

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.
BY MR. JEFFERSON.

Often and accurately as the character of Gen. Washington has been drawn, it has never perhaps been delineated with so much impartiality and fidelity, by so able a hand, and by an individual having such favorable opportunities of intimately knowing that great and good man, as in the following sketch from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, which we copy from the 4th volume of his works. Mr. Jefferson was in the Virginia Legislature with Gen. Washington from 1769 to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was with him a short time in Congress, and was appointed Secretary of State by the General after he became President, in which situation he was a confidential friend as well as an official adviser, during a time of political difficulty greater than the country has yet experienced.

Southern Recorder.
"I think (says Mr. Jefferson,) I knew Gen. Washington intimately and thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a re-adjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and barely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York.— He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motive of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in his affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be conversed with safely, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points imperfect; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

Bait for Rats.—One of our subscribers informs us, and his veracity is unquestionable, that he was advised in baiting a wire trap to catch rats, to mix a paste of corn meal and eggs; he did so, and the first night he caught seven, the second night the trap contained 14—from half grown to full grown ones. To use his own word the trap not being very large, "they were literally piled on one another for want of room." Rats are the most destructive, troublesome and disagreeable vermin that can infest our premises, and any thing is of importance that will assist us in getting rid of them.

Ohio Farmer.

[From the Boston Courier.]
JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I was pleased to see in the Courier of Thursday last a brief notice of a work recently written by Joseph Sewell Jones, entitled a Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina from the aspersions of Thomas Jefferson. Public attention having been thus called to the work, I offer a few extracts from it in illustration of its tone and character.

Mr. Jefferson, it will be remembered, in the letter to Mr. Adams published on Thursday, treats the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence as a forgery, and calls Mr. Hooper, who in behalf of the State of North Carolina set his hand to the National Declaration, an arrant Tory. In reference to these charges, which it is the object of the book to disprove, Mr. Jones thus speaks:—

The indiscriminate publication of Mr. Jefferson's writings has been deprecated by many of his friends, and even his most devoted servants are cautious in subscribing to so voluminous a creed. In private moments devoted to the interchange of confidential opinions, few politicians have ventured to support the propriety of their publication, or the truth of their contents. On two occasions already the veracity of their author has been successfully questioned. The friend of Bayard, and the descendant of General Lee, have each controverted the truth of his statements, and while the Journals of the Senate of the United States will serve as an imperishable monument of the innocence of the one, a volume distinguished for its ingenuity and severity will support the abused reputation of the other. Ambitious of a similar distinction, and possessing ample materials for such a task, I shall endeavor, in this volume, to vindicate the character of my native State from the sly insinuations and malignant aspersions of his "philosophic pen." The labor is simple and easy,—the reward, the gratification of my own feelings in contributing a humble mite to uphold the dignity of North Carolina and the fame of many of her worthiest sons. In the performance of the duty thus assumed, prudence would induce me to lament the position of the parties. Throughout one of the most violent parties that ever agitated our country, North Carolina firmly supported those political principles, the success of which lifted Mr. Jefferson above the heads of his associates, and made his posthumous slanders respectable. By his superior dexterity as a party leader, he contrived to command the servitude of my fellow-citizens, who were independent of every other power but the influence of his name, which gave them popularity and preferment. I may lament the wide difference of opinion which exists between such of my fellow-citizens and myself, but I owe no respect to the idol whom they worshipped, nor do I reverence his decrees.

My volume will be divided into three parts. The first will comprise a compendious history of the Revolution in North Carolina to the period of the national Declaration of Independence. The second will be found to contain the most indisputable evidence of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, as well as of the authenticity of the resolves now denominated the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The third and last chapter will be devoted to the defence of the character of William Hooper. He is denounced by Mr. Jefferson as the rancid Tory in the Congress of Seventy-six. I shall contradict this naked assertion by a short sketch of his political character, and illustrate his patriotism by an exhibition of many of his private letters, written during the term of his service in the continental Congress.

In the archives of the state and the desks of ancient families are now buried the story of the rise and progress of the state of North Carolina. Ignorance and wickedness may misrepresent with impunity the character of her history, its efforts are not made to break away the darkness which surrounds it; and such are the inducements to this publication.

The following passages, taken at random, show pretty clearly Mr. Jones's opinion of Jefferson's works and character.

