

Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

Tuesday, November 18, 1828.

No. 521.

Vol. VI.

THE REGISTER

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JOSEPH GALES & SON.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication: those of greater
length in the same proportion. COMMUNICA-
TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be post paid.

BROUGHAM AND CANNING.

The following fine sketch of the most
distinguished British Orators of the pre-
sent age, is taken from a work entitled
"Attic Fragments," by the author of "B-
ylon the Great." It is somewhat too
gorgeous, but we think it a pretty just es-
timate of the respective merits of these
great men. The chasm which one of them
has left by his death, it will be difficult to
fill.—*Wash. Chron.*

The men who, during the session of 1823,
were foremost in eloquence, if not in in-
fluence, in the hostile ranks of the opposi-
tion and the administration, were Mr.
Brougham and Mr. Canning; and to them
not only their respective parties, but all
who took an interest in the proceedings of
the House of Commons, looked for some
great trial of strength.

So much was this the case, that it is im-
portant to show wherein they were alike,
and how they differed. They had this in
common, that their wealth and their ances-
try stood them in little stead, and they
had not been remarkable for political con-
sistency; yet each was, in his party, and
his style of eloquence, not only absolutely
without peer, but almost without follower.
Yet, though they resembled each other in
standing foremost and alone in their re-
spective parties, they were in every other
respect opposed, as the zenith and nadir,
or as light and darkness.

This distance extended even to their per-
sonal appearance. Canning was airy, open
and prepossessing; Brougham seemed
stern, hard, lowering and almost repulsive.
The head of Canning had an air of extreme
elegance; that of Brougham was much the
reverse; but still, in whatever way it was
viewed, it gave a sure indication of the
power of the inhabitant within. Canning's
features were handsome; and his eyes,
though deeply ensconced under his eye-
brows, was full of sparkle and gaiety: the
features of Brougham were harsh in the
extreme; while his forehead shot up to a
great elevation, his chin was long and
square, his mouth, nose and eyes seemed
huddled together in the centre of his face
—the eyes absolutely lost amid folds and
corrugations; and while he sat listening,
they seemed to retire inward, or to be
veiled by a filmy curtain, which not only
concealed the appalling glare which shot
away from them when he was aroused, but
rendered his mind and his purpose a sealed
book to the keenest scrutiny of man.
Canning's passions appeared upon the open
champaign of his face, drawn up in ready
array, and moved to and fro at every turn
of his own oration, and every retort in that
of his antagonist: those of Brougham re-
mained within, as in a citadel, which no
artillery could batter, and no mine blow
up; and even when he was putting forth
all the power of his eloquence, when every
ear was tingling at what he said, and
while the immediate object of his invective
was writhing in helpless and indescribable
agony, his visage retained its cold and
brassy hue; and he triumphed over the
passions of other men, by seeming to be
wholly without passion himself. The whole
form of Canning was rounded, and smooth,
and graceful; that of Brougham, angular,
bony and awkward. When Canning rose
to speak, he elevated his countenance, and
seemed to look round for the applause of
those about him, as a thing dear to his feel-
ings; while Brougham stood coiled and
concentrated, reckless of all but the power
that was within himself. From Canning
there was expected the glitter of wit, and
the glow of spirit—something showy and
eloquent; Brougham stood up as a being
whose powers and intentions were all a
mystery—whose aim and effect no living
man could divine. You bent forward to
catch the first sentence of the one, and
felt human nature elevated in the specu-
men before you; you crouched and shrank
back from the other, and dreams of ruin
and annihilation darted across your mind.
The one seemed to dwell among men, to
join in their joys, and to live upon their
praise; the other appeared a son of the
desert, who had deigned to visit the hu-
man race, merely to make it tremble at his
strength.

The style of their eloquence, and the
structure of their orations, were just as
different. Canning chose his words for
the sweetness of their sound, and arranged
his periods for the melody of their cadence;
while, with Brougham, the more hard and
unmellowable the better. Canning arrang-
ed his words like one who could play skil-
lily upon that sweetest of all instruments, the
human voice; Brougham proceeded

like a master of every power of reasoning,
and of the understanding: the modes and
allusions of the one were always quadru-
ple by the classical formulae; those of the
other could be squared only by the higher
analysis of the mind; and they soared and
ran, and pealed and swelled on and on,
till a single sentence was often a complete
oration within itself; but still, so clear
was the logic, and so close the connection,
that every member carried the weight of
all that went before, and opened the way
for all that was to follow after. The style
of Canning was like the convex mirror,
which scatters every ray of light that falls
upon it, and shines and sparkles in what-
ever position it is viewed: that of Brough-
am was like the concave speculum, scat-
tering no indiscriminate radiance, but hav-
ing its light concentrated into one intense
and tremendous focus. Canning marched
forward in a straight and clear track—every
paragraph was perfect in itself, and every
coruscation of wit and of genius was
brilliant and delightful—it was all felt,
and it was felt at once; Brougham twined
round and round in a spiral, sweeping the
contents of a vast circumference before
him, and uniting and pouring them onward,
to the main point of attack. When he be-
gan, one was astonished at the wideness
and the obliquity of his course, nor was it
possible to comprehend how he was to dis-
pose of the vast and varied materials which
he collected by the way; but as the curve
lessened, and the end appeared, it became
obvious that all was to be efficient there.

Such were the rival orators, who sat
glancing hostility and defiance at each
other, during the early part of the session
for 1823:—Brougham, as if wishing to o-
verthrow the Secretary by a sweeping ac-
cusation of having abandoned all principle
for the sake of office; and the Secretary
ready to parry the charge, and attack in
his turn. An opportunity at length offered;
and it is the more worthy of being re-
corded, as being the last terrible personal
attack previous to that change in the
measures of the Cabinet, which, though it
had been begun from the moment that Can-
ning, Robinson and Huskisson came into
office, was not at that time perceived, or
at least admitted and appreciated. Upon
that occasion, the oration of Brougham was
at the outset, disjointed and ragged, and
apparently without aim or application. He
carried over the whole annals of the world,
and collected every instance in which ge-
nius had degraded itself at the footstool of
power, or principle had been sacrificed for
the vanity or the lucre of the place; but still
there was no allusion to Canning, and no
connection that ordinary men could dis-
cover with the business before the House.
When, however, he had collected every
material which suited his purpose—when
the mass had become big and black, he
bound it about with the cords of illustra-
tion and of argument; when its union
was secure, he swung it round and round
with the strength of a giant, and the rap-
idity of a whirlwind, in order that its im-
petus and its effects might be the more tre-
mendous; and, while doing this, he ever
and anon glared his eye, and pointed his
finger, to make the aim and the direction
sure. Canning himself was the first that
seemed to be aware where and how terri-
ble was to be the collision; and he kept
writhing his body in agony, and rolling his
eyes in fear, as if anxious to find some
shelter from the impending bolt. The
House soon caught the impression, and
every man in it was glancing fearfully,
first to the orator, and then towards the
Secretary. There was, save the voice of
Brougham, which growled in that under-
tone of muttered thunder which is so fear-
fully audible, and of which no speaker of
the day was fully master but himself, a
silence as if the angel of retribution had
been flaring in the faces of all parties the
scroll of their personal and political sins.
A pen, which one of the Secretaries had
dropped upon the matting, was heard in
the remotest part of the House; and the
noting members, who often slept in the
side galleries during the debate, started
up as though the final trump had been
sounding them to give an account of their
deeds. The stiffness of Brougham's figure
had vanished; his features seemed concen-
trated almost to a point; he glanced to-
ward every part of the House in succession;
and, sounding the death-knell of the Se-
cretary's forbearance and prudence, with
both his clenched hands upon the table,
he hurled at him accusation more dreadful
in its galls, and more torturing in its effects,
than ever had been hurled at mortal man
within the same walls. The result was
instantaneous—was electric. It was as
when the thunder cloud descends upon the
great peak—one flash—one peal—the sub-
limity vanished, and all that remained was
a small and cold pattering of rain. Can-
ning started to his feet, and was only to
utter the unguarded words, "It is false!"
to which followed a dull chapter of apolo-
gies. From that moment the House be-
came more a scene of real business than of
airy display and angry vituperation.

WESTERN ODDITY.

At another time we will endeavor to in-
troduce to the reader, the greatest oddity
in literature, with which we have ever met,
who lately crossed our path. If we could

convey to the public the impression which
he gave us, it would allow that nothing
strange or unaccountable could be met with
afterwards. We allude to a person to
whom we were lately introduced by the
name of Ashcraft. He was born in Eng-
land, trained and reared on the Muskin-
gum, and had received, he states, just six
weeks' school instruction, such as he there
found in the course of his life. He calcu-
lated an eclipse without ever having seen
an example of the mode. He writes verses,
not very correct, but some of them of great
and thrilling power. He is all nerve,
and kindles to tears while reciting his own
verses. He often meets with beauties on
the western waters, in comparison of whom
Laura, as painted by Petrarch, was but a
common lady. His most exalted flame di-
ed the lady of another husband, though he
ineffectually sued for her hand. One of his
flames, to whom he was wedded, lives like
lady Byron, in separate establishment.—
He seemed entirely amiable, and though
valenced, as simple as a child, and deeply
imbued with religious feeling. He had
practised law in a remote village of India-
na—had been, as he said, every where as
harmless, and as timid as a cricket, and
yet he added, he knew not why, he was
very unpopular, always in hot water, and
could not make enough of the law to pay
his board! Yet this man, we suspect, un-
der different circumstances might have
been an American Robert Burns.

Flint's Rev.

LONG LIFE.

He who knows not what it is to labour,
knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity
of human life depends on the regular
prosecution of some laudable purpose or
object, which keeps awake and enlivens
all our powers. Our happiness consists in
the pursuit, much more than in the attain-
ment, of any temporal good. Rest is a-
greeable; but it is only from preceding la-
bours that rest acquires its true relish.—
When the mind is suffered to remain in
continued inaction, all its powers decay.
It soon languishes and sickens; but the
pleasures which it proposed to obtain from
rest, and in tediousness and insipidity.—
To this let that miserable set of men bear
witness, who after spending a great part of
their life in active industry, have retired
to what they have fancied was to be a
pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy
inactivity and profound