these truths? Last week a citizen was called from retirement and placed in the Presidential chair for four years, through the exercise of this will, and this week, scarcely a word of exultation is heard from the victors, or an accent of complaint from the vanquished. Such amazing scenes in the affairs of government, can result from intelligence only. Should the moral and intellectual training of the people be neglected—should ignorance and prejudice prevail, very different scenes might be witnessed. The development and cultivation of the mental faculties is not only of vast importance to the individual, as calculated to elevate and purify his nature, and afford to him the more enlarged source of enjoyment, but it becomes of transcendent importance to organize society—to the government which is controlled by that will. How desirable it is, then, that this great source of public policy should be pure and enlightened.

"When the fountain is pure, the stream emanating therefrom will also be pure." If the morals, motives, and objects of the people be pure, just and patriotic, the beauties of these virtues will be reflected through the government, and tend to the elevation of our name as a people, and give force to the blessed examples of our republic. Under other forms of government, where the influence of the governed is less direct and potent, the cultivation of the judgment of the masses is not so indispensably necessary to the movements of that government; but moral and mental culture is none the less necessary to the happiness of the individual citizen.

But in no other country are the inducements to the young and gifted, to excel in the development of their intellectual faculties and in the acquisition of useful knowledge—a knowledge of our government—of history—of the arts and sciences—of moral and political philosophy, so important as in this. The invitation is offered alike to all to excel in these accomplishments, for the way of preferment is open to all. The poorest boy in the land, through the instrumentality of your beneficent institution, and the use of proper diligence in the work of "self-culture," may attain to eminence in the government and usefulness in society, as readily as he who is blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. Our republican government recognizes no distinction in birth or blood, and none in wealth. Here each citizen, the poorest as well as the richest, is clothed with high privileges, and is called upon to bear important responsibilities. Each can be the architect of his own fortune and fame. Here,

"Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The aspirations of the obscure and humble need not be stultified by the chilling hand of poverty, or the reflection that they can boast no royal blood or titled parentage. Let them use the proper means of self-education and triumph is certain. Virtue, diligence and perseverance in this, will be followed by accomplishments and eminence just as certainly as cause produces effect. Under arbitrary forms of government this could not be. Even affluence is seldom attained in such countries in one generation. From the stultifying influence of these forms of government, wealth is almost hereditary as the crown itself. There, as a general principle, it requires centuries to change estates; here, the penniless boy becomes the opulent merchant and the retired millionaire. The humble magistrate becomes the leader of armies and the founder of a nation. The orphan boy rises to the head of the government and leaves the richest blessings to posterity. The "Mill boy of the Slashes" becomes the pride of the nation. What lessons of encouragement to young men of limited means and doubtful spirits, is found in the history of Washington, Jackson, Clay and Webster; in those of Franklin, Fulton, Rittenhouse, Burnett and others! Who believes that these great men should have reached the eminence they enjoyed, through the mere forms of an education, however complete, or by means of wealth, however exhaustless? "All the gold of Ophir," in the absence of diligence and thought, could not build up one such character. A more "liberal" education could not do it. This will develop the faculties of the man, but it requires the constant exercise of these to give them permanent strength—uniting diligence to store the mind with the historic treasures of the past, and sufficiently to vivify the imagination and enable it to contemplate

the future—to draw lessons of wisdom from the laws of God and nature as they surround us.

The young man may not excel in learning who visits your Institution, merely to pass his time in reading what is most agreeable to his taste. Reading, without thinking, will neither develop the faculties of the mind or store it with information. Little reading and much thinking is far better than an extensive indulgence in the former and the neglect of the latter effort. Neither those who attend here to develop and cultivate the faculties of the mind, nor those who desire to gather useful information, can succeed without much diligent thought. It requires this kind of exercise to expand the mind as it also requires this to enable it to retain the gems of history or the teachings of philosophy. It is not more the extent of reading than the clear understanding and practical application of the matter read, that makes the scholar and the statesman. He who reads without understanding is a dunce, and will remain so. The habit of thinking, yes, thinking, fellow-citizens, for that is the word for every man engaged in self-education. It is a habit which may be acquired as readily as that of spending your evenings at this hall in reading. Both these habits should be diligently cultivated by him who desires to realize the full extent of the good which this institution is competent to give.

