

James Priestley<sup>b</sup> suggested to him to apply for the place. The objections were raised that he was not a native, and was not of the President's political views. Dr. Priestley thought such objections of little moment. For, said he, if Mr. Adams means to be the ruler of a nation and not the leader of a party, he will be glad of a chance to show it. A letter was, therefore, written by Dr. Priestley to the President presenting Cooper's name for the place. With it went one from Cooper himself. The office was given to another, and no answer to either letter was ever received. Cooper then set up a newspaper, warmly supported the Republican cause, and opposed the administration of President Adams. A reader of a rival newspaper wrote a letter in which he

tone, and showing that if he had added nothing to the sprightliness, he had lost nothing of the fire, of the pamphleteer of 1795-1800. He died in 1840, when engaged in revising the South Carolina statutes, a duty charged on him by the legislature, after having published, besides numberless tracts on politics, divinity, and metaphysics, a treatise on the bankrupt laws, a translation of Justinian, a treatise on political economy, a manual of chemistry, as well as a general compendium of useful information."

<sup>b</sup> PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH. (1733-1804.) Born Bristol, England. "On the fourteenth day of January, 1791, an angry Birmingham mob had fired the doctor's house and burned it with all the books and apparatus it contained. Smarting under his wrongs, Priestley collected what property remained to him and sought refuge in the United States. Had he come a few years earlier or a few years later, a dozen lines in the Daily Advertiser would, undoubtedly, have been thought all his arrival deserved. But he landed in 1794 when the insolence, the injustice, the high-handed outrages of British officials had driven the Republicans into all manner of foolish acts. That he was the greatest of all chemists then living; that he had won the Copley medal; had discovered oxygen gas, carbonic-acid gas, nitrous-oxide gas, sulphurous-oxide gas, and had proved that the red color of arterial blood is due to the oxygen of the air, was to the Republicans of small moment. That he had answered Burke's 'Reflections' and been maltreated by an English mob, was, however, of the greatest moment. It gave a new opportunity to express the fierce hatred they felt toward England, and they gladly seized it. They hailed him as a martyr and overwhelmed him with attention. The Democratic Society addressed him. The Tammany Society addressed him. The Associated Teachers and the Republican natives of England and Ireland got up demonstrations in his behalf." McMaster, *Hist. People of the U. S.*, Vol. 2, p. 207.