The Worth

darolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

VOL. 1.-NO. 33.

TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

知子Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale 15,000 fine Morus Mu ticaulis Trees, from four to six f et high, having nume-rous branches—they will average at least 100 buds. The above trees will be sold, deliverable (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Rale ih.

For terms &c. inquire at this Office. Sept. 28, 1839.







HE plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by John M. Dobbin, Dec'd. better known as the "Northington Ferry plantation". Embracing in all about 2260 acres-much of it in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable dwelling Houses and other convenient out buildings, fine water, streams on which are now standing a mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville bout 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then on further notice he disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For

further particulars apply to,

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Exr.

Favetteville Female SEMINARY.

R. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. Gustavus Spen-CER, who, with his lady, will co nmence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this state.

Mrs. Spencer will take the special charge of the Elementary Department, in a room entirely spearate from the general School Room. Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and

separated as much as possible from each other. The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. Beach will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs, Pailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School. The Academic year will commence on the 15th of

October and close on the 18th of July following. The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and quardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and begin with their respective Classes Every week they delay, they lose in effect two weeks.

TERMS-In Advance:

Elementary Department or 2d Class, 39 per Session. French Language Drawing and Painting, 25 Music on Piano Forte, Music on Guitar, Use of Piano, Incidentals and Stationary, July 43, 1839.

\$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson County, N. C. just as he was starting to move from said County, to Alabama, in January 1837, a female slave by the name of NANCE.

For the apprehension of said Nance \$100 will be mid if taken secured and delivered to me or Col. paid, if taken, secured and delivered to me or Col. R. D. Gillis, of Cumberland County, (who is authorized to pay the reward) or secure her in jail so that either of us can get her.

Nance is about 30 years old, tall and stout made

for a female, but not fleshy. She is a bright Mullatto, kas a pleasant open countenance, good talk, brashy black hair, which she commonly wore pretty long. It is highly probable she may have a

I have thought that she may be lurking about Fayetteville, Wilmington, or among the free people of colour in Robeson County.

JOHN G. PATTERSON. Tallapoosa Co. Ala. Sept. 1st 1839. 31-4t.





ENTERTAINMENT.

HE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending

Boarding House, Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be



All the STAGES arrive at, and depart from my House, where seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to passengers.

My residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the market, and near the State Bank.

Mrs. E. SMITH. Fayetteville, August 24, 1839. The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office.

TRUST SALE.

IN conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LAT-TA to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tu-sday the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville:

3 Negroes. 10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules. 30 head of Cattle.

60 head of Hogs. 1 Sulkey, Buggy & Harness.

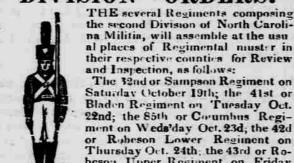
2 Waggons & Gear. -Also-

ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Lattu, now in his possession.
TERMS liberal, and made known on the day o H. BRANSON.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auctioneer.

August 28th, 1839.

ORDERS. DIVISION



The 32nd or Sampson Regiment on Saturday October 19th; the 41st or Bladen Regiment on Tuesday Oct. 22nd; the 85th or Coumbus Regi-ment on Weds'day Oct. 23d; the 42d or Robeson Lower Regiment on Thursday Oct. 24th; the 43rd or Robeson Upper Regiment on Friday October 25th; the 93rd or Richmond and Regiment on Saturday October 26th; the 53rd

or Anson Lower Regiment on Monday October 28th; the 54th or Anson Upper Regiment on Tuesday October 29th; the 51st or Richmond 1st Regiment on Thursday October 31st; the 44th or Moore Regiment, on Saturday Nov 2d; the 34th or Cumberland Upper Regiment on Monday November 4th; the 33rd or Cumberland Lower Regiment on Wednesday November 6th. The Review will be made at 12 o'clock, and the Inspection immediately afterwards.

MAJ. GEN. McKAY.

JOHN McRAE, Division Inspector. Head Quarters, Elizabethtown, Sept. 7, 1839.





12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, 5 Hhds. N. O. 50 Cas s fresh Thomastown Lime, 30 Hhds. Molasses,

5 Barrels N. O. do. 20 Boxes Bar Soap.

100 Sacks Blown Salt, 2 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, 10 Boxes Smoked Herrings, GEO. McNEILL. For Sale by

June 15.



PIANO FORTES.