Nor should any man frequent this place without a fixed purpose. If he be youthful, and his object be to develop his mind, let him exercise it in an active manner, not subjecting it to a too severe discipline. The physical, intellectual and moral faculties of the man, must be, to some extent, developed before they will bear hard training. The extreme precocity of the child is not always maintained in manhood. The mind, when weak, may be overwrought. But this I have frequently seen demonstrated, that a theoretical education may be almost lost for want of subsequent practice. In vain will you put into the head of a child the elements of the sciences, and a knowledge of the languages, if he neglect entirely to reduce these to practice. He will have no originality of thought or independence of judgment. He will consult others—he will be superficially learned, but practically ignorant. He may know something of words, but nothing of things. In short, he must think—he must make a practical application of the theories he has studied to the things of the world; to nature and progress. Who has less practical wisdom than the student who has just left his collegiate career, and who has labored so hard to know everything? But he has a mind stored with the elements of great knowledge. If he improve these—if he be diligent in their cultivation and practice, they will make him a wise man in the eyes of the world. But should he conclude that collegiate studies are all that are necessary, and neglect to reflect on what he has learned, or reduce it to practical use, he will in all probability, fall below mediocrity in intellectual attainments. He who never enjoyed the advantages of a college, but has devoted himself to the ordinary means of self-culture, may succeed much better. What I desire, to impress upon you is, that you must not expect success without effort. It is useless to read without you understand, or pretend to understand without anxious thought and reflection. Whatever is commenced should be completed, and the principles of science immediately reduced to practice. Wayland, in a discourse before a literary institute at Boston, remarks that, "First, the original powers of the mind are cultivated by use. This law," says he, "I believe obtains in respect to all our powers—physical, intellectual, and moral. But it must be by the use of each several faculty.—The improvement of the memory does not of necessity strengthen the power of discrimination, nor does the improvement of natural, logical acuteness, of necessity add sensibility to the taste. The law on this subject seems to be, that every several faculty is strengthened and rendered more perfect, exactly in proportion as it is subjected to habitual and active exercise."

"But let me insist upon the importance of universal practice of everything that is learned. No matter whether it be a rule in arithmetic or a rule in grammar, a principle in rhetoric or a theorem in mathematics; as it is learned and understood, let it be practised." The mind never will derive acuteness and power in any other way. Nor will it in any other way attain to the dignity of practical science. The mind continues to gain strength and clearness almost in proportion as it is exercised.—Where there is physical strength to sustain it, the mental faculties become the brighter. In many instances we see them at the end of three score years and ten, strong and vivid as the ardor of youth could desire. Take for instance the cases of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, who each lived a life of mental excitement.—When intellectually brighter than at their last moments? This was especially the case with the latter. The gems of literature fell from his lips on the very verge of the grave. The intellectual seemed to have subdued the physical man. His death was the separation of a strong, bright intellect, from a decayed and worn out tenement.

But useful knowledge and virtue can only be drawn from a wise and pure fountain. Your Institute must be stored with the right kind of books, if you would have it exercise a beneficial influence. These, I have no doubt, will be carefully and wisely selected by the managers of the institution. They should embrace history, moral philosophy, geography, and works on all the arts and sciences, &c. Historic works should be abundant, for they are the great depositories of events, human and Divine—of the incidents of man's career on earth and God's doing towards him—of the doings of wars and pestilences, of the triumph of one nation and the downfall of another—of revolutions, political

and religious—those pages that speak to us from the creation of the world to the present day, in lessons of admonition and truth. These should be studied and applied to the age in which we live. It is in this way, we become sensible of the profound obligations we are under to Almighty God for his kindness—His mercy, and His guardian care.

