

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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length in the same proportion. COMMUNICATIONS
thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be post paid.

BIOGRAPHY OF C. L. SAND.

Translated for the Washington Chronicle.

CHARLES LOUIS SAND, a German student, and the assassin of Kotzebue, was born at Weinsidel, in the Margravate of Bayreuth in Saxony. Sand belonged to a very respectable family, by which he was tenderly beloved. He first studied at the gymnasium of Regensburg, under Professor Klein, then went to Tubingen, and attended the lessons of the learned Eschenmeyer. He studied and prepared for the ministry, for which his gentle character and pure manners seemed to render him well qualified. An ardent patriot, he partook of the enthusiasm of the German youth, and ranged himself under the banners of independence. He made, with bravery, the campaigns of 1813-14, and took up arms again after the return of Napoleon to France, in 1815. The Captain of the company in which he served in 1815, wrote after the assassination of Kotzebue: "I was myself an observer of Sand, and could not but love and esteem him more and more every day, for his strict virtue, his uprightness, his good manners, and his enthusiastic love of truth. No one could be more modest, calm, reflecting, and, as far as it was possible to be, exempt from every kind of passion. So that I cannot regard his unfortunate crime but as the effect of fanaticism, and as the beginning of his aberrations of mind." Sand attended the courses of the celebrated universities of Erlangen, Tubingen, and Jena, where he merited the esteem and friendship of his fellow students and his masters, by his personal qualities, his love of labor, and his great aptitude for instruction; but it was at the university of Tubingen that his sombre and melancholy character began first to be developed, which was very soon to make him a miserable assassin. Sand believed that peace would render to his country that independence which it had enjoyed during the wars against France, and that Germany would know at last the charms and blessings of liberty. Vain hope! Despotism observes no bounds.—Oligarchy, when began to bear down with all its force upon a people generous and essentially good, fired his imagination.—Penalty, prison, and exile, attended the courageous writers who elevated their voice in favor of the people; and men devoted to power, the salaried agents of the Government, outraged each day the dearest rights of the citizens, and were scandalously recompensed by titles and honors. Among these last, Kotzebue was thought to stand in the first rank. His celebrated name his literary reputation justly merited, the influence which he exercised over the men of the nation, the imprudent and, without doubt, feigned part which he bore against the German universities, of which he bitterly censured their ideas as too much in harmony with modern institutions; the English approbation which he gave to the measures of rigor adopted by the Hanoverian Government, the occasion of the troubles of the University of Gottingen; made an impression so profound upon Sand and his fellow students, that these young men, he believed, they say, to a secret association called the united society for the propagation of virtue, swore his death, and left to chance to decide who should strike the fatal blow—this was Sand. According to another account, Sand had alone conceived, meditated, and resolved upon executing the crime which has impressed upon his name so fatal a celebrity. Whatever it may be, he departed from Jena on the 9th of March, 1819, clad in the ancient German costume, arrived on the 23d of the same month, and exclaimed as he descended from the vehicle, *Vivat Tutoria!* He took lodgings at the Hotel de Vigne, and entered himself by the name of Henricks, a student of the university of Erlangen. The same day, he went to the house of Kotzebue, announced himself as the bearer of a letter from his aged mother, who lived in Vienna. As Kotzebue was in the habit of passing the morning at labor, and walking in at noon, the young stranger was not introduced; they asked him to return in the evening, which was devoted to the reception of visitors. Sand returned to his lodgings, dined at the public table, and ate with a very good appetite; he conversed gaily for two hours with a carate of the country, one of the guests.—At about five he took leave of him, and directed his steps towards the house, and met with some ladies who were going to visit Madame Kotzebue, which did not change his design. He knocked, the door was opened immediately; he saluted the ladies, and made them pass before him.—Sand remained in the ante-chamber until he was announced. The servant returned