An Agency is appointed in Favetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York

prices. with expense of trans-portation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They may be packed for safe nay be returned. They may be packed for transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or on Col. S. T. Hawley.

PARLOR ORGAN.

The Parlor Organ, or Scraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost. June 8.

J. & J. KYLE, AVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assort nent of DRY GOODS, -Among which are-

Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown. Olive, Ox'ord mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths. Cassimeres, well assorted. Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans and Erminets. Super-fine Vesting. 278 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 merinoes. 345 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lane.

1298 pieces Calico, well assorted. Campricks, Jaconels and Plain Muslins. 39 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheeting,

Bleached and Brown. 65 pieces Superior Silks, well assorted. Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,

Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c. &c. Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the north, will be offered for sale at

REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail. September 30, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

Moore County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Montgomery & Gaines,) Original Attachment levied on land. Bradley Garner, Junior,

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in The North Carolinian, notifying said De-fendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment, by default, will be awarded against him, and the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plantiff's demand

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Carthage, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk. dence, the 64th. October 5, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS

William McLennan

John W. McKay Mrs. Nancy McMillan Alexander McL an }

(Duncan's Creek)

Mrs Rosanna M'Craeka

R de ic McCimmen

(Upper Little River)
Daniel McNeill
Sarah McLean
Dancan McLean

Alexander McKethan

Domean McArthur ?

(B-ver Creek) D. L. Mc.Millan

Alexander Morison

Mrs. Patience Maner

George H. Mitchell

Col. W. D. Otry

Cammillo Picci

Samuel Philips

Henry Pope John Perry

John Ray Jr.

Peter Shaw,

A . E. Smith,

Duncan Ray Jerome B. Russell

Kiny n Rouse Col. Daniel Smith,

(Graham's Bridge.)

William Strickland.

Thos. Smith, Bladen Co

John Sillers, Sampson Co.

John Sinc air, (Nicholson's Creek,)

David Thames, Maj. Albert Torrence,

Caroline A. McDonald

John McPhail

REMAINING in the Post office at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 1st of October 1839. James Lord

William Antery Alexander J Byrne Dugald Baker James Bitler John Barefoot Duncan Back Owen B adsole William Bryant Jr. William Bryant Sen.

Mrs. Mary Ball Mrs. Elizabeth Burnet J. M. B. arly B njamin Chapman George Cummings Joseph Chachen Nel Cark ohn Cumpbell D mean Conoly John Cameror Rev'd. R bert Campbell Mrs Sintha Mills Lauchlin B. Campbell Jonathan Miller

Lauchlin B. Campbell Mrs. Patience Clark Wallis D. Dodge Joseph Downing John Dew Jonathan Dew Dickinson & Murrel

Mrs. Rachel Elmore Mrs. Catharine Everitt John Edwards Thomas Fort Arthur Faircloth

Mary Grove

Mr. Gregory (Cameron's Shop) Joel Horn Jonathan Hailes Col. S. Hollingsworth Walter G. Hubbard

William D. Green

Travis Jackson Wiley Jean Levi Jones Owen Jones Levi Jones, Bladen Co. Malcom Johnston liss Birbara A. King Ezekiel King

George A. Taylor. Ezekiel Vann. Rev. Albert Williams, Silva Wil iams, Bryant Wright, Saml. D. Watson

Mrs. Westbrooks. Francis Wilson B njamin Lowis Noel Wilson, Miss Sarah Leach Chester " ebster.

JOHN McRAE, P. M. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August

Term, 1839. Brown & Troy, Original Attachment levi-Bradley Garner, Jun'r.)

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the D fendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the N. Carolinian for 6 wks. notifying said Defendant of said attachment, on hisproperty, and requiring him to appear or judgment by default, will be awarded against hun, and the land levied on as aforesaid, for the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Carthage, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1939, and of American Independence, the 64th. October 5, 1838. A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

REMOVED.



R. Thomas J. Jordan has removed to Liberty Point, on the north side of Person street, a lew doors above Mr. John M. Sted-

THE SULTAN-MOTHER.