I yield no faith whatever to the contents of the four volumes of his writings. Private and political scandal, truth, religion, infidelity, federalism, republicanism, and Jacobinism, are all conglomerated there,—as if the Sage of Monticello had devoted the whole evening of his life to the collection and endorsement of principles of every kind, and from the purest tenet of religion to the most disgusting absurdity of the basest and most abandoned profligacy. And yet, dispute one word of the four volumes of his political Koran, or doubt, for a moment, the immaculate purity of the character of its author, and you have not only all the rabble of the celestial empire, but all the great luminaries of the Prophet, who have gone or are going into power, on the strength of his name, roaring out Aristocracy, Federalism, Nullification, or any other unpopular word, suited to sustain them in their places. It may be confidently asserted, that the whole range of history does not exhibit an instance of baser subserviency, not only of many, as individuals, but of the nation at large,—than the overpowering influence of the mere name of Jefferson. Such is its amazing power, that no party of the present day aspires to popular favor through any other channel, and National Republican, as well as Jackson, Bucktail, and Anti-bucktail, all piously claim for their priesthood the purest legitimacy of descent. The people have placed him upon the throne of public opinion, and the statue of Washington is burnt, broken, and scattered into fragments. It is time to have done with this delusion. The lives of the eminent and patriotic, whose biographies have not been written, should be studied and examined with an especial view to correct the errors, conspicuous from one end to the other of "the writings of Jefferson."

"In the spring of 1830, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, called upon Mr. Livingston and General Smith, to say whether the charge of Mr. Jefferson against Bayard was true; they having been cited by their great master as authority. Both gentlemen stoutly denied any knowledge of the circumstances."

There is about the character of Mr. Jefferson, none of that frankness which captivates the enthusiastic spirit of a young man. Unlike General Jackson, he gathered no laurels in the defeat of hostile armies, or in the subjugation of barbarian tribes. The ambitious youth does not read in the primer of education of his hardships and fatigues in military campaigns, or of his valor in the field of New Orleans. His scholarship shrinks into contemptible pedantry when tested by critical ingenuity; and his philosophy, so well illustrated by his lucubrations on the winds of Virginia, into "ingenious perversions of truth." By his constant abuse of Washington, Marshall, Lee, and all the nobler sons of Virginia; by his decided opposition to the Constitution of the United States; and, finally, by his political victory in 1801, he secured to himself the imperishable reputation of the leaders of the mob. * * * Appealing to the lowest passion in the human bosom, the jealousy of the idle and ignorant against the holders of property and all permanent institutions, he gathered around him the factious, ignorant and discontented portion of the people, and by the distribution of offices and other favors, controlled through them the government of the country.

Of Jefferson's influence on the State of North Carolina, Mr. Jones says—

Mark the history of his influence among us. In 1801, the period of his boasted victory, what was the condition of our state? Who were her great men!—who her political leaders? Governor Johnston, General Davie, James Iredell, Alfred Moore, Archibald Henderson, were among the signs of our political zodiac, whose lustre was obscured by the ascent of this most "malign influence." The virtue and ability of the state which had opposed the elevation of Mr. Jefferson, were overlooked and thrust aside, to make way, let history say for whom. From the moment of his triumph in the elections of the state, the energies and resources of the people were forgotten; the talents of the country, as well as its physical improvement, neglected; and the aid of every voice invoked, to swell the funeral cry of the characters of our own forefathers.

From a very interesting account of the administration of Governor Tryon, the last Royal Governor but one of North Carolina, we make the following extract, as strikingly exhibiting the peculiarities of the author's character.

Governor Tryon had fallen in love with the idea of erecting a splendid palace, to accomplish which, he wooed the members of the legislature, with all the submission of a devoted lover. He lost his dignity in the efforts which he thus frequently made to accomplish his darling scheme, and may have forgotten his honor in the madness of his zeal and enthusiasm.