and conducted him into the next room, saying to him that his master would be there immediately. When the company entered, Kotzebue was seated in the midst of his family. They relate that, holding in his arms his youngest son, about two months old, he said, with emotion, I was precisely the age of this child when I had the misfortune to lose my father. It is probable that Sand employed himself when alone in preparing to strike the blow, for Kotzebue, who was far from suspecting it, had no sooner entered than Sand, with the most incredible dexterity, plunged a long dagger into his breast. The blow was directed with such force that the dagger penetrated through the fourth rib and made a mortal wound in the heart. The victim no doubt made an effort to disarm his assassin, and at the end of a struggle of some moments, in which Kotzebue appeared to have employed the remaining strength which nature furnishes in similar circumstances, he fell, and dragged the murderer down in his fall. Sand arose, and, the better to secure his vengeance, struck him three other blows, one of which passed through the lungs. At the noise of the fall, and the groans which followed, a domestic ran and found him upon the floor, weltering in his blood. The assassin was on his knees near him, his dagger in his hand, and coldly contemplating his victim. The cries of the servant spread the alarm among the ladies, who ran towards the apartment, and shrieked with terror at the sight of the horrible spectacle. Kotzebue having now lost all his blood, breathed his last. Sand, holding his still reeking dagger in his hand, appeared indifferent to what passed around him, and had his eyes constantly fixed upon the dead body.—Some persons called for assistance through the windows, and requested a surgeon to be brought, whilst the eldest daughter of Kotzebue, aided by a *valet de chambre*, carried her father into another apartment. The family and witnesses of this bloody scene were plunged into consternation and despair; the murderer alone appeared calm and unmoved, awaiting with tranquillity the result of the event; but at the arrival of the succor they had called for, he arose and descended the stair case, crying with a loud voice—"The traitor has fallen!" He gained the outer door, but found it obstructed by a crowd, through which he pushed his way with violence, and threw a look of indignation upon the people, who cried out—Behold the assassin! Then raising his dagger with one hand and a written paper in the other, he said—"It is I who am the murderer!—Thus perish all traitors!" In this terrible moment his features and words made such an impression upon the multitude that no one dared to seize or disarm him. After his exclamation he threw himself on his knees, and, with a calm and solemn air, turned his head towards the house in which he had committed the crime, then joining his hands, and raising his eyes towards heaven, he cried—"I thank thee, Oh God, for having permitted me to accomplish with success this act of justice!" And opening his breast, he struck himself several times with the dagger he had preserved. He then fell down insensible, and remained in that state until the Magistrate who was informed of the event had him carried to the hospital, where they took the greatest care of his wounds, which were all deep. The paper which he had thrown in the air before striking himself contained these words, in large letters—"A mortal blow to Augustus Kotzebue! Virtue is in union and liberty!" An official report of this event was immediately prepared and sent to *Carlsruhe*. A courier was despatched to the authorities of Jena to request the seals to be put on the papers of Sand; but nothing was found which could lead to a suspicion that he had accomplices. A single paper fixed their attention; but it was merely the commencement of a letter, in which these words were written—"I run in advance of my destiny—the scaffold." When the state of his wounds permitted him to be questioned, he declared that he alone had conceived and executed the design. The physicians thought his final recovery improbable, but hoped to prolong his life for some time. His trial lasted a year, and he persisted to the last in declaring that he had no accomplices. The sentence of death was finally pronounced, and he was conducted to execution, at the age of 23 years. It is said that the most mournful silence prevailed during his passage from the prison to the scaffold, and the window blinds were all closed during the march of the procession.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

The Kentucky Gazette, under the title of "Notes on Kentucky," is furnishing statements of its original settlement. Many of its early emigrants are sketched, and several interesting anecdotes are woven into the narration. In one number we have the following very curious account of a Mr. McConnell, which almost partakes of the highest embellishments of romance. It was furnished by Mr. McConnell himself: "Early one morning, in the year 1784, Mr. Alexander McConnell, who resided in the neighbourhood of Lexington, wandered into the woods on foot in pursuit of