The rapid strides of the arts and sciences, which are annihilating time and space, should be made the subject of serious contemplation in this Institute. Physical science is doing much for the convenience and comfort of man in this age. The history of the past is a vista through which we may see something of the future. Similar causes will produce like effects. Lessons of experience should, therefore, be neglected. It is by consulting these, that we become wise in reference to the future. In this connection again, the importance of practising what we learn is made manifest. It is useless to glean from history useful lessons, if we disregard them in practical life. The past and the future! Of the first we can learn much of the latter we can imagine but little. I think it was Daniel Webster, who, in a lecture before a literary institute many years since, said, that it was one of the noblest faculties of the human mind that enabled man to draw the realities of the past and the pictures of the future before him, and contemplate all at the same time. How much of the image of God there is in this faculty! How diligently each should cultivate this sacred talent.

Young men of ordinary talents are liable to become discouraged, and to conclude that it is idle for them to attempt to attain more than a mere business knowledge.—He of sprightly genius, seems to cast them in the shade! he goes so far ahead in the beginning, that the former are disposed to give up the race. This should not be.—There is no evidence that the main of genius will go to the farthest. The perseverance and stability that are generally found accompanying intellectual mediocrity, often leads to success and eminence. Nor should a young man ever abandon the pursuit of knowledge or eminence in an art, science, or profession, because he can see no immediate practical benefit to be derived from it. This will all be made apparent in the vicissitudes of life. The most studious efforts I ever made after history and other knowledge, was when I was learning the art of printing. And I think I can say with truth, that every historic fact or principle in science, impressed upon my mind, at that time, have proved useful to me in subsequent life. "In youth, treasure up knowledge for after life"—form good habits, and when you become old they will not forsake you. King Solomon said, "better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof." How Divinely true! The harvest is better than seed time—the full grown fruit than the bud. The fruits of early education and good moral training, are better and brighter, than the immediate effects of the inculcation of the elements of knowledge and truth. The end is better than the beginning. The end is wisdom; and her ways "are ways of pleasantness, and her paths are peace."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Morris township, held at Morrisdale Hotel, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852, Jacob Wilhelm was appointed President, Abraham Kyler and Jacob Wise, Vice Presidents, and Samuel C. Thompson, Secretary.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were read and passed by acclamation, after having been suitably prepared by Jas. Allport, Esq.

Resolved, That we congratulate our Democratic brethren throughout the State, on the result of the late election, and believe it a prelude to a still more glorious victory on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That we deplore the success of the Federal Whig candidate for Sheriff, and proudly point to the system we have long recommended for nominating candidates to office, as a sure remedy for such accidents in future.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the elevation of Wm. Bigler, our friend and neighbor to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and have full confidence in his stern integrity to resist the jesuitical influences of associated wealth, and in his devotion to Democratic principles to enable him to resist with Jacksonian firmness the enactment of tyrannical and unequal laws.

Resolved, That Morris township, having earned the title of the Gibraltar of Clearfield's Democracy, we will endeavor to sustain its impregnability, by giving at least one hundred majority to the gallant Pierce.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to those gentlemen who have at this, and former occasions, come to speak and sing for us, with the patriotic motive of exciting us to our duty.

Resolved, That the editor of the Republican, D. W. Moore, Esq., in whom we recognize a meritorious and faithful fellow laborer in the cause of Democracy, be requested to publish these proceedings.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Forward had held many posts of distinction—was Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler, Charge d'Affairs to Denmark, and at his death was President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county.

On the 23d ult., in the 73d year of his age, died, at his residence in Philadelphia, the most distinguished lawyer in Pennsylvania, and one of the ablest statesmen of the age, John Sergeant. He was born in 1778, and died on the 23d ult., which of course would be affirmatively decided.