It was the various political manoeuvres, necessary to procure an appropriation of funds for the erection of this palace, that the genius of Lady Tryon, and her lovely sister, rose superior to the official consequence of the Governor. The sum of five thousand pounds was readily voted by the Assembly of 1755; but when it subsequently appeared, that this sum was only sufficient for the mere beginning of the edifice, and that ten thousand more were necessary to complete it, the liberality of the legislature was exhausted. After a great deal of management, however, the second appropriation bill was passed, and its success has been justly attributed more to the brilliant society of two ladies than to the policy of the Governor. To have taxed a Province, exhausted by the scourge of war and anarchy, with a burthen of fifteen thousand pounds, exhibits a greater degree of indifference to the distresses of the people, than can be reconciled with patriotism and humanity. The dinners of his Excellency must have been princely indeed and the society of the ladies,—the only sovereign apology,—extremely delightful, to have wrong from the parsimony of the Assembly so heavy an appropriation. I shall anticipate one event in the annals of the state, to illustrate the universal esteem and admiration, in which these two ladies were held. The Assembly of 1770 created a new county in the centre of the state, and adorned it with the name of Wake, in compliment to the beauty of Miss Esther. At a still later period of our history, when the Royal government had been annihilated, the Assembly carefully and justly substituted the names of distinguished Americans, for those of Tryon, Dobbs, and others, which had designated several of the counties of the state. While the motion to change the name of Tryon county was under consideration, a proposition was made by some over zealous patriot, to expunge the name of Wake. The title of Tryon was expunged, but the ungallant proposition to obliterate the recollection of a beautiful woman was rejected by acclamation. The city of Raleigh, the capital of the state, as if to crown the majesty of beauty, was at a still later period, fixed in the county of Wake, an appropriate name for a city, built on a territory consecrated to the genius of beauty and virtue.

The following are two of the famous Mecklenburg Resolutions. From the remarkable coincidence between them and the National Declaration of Independence written by Mr. Jefferson more than a year after they were passed, it is easy to see the reason of his denial of the authenticity.

That we the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political

bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people;—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign, and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress;—for the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Having triumphantly proved from contemporaneous documents and other testimony the authenticity of these resolutions, and as triumphantly vindicated the character of Mr. Hooper by a sketch of his life, and by private letters never before published, written by him in a style of masculine purity and full of the fire of liberty, Mr. Jones thus concludes:—

The character of Mr. Jefferson, like the house of the foolish man in the scripture parable, is built upon sand. It cannot stand the storm which the publication of his writings must provoke, from the hands of those whose lives are calumniated with the seeming solemnities of truth. The Hamiltons of New-York, the Lees, of Virginia, the Lowells of Massachusetts, and the whole country in the character of Washington, must appeal to the impartiality of posterity. As for my own part, I am content, that the aspersion of Mr. Hooper shall go down to future times contradicted by this brief analysis of his character,—confirmed as that character is by his private and public letters, and the universal admiration of his contemporaries. His letter of 26th April, 1774, his services in the first Provincial and Continental Congress, his zeal in urging the question of Independence in the spring Convention of 1776, and finally his signature to the National Declaration, will be cherished as memorials of a patriot, when the shrine at Monticello will be irreverently visited, like that at Delphi, only as the former habitation of a heathen god.

I have thus, in the course of this work, endeavored to defend the character of North Carolina from the abuse of one, the popularity of whose name, with many, gives a sanction even to the fiction of an impossibility. The character of Mr. Hooper, and the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, are important points in the estimate, which posterity will make of the character of the state. I feel confident that I have fulfilled my promise, and that the character of the former has been vindicated, and the truth of the latter established, beyond the reach of controversy. In the course of my labors, I have studiously shunned all equivocation of language, and have not hesitated to write with a bitterness of reproach correspondent to the malignity of the charge of Mr. Jefferson. The enormity of the calumny, while it demanded a patient investigation, has justified the severest denunciation.

We here close our extracts. In conclusion, we will only say that we rejoice for the author's sake at the appearance of this book. It certainly is not a little remarkable that from the North and from the South should be heard at the same moment this voice of fierce upbraiding of the character of Jefferson. The grounds upon which the author of this work rests his argument are such as every true North Carolinian must wish to stand on. Mr. Jones has placed his native State under obligations to him which, we doubt not, will be repaid. He has placed us all under obligations, for the fair name of our revolutionary patriots is part of the common treasure of the whole country. The first edition of the work is, we understand, mainly taken up by subscription in North Carolina. We hope that a second, with some proofing and revision of the style will follow. We think that the book is well fitted to find favor in our common community,—and if the feelings of personal friendship may be spared the remark, it will, we believe, remove some misconceptions with regard to one, whose character, whilst he was among us, in connection with a certain event which found no sympathy in the feelings of this quarter of the country, was neither understood nor appreciated. The work upon which we have commented shows ability, industry, fearlessness and love of Truth, while throughout it breathes the spirit of an ardent and impetuous, but chivalrous and noble nature.

Life Preserver.—The late distressing loss of human life by the shipwreck of one of the Eastport packets, cannot fail to direct the attention of persons going to sea to the life-preserving belts made by the Roxbury India Rubber Company. There can be no doubt that many lives might often be saved by them. Mr. Durant, it will be recollected, when he descended into the water, found himself very much at his ease in that element with one of these life preservers on.—Atlas.