The Sultana Valide, mother of Abdul Medjid, possesses in that character immense influence. According to the Mahometan rule, she is almost considered holy, and every Musselman has the right of appeal to her. Even the wives of the Sultan are compelled to treat her with veneration, and to kiss the hem of her garment whenever she appears. She alone has the right of appearing unveiled, but no person must look at her in the face. She has a deliberative voice in the Council of the State, and all true Mussulmen are accustomed to pay a blind obedience to her. She is said to be an ambitious and capricious woman, and to have already interdicted access to her palace to 1,200 persons, Rayas, Turks, and Franks. The Sultan appears in public almost daily, visiting in preference all the places his father took delight in. He is very accessible, speaks with kindness to all who approach him, whatever be their rank, and is nighly popular.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Semaphore, gives the following description of a scene of Oriental splendor not often witnessed even in "the City of the Sultan."-

The Corsair. "The Sultana-Mother, Valide, wishing to give to the ladies of Mmes. Duz, the Directors of the Mint, a testimony of her esteem, invited them to the Imperial Palace, to be present at the entrance of her son into the seraglio. The ladies were conveyed by the private barges of the Sultana, and received with a kindness very rarely shown by Turkish chiefs towards their Christian subjects. From the threshold of the Gynecæum to the principal room, the floor was covered with the richest brocaded stuffs and splendid cashmeres, for the young Padisha of the Osmanlis to walk over, to a magnificent chair or throne, embroidered with pearls, rubies, and emeralds. The Sultana-Mother approached, and with invocations to God, gave her blessing to her son. - Next came the Sultana Isma,

his aunt, who presented him with a young female slave, a gift with which Abdul Medjid appeared to be much gratified, and placed the girl upon a seat nearly as rich as his own. A thousand slaves came in turn, and prostrated themselves at the feet of the Sultan. During the ceremony, young Circassian girls showered handfuls of sequins in the apartment in such profusion that it became difficult to walk in it, the feet slipping from treading on them. When all the fair recluses of the harem had paid their tribute of homage to the Sultan, Mmes. Duz did the same, and afterwards attempted to kiss the feet of her who had become the companion of the Grand Seignor, but she resisted until the Sultana Valide desired her to accept this act of homage, as being due to her station. She then submitted, but with a timidity which made the Sultan smile. On taking leave of the Sultana Valide, Mmes. Duz each received a salver of silver gilt, with six stands for cups in chased gold, enriched with diamonds, and a casolette for perfume, of the same metal. The Sultana also presented to all a handkerchief cantaining 1,000 piastres in gold coin, recommending that they should be carefully preserved, in commemoration of the accession of their sovereign to the throne."

POETICAL.



THE PARTING SUMMER. BY MRS. HEMANS. Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses, Glad Summer, fare thee well! Thou'rt singing thy last melodies In every wood and dell!

But in the golden sunset Of the last lingering day, Oh! tell me o'er this checkered earth How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet summer! brightly Thine hours have floated by, To the joyous birds of woodlands boughs -The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests To the wild deer bounding free; And brightly 'midst the garden flowers, To the happy murmuring bee.

With all their hopes and fears; And thoughts that make them cagte wings To pierce the unborn years? Sweet Summer! to the captive Thou hast flown in burning dreams

Of the woods with all their hopes and leaves,

And the blue, rejoicing streams. To the wasted and the weary, On the bed of sickness bound, In sweet, delicious fantasies,

But how to human boson

To the sailors on the billows, In longing wild and vain, For the gushing founts and breezy hills, And the homes of earth again.

That changed with every sound.

And unto me, glad Summer! How hast thou flown to me? My chainless footsteps nought have kept From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions, In memories of the dead -In shadow from a troubled heart, O'er a sunny pathway shed.

In brief and sudden strivings To fright a weight as de; 'Midst these, thy melodies have ceased, And all thy roses died!

But oh! thou gentle Summer! If I greet thy flowers once more, Bring me again thy buoyancy, Wherewith my soul should soar!

Give me to hail thy sunshine With song and spirit free; Or in a purer land than this May our next meeting be! THE MIDNIGHT WIND.

BY WM. MOTHERWELL. Mournfully! oh, mounfully This midnight wind doth sigh, Like some sweet plaintive melody Of ages long gone by: It speaks a tale of other years-Of hopes that bloomed to die-Of sunny smiles that set in tears.

And loves that mouldering lie! Mournfully! oh, mournfully This midnight wind doth moan; It stirs some chord of memory In each dull heavy tone: The voices of the much-loved dead Seem floating thereupon; All, all my fond heart cherished

Ere death had made it lone.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully This midnight wind doth swell, With its quaint, pensive minstrelsy, Hope's passionate farewell: To the dreamy joys of other years, Ere yet grief's canker fell On the heart's bloom-ay! well may tears Start at that parting knell.