game. Having succeeded in killing a deer at some distance from home, he found it necessary to return for a horse on which to carry it off. While he was gone five Indians came to the spot where the deer lay, and naturally concluded that some one would soon return thither for it. Three of them remained to watch it and two placed themselves in ambuscade, near the path along which they rightly supposed the huntsman would pass. As he rode, therefore, near their place of concealment, they shot at him, killed the horse under him and consequently took him prisoner. For several days he travelled quietly with them, and as he had a good rifle, and was an excellent marksman, they required him to shoot deer, buffalo, &c. for them. At night however, they used the precaution of having him tightly bound by each arm, and the rope attached thereto carefully passed under their bodies as they lay on each side of him. For some time he quietly submitted to this treatment, but at length he ventured to complain that he was bound too tight, and to beg that the cords might be tied about him more loosely. The confidence of the savages increasing, and their apprehension of his escape diminishing, they yielded to his request, but still continued to bind him at night in the same manner, though not so closely as at first. One night, when the party had reached the banks of the Ohio and when he thought it necessary, if possible, to make his escape, he observed a knife lying near his feet as he was fixed in his position for the night. With considerable difficulty, and at the imminent hazard of awakening the savages, who were snoring around him, and who were connected to the rope by which he was bound, he at length succeeded in drawing the knife with his feet until he could reach it with his hand, when he cut the cord that confined him, and was enabled to rise. His first thought then was to run off, leaving the Indians asleep; but, upon reflection, he concluded that it would be impossible for him to escape in this way, as they would probably soon awake and rapidly pursue him. He came therefore to the heroic and most desperate resolution, to endeavor to kill the five Indians, or as many of them as he could.—With the utmost coolness he proceeded to examine their guns, which he perceived lying together, primed them and put them in good order for service. He then disguised himself, by putting on a coat, belonging to the Indians, and fixing a tomahawk and scalping knife in his belt; and placed his own rifle at a distance off, where the savages would not be likely to observe it, but where he himself could instantly find it. All these preparations were made at a moment when five Indians were sleeping by him, and when the waking of either of them would have been to him instant death. All things being ready, he proceeded to make the assault. He took two guns, one in each hand, and placing muzzles at the breast of two Indians, who were lying each side of the spot where he had been, but them both at once. The others, as he expected, being awakened by the noise, sprang up, and started in a amazement. With a third gun he instantly shot at two of them who were close together, killed one, as he afterwards had reason to believe, and mortally wounded the other. The fifth Indian, seeing his companions lying dead about him and not knowing where to find his arms, and probably in the confusion of the scene, uncertain by how many he was assailed, precipitately fled. McConnell, therefore, was left in quiet possession of the field. Not feeling inclined, however, to fight any more such battle he took his rifle and proceeded expeditiously towards home, where, after a tedious & painful journey, he safely arrived, to the great joy of his friends, who had begun to despair of ever seeing him again. Some little time afterwards, Mrs. Dunlop, a lady of respectability, who had been taken by the Indians, and retained a prisoner among them on Mad River, in the state of Ohio, made her escape, & returned home to the neighborhood of Lexington. She stated "that shortly after the time when Mr. McConnell made his desperate and successful assault, one Indian out of five who had made a journey towards Lexington, returned with an account that they had taken a white man prisoner, and had brought him as far as the Ohio River, when in the night, when they were asleep, they were attacked by a party of whites, who killed all his companions, and probably likewise the poor defenceless prisoner, who was lying on his back, tightly bound with cords."

ITEMS.

This Summer (says the Phil. Aurora) has been remarkable in various parts of the country, for the great number of insects produced. Immense swarms of caterpillars have been followed by ants and musquitoes, which are still very annoying.—There has been a great deal of sickness on the shores of Lake Ontario. In one case, a family, consisting of 12 or 13 persons, mostly females, were in such a situation as to be utterly unable to assist each other. Considerable relief has been administered to the sufferers, in food, medicine, and other necessaries, by the humane inhabitants of Rochester, N. Y.—Venus and the

Moon (says the N. Y. Statesman, of the 4th instant) have to-day again been visible in our transparent skies, which, at present, cannot be surpassed in splendor and beauty.—The bridge across Genesee village, N. Y. was lately broken down by the weight of passengers, when two men, with four oxen and a loaded wagon, fell into the river, from a height of forty feet. One of the men lost his life.—Twelve thousand dollars in notes of the Franklin Bank of New-Jersey, were offered at auction, in New York, on the 4th instant. The first went for ten cents on the dollar.—The N. Y. Statesman says, the number of persons employed about the New-York Post Office, is about 24, and the number of daily mails made up 150, weekly account of newspapers about 40,000; letters by Liverpool weekly packets 1500 to 2500; London, Havre, New-Orleans, &c. and other vessels, regular and irregular, a due proportion. The Florida, lately arrived from Liverpool, brought 2,100 letters, which were ready for delivery in 40 minutes—the amount of postage received the last quarter but one was over \$33,000.—A miniature newspaper on a page of 7 inches by 5, of very small type, containing matter selected to the taste and capacities of children of an early age, has been commenced at Boston, to be published weekly at 30 cents per annum.—According to a statement from the Canal Collector's Office at Utica, N. Y. it appears that, from the opening of the Canal in 1827, to October of that year, 293,248 barrels of Flour were entered for the East—ditto to October, 1828, 254,271 have passed—difference 38,977, for this year.—Mr. Joseph Lancaster, well known for his exertions in the cause of Education, has been so much reduced in his circumstances, as to be compelled to appeal to the public for relief.—In a publication in a N. York paper of the 7th instant, after setting forth his grievances and misfortunes, he solicits small loans or donations, to the amount of 4 or 500 dollars, to relieve the present sufferings of his afflicted family.

Fred. Herald.

The Mansion Hotel.

Fayetteville N. C.



IS now undergoing a thorough repair out and inside, the establishment to be enlarged with additional Rooms, such as Billiards, Baths, Barber's and other offices fitted up. The vegetable and pleasure Gardens, with summer Houses, all to be made new. The Stables stand in the rear, adjoining large lots of ground well calculated for the erection of Pavilions for public exhibition.

The location of the Mansion as respects business or health, is particularly favorable, being central, dry and free from moisture or stagnant waters of any kind, and when the rubbish and filth are removed from the houses and premises, it will prove a desirable residence for any family fond of a pleasant, rural and healthy situation. The buildings are large and airy, embracing a front of 120 feet on Hay street and extending back 82 feet including piazzas. The Parlours, Dining Rooms, Bar, Supper and Ball Rooms, together with the first floor of Bed Rooms, are all spacious and well arranged, with Bells to each room. There are few Hotels better calculated to afford comfort and convenience to the occupants and residents, than this pleasant and extensive establishment.

It is expected the improvements will be completed by the middle of next November, & now offers the premises for rent, to any person calculated to manage to advantage a genteel establishment. The Hotel will be rented with or without furniture, if early application is made.—For terms apply to the

Proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C.

September 4 7 5w

Periodicals.

PHILADELPHIA Medical Journal, by Carey and Lea, published quarterly, at \$5 per annum.
American Quarterly Review, \$5 per annum.
North-American Review, \$5 do do
Southern Review, \$5 do do
Plint's Western Review, published once a month, \$3 per annum.
Franklin Journal, devoted to Science and Internal Improvements, \$5 per annum.
National Intelligencer, Daily \$10, and Tri-weekly \$6 per annum.
Subscriptions for the above received by
J. GALES & SON.
Sept. 16, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned, from trading with any persons on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of that description unless contracted by my written order. And I hereby give notice especially to all persons, not to credit my Wife, Mary Heifren on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting.
WM. HEIFREN.
Edgefield C. H., S. C. Oct. 12. 12 1m

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open an Evening School, on the first Monday of November next. In this School will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, Mensuration of surfaces and solids, Navigation and Surveying. The most faithful efforts will be made to render these useful branches of Education easy and familiar to those young gentlemen, who may be disposed to attend. The terms will be moderate, and may be known by applying to the subscriber.
JONA. OTIS FREEMAN.
Raleigh, Sept. 30, 1828.

Union Canal Lottery, NO. 12.

To be drawn on the 27th this month.

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of \$25,000 is	\$25,000
1	6,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,500
1	1,250
5	1,000
10	500
14	500
41 of 100, 41 of 60, 41 of 50,	\$40's, 30's, 20's, & 10's.

New-York Consolidated, NO. 15.

To be drawn in New-York, 12th of Nov.

ONLY 14,190 TICKETS.	
1 Prize of \$50,000 is	\$50,000
1	20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	2,500
1	1,350
5	1,000
8	500
39	150
39	100

Besides \$90's, 80's, 70's, 60's, 50's, 40's, & 20's.

Whole tickets \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eighths 2 50.

All orders (post paid) address to YATES & MCINTYRE, Richmond, Va.—or at Charleston, S. C.

In the last Class of the above Lottery, Yates & McIntyre had the pleasure of paying to a gentleman of Petersburg, the Capital Prize of \$10,000, in a whole ticket; and where many valuable prizes have been sold and paid within a few weeks.

YATES & MCINTYRE, Richmond, Va.

Important Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North-Carolina, I shall on Monday the third day of November next, at Snow Hill in the county of Greene, expose at public Vendue to the highest bidder, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND in Greene county in the District of N. Carolina, on the East side of Great Contentnea creek, heretofore conveyed by Robert Whyte and wife to Willie J. Stanton, and by said Willie J. Stanton mortgaged to secure the purchase money to the said Robert Whyte, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, more or less, being the same land conveyed by the said Willie J. Stanton in parcels, to John Pope, William Williams, Henry Edwards, John Harper, Jesse Speight, Thomas Speight, Elisha Woodward, Arthur Speight and Theophilus Edwards.

The land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, (particularly those who heretofore purchased from Willie J. Stanton) on a credit of one and two years. Bonds with unquestionable security will be required on the day of sale.

B. A. BARHAM, Commissioner.

Raleigh, June 20, 1828.

A NEW BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 22d day of October next on the premises, the tract of land on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831. Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of land is situated in the county of Granville, 3 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country. The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house.—Within half a mile of the dwelling, are saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bushels of wheat, per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, yields to none in the State. The subscriber foresees a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale.

HENRY YOUNG.

Granville Co. Sept. 1, 1828.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and A. Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a Justice of the Peace, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers, by North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing the Constitutions of this State and of the 12 States, and a collection of the most useful forms for the use of these Officers. It is a new Edition of this valuable work, and holds a high rank in its former useful matter. It is in the possession of all the important Acts passed at the General Assembly from the year 1815 to the present period, which appear under the new heads. Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State. Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1828.