The Boston Centinel states, that the Potomac Frigate would proceed to sea in a few days, bound to the Mediterranean. The rumor of her being destined for the Fojee islands, is contradicted by the Centinel. She is an admirable frigate of the first class, mounting 52 carriage guns, with a full complement of officers and men, in all about 500. The Potomac was built at the Washington Navy Yard.

Set not too high a value on your own abilities—but be firmly wise, rather than wise in time.

Foreign Intelligence.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.
By the packet ship Havre, Capt. Stoddard, we have received Havre papers to September 10th, and Paris to the evening of the 9th.

The news from Spain continues favorable to the Queen. Don Carlos's army is rapidly falling to pieces.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.
The Vapour of Barcelona of the 20th ult. gives the following as the additional Articles of the Treaty of the quadruple Alliance, which it states were communicated to it by the Captain General of the province:

"Their Majesties, the high contracting parties to the Treaty of 22d April, 1834, having taken into their serious consideration the late events in the Peninsula, and being convinced that the new state of affairs in that country requires new measures, in order to obtain the ends proposed by the said treaty, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries (the same who signed the treaty,) who have agreed upon the following additional Articles:

Art. 1. The King of the French binds himself to take on the frontiers of his states every proper measure for preventing the insurgents in Spain from receiving from the French territory any species of succor whatever, either in men, arms, or warlike stores.

Art. 2. The King of Great Britain and Ireland binds himself to supply her Catholic Majesty with all such arms and warlike stores as she may stand in need of; and, moreover, if necessary, to assist her Majesty with a naval force.

Art. 3. His imperial Majesty, the Regent of Portugal, in the name of the Queen Donna Maria, animated entirely with the same sentiments as his august Allies, and wishing to show his acknowledgment of the engagements entered into by her Majesty, the Queen regent of Spain, in Art. 2, of the treaty of 22d April, 1834, binds himself to co-operate, in case of need, with all the means in his power in rendering assistance to her Catholic Majesty in such manner as shall be agreed upon by their said Majesties.

Art. 4. The foregoing Articles shall have the same force as if they had been literally inserted in the said Treaty of 22d April, 1834, of which they shall be considered as forming part, and their ratification shall be exchanged at London within the space of forty days, or sooner if it may be.

Done at London, this 18th day of August, 1834.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

At a late hour this morning, we received London papers to the 11th of September inclusive. Their contents are not important.

The money market of London was exhibiting a novel feature—an exportation of gold to India.

Such an occurrence, (says the Times of Sept. 11th,) has not happened for twelve or thirteen years, though persons conversant with the momentary transactions between the two countries have for some months past been led to anticipate such a result. The first indication which fell under their notice was a cessation of the supply from thence, which was followed by a rise in the exchange, and the notice from the East India Company of a higher rate for the rupee, in sterling value, for bills drawn on India. Much speculation is exercised on the probable consequence of this change, and it is generally anticipated that, having begun, it must go on to a considerable extent, and prove a new drain on the bank, just relieved from the demand in the United States, at least equal to it in extent.

The incendiaries have resumed the work of burning the corn ricks in Berkshire.

Paris papers are to the 9th, inclusive. From these, numerous translations are given respecting the affairs of Spain, but as heretofore, of a vague and not very satisfactory description. Don Carlos had gone to Biscay, and Rodil was following him.

We learn from Madrid letters of September 3d, that in the Chamber of Procuradores (or House of Representatives) on the 1st and 2d days of September, the propositions relative to the extension of political rights, underwent a protracted and animated discussion. At the conclusion of the speech of Martinez de la Rosa, a division took place on the question whether the petition as a whole had been sufficiently discussed. This point having been decided unanimously in the affirmative, the question was put whether the petition should be put to vote, and on the roll being called over, this also was carried by a majority of 73 to 36. A third question was now proposed—whether the petition as a whole should be approved of; and on this the division was 71 in its favor, and 38 against it, making still a majority of nearly two to one.

Passing on to a decision upon the separate articles, the Chamber, upon one of them, was equally divided, there being 52 votes on each side, and the President having declined giving his casting vote, the article was superseded by a resolution expressive of its inability. One of the most remarkable features of these proceedings is the fact, that the whole of the Ministers voted in the minority of 38, on the question of approving of the 'petition' as a whole, and