From the Philidelphia Daily Abvertizer. A VILLAGE CHURCH IN ENGLAND

Mr. Willis's last letter to the Corsar of Sa turday (No. 7 of his "Jottings Down" in England) thus brings before us one of the loveliest

scenes in our Father land: Some of the most delightful events in one's travels are those which afford the least material for description, and such is our sejaur a few days at the Vicarage of Bwas a venerable old house with pointed gables. elaborate and pointed windows, with panes of glass of the size of the palm of the hand, low doors, narrow staircase, all sorts of unsuspec ted rooms, and creepers outside, trelliced and trained to every corner and angle. Then there was the modern wing with library and dining room, large windows, marble fire-places, and French paper, and in going from your bed room to breakfast, you might fancy yourself stepping from Queen Elizabeth's time to Queen Victoria's. A high hedge of holly divided the smoothly shaven lawn from the regeneration. It was in the conviction of churchyard, and in the midst of the mossgrown head stones stood a grey old church with four venerable towers, one of the most picturesque and beautiful specimens of the old English architecture that I have ever seen. The whole group, church, vicarage, and a small hamlet of vine covered and embowered stone cottages, lay in the lap of a gently rising sweep of hills, and all around were spread landscapes of the finished and serene character peculiar to England-rich fields framed in flowering hedges, clumps of forest trees,

glimpses of distant parks, country seats, and

the banks of low-lying clouds retiring after

a thunder storm in America. Early on Sunday morning we were awakened by the melody of the bells in the old towers, and with brief pauses between the tunes, they were played upon most musically, till the hour for the morning services. We have little idea in America of the perfection to which the chiming of bells is carried in England. In the towers of this small rural church are hung eight bells of different tone, and the tunes played on them by the more accomplished ringers of the neighboring hamlet, are varied endlessly. I lay and listened to the simple airs as they died away over the valley with a pleasure I can scarcely express. The morning was serene and bright, the perfume of the clematis and jasmine flowers at the window, penetrated to the curtain of my bed, and to all classes, reform yourselves, punish, ban-Sunday seemed to have dawned with the audible worship and payable incense of Nature.
We were told at breakfast that the chimes had been unusually merry, and were a compliment to ourselves, the village always expressing other compromises it. The former is apt to thus their congratulations on the arrival of be a hypocrite; the latter a traitor. Distrust guests at the Vicarage. The compliment was these philanthropists who profess to love every repeated between churches, and a very long body, in order to dispense with loving their peal rang in the twilight-our near relation-

special rejoicing. The interior of the church was very ancient looking and rough, the pews of uppaint- the victims of bad government, he replies that ed oak, and the massive stone walls simply white-washed. The congregation was small perhaps fifty persons, and the men were (with two exceptions) dressed in russet carter's not to tend to the triumph of all the virtues to frocks, and most of them in leather leggins. the annihilation of every vice; and to all his The children sat on low benches placed in precepts Robespierre gives the authority of the centre of the one aisle, and the boys, like his own example; for his private life was their fathers, were in smoke frocks of homespun, their heavy shoes shod with iron, like man like him, the minute details are interesthorses hoofs, and their little legs buttoned up ing facts, let us observe then that in the midst in the impenetrable gaiters of coarse leather. of the revolutionary phrenzy which impelled

of the pew, with the number of scats to which of propriety. they were entitled, probably in proportion to their tithes. The "living" is worth, if I re- enemies. member right, not much over a hundred pounds-an insufficient sum to support so physician and lord of the manor. I left Bwith the conviction that if peace, contentmore than all others in a world, whose allotments are so difficult to estimate, it is the vicarage in the bosom of that rural upland.

From the Pennsylvanian. ROBESPIERRE.

The following extract from Bronterre's his- rible laws; the Convention grants them with tory, will be read with interest. The name eagerness. Their first result is the oppresof Robespierre has become a by-word-it is sion or death of a great number of royalists, regarded as synonymous with cruelty and heads of factions, traitors, and agents in the horror. But may not the world, after all, be pay of foreign enemies; that gives strength mistaken in regard to some of the French reand stability to the republic; a steady support volutionists? It is certain, at least, that is given to the man whom all regard as the Robespierre gratified no sordid impulses-of president, as the very soul of the revolutionathis Madame Tussand, who knew him well, ry government. But he wishes to arrive at furnishes positive evidence. His private life the second result; it is to strike around him was remarkable for its close frugality. He in the very midst of his flatterers-of those who even lived upon less than his pay as a deputy, had constituted themselves his slaves, beas Lord Brougham positively states.

"Robespierre was born a republican; his studies, which he pursued with ardor and success-his tastes and his habits, which inclined him not only to love virtue theoretically, of thraldom he had placed them in; they sumbut to rigidly practice it-his temperament which gave him a strong will, and an inflexi- and Robespierre is overthrown, and his meble determination, all seemed combined in mory loaded with all their iniquities. him to carry out the intention of nature. His It has been said Robispierre usurped the early career was marked by some success at the bar, and in literature. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he gave his undivided into his hands? Why did they give to his besupport to the popular cause; he struggled zea- hests all the weight of their sanction? Per-

lously, but unsuccessfully, against the predominant opinion, which pretended to protect liberty, whilst it kept in authority its greatest enemies. Never would be admit that the absolute monarchy could honestly reconcile itself to being only the executive power. The treasons of the court soon confirmed his opinion. Thence, his hatred of the Constituents who had repulsed, insulted, and treated him as a disorganizer; thence, the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the people, as in one who had seen farther, and with more discrimination than the majority of his colleagues. The people, after having conquered liberty, found themselves obliged to reconquer it again, and to defend it as well. They listened to Robespierre as to one who promised them its full possession and enjoyment.

But the guarantee for this possession could not reside in laws alone. New manners, as well as new laws, were indispensible to secure it. There was needed a complete the overwhelming necessity for such regeneration, that Robespierre, emboldened by his popularity, undertook a task which would have peen sublime amongst a people young and uncorrupted, but which the then state of civilization rendered impracticable in France. He said to the rich, no more ostentatious pomp, no more effeminate voluptueusness; let your superfluities be the inheritance of the poor. He said to the public agents, administrators, and magistrates, your heads shall answer for your misdeeds, your functions shall be honored, but laborious, and shall yield you only a just competence. Wherever the village spires, and on the horizon a line of mist-clad hills, scarce ever more distinct than scene of your duties, whether in cities, communes, or villages, it is you who must every where set the example of virtuous conduct. He said to the men of commerce, cease being your speculation, have no sphere-no other end than your country's prosperity; open your hearts only to national egotism. He said to the priests, your impostures shall make no more dupes; your empire is irrevocably at the end; no more mediators between us and God. We shall henceforth address our homages di-Atheists, death is the commencement of immortality. He said to the diplomatists, publicists, and statesmen, there is no policy but in justice, nothing is just but the rights of the people; there is no good government, but where these rights are respected. He said The one feels not the love of the country: the other compromises it. The former is apt to own kindred; who make themselves citizens of ship to the Vicar's family authorising a very the world, only to except themselves from the duties of the French citizens.

Is his interest invoked in favor of other states. slaves are more contemptible even than tyrants. In short he sees nothing in the internal or external administration, which ought without blemish or reproach. Relatively to a They looked, men and boys, as if they were so many other republicans to outrage good intended to wear but one suit in this world. manners, and decency itself, by their lan-I was struck with the solemnity of the ser- guage and costume, Robespierre showed himvice, and the decorous attention of men, wo- self the severe sensor of his most devoted parmen, and children, to the rosponses. It was tisans; he awed them as much by his behavior a beautiful specimen of simple and pastoral as by his discourse; his head-dress and garworship. Each family had the name of their ments were always carefully attended to, but farm or place of residence printed on the back without foppery. It was the simple property

We have, as it were, given a census of his

This impracticable project of transforming

pounds—an insufficient sum to support so luxurious a vicarage as is appended to it, but fashioned to the soft habitudes which are nehappily for the people, the vicar chances to be a man of fortune, and he unites in his exceldespotism, rich in all the blessings of civililent character, the exemplary pastor with the zation, as well as infected by all the evils it produces, this project, we say, was taken up without due examination. One would have ment, and happiness, inhabit but one spot thought the Convention was applauding the reading of books of antiquity. But its execution! ah! there was the source of so much violence and tears, of such prodigious exertions, and of so many acts to counteract them .-Robespierre presents pictures full of hope and seduction; they are admired; he demands tercause amongst them, too, he sees obstruction and danger to the consolidation of the new order of things. Here he is stopped short, his numerous enemies break through the state mon to their aid all the discomfitted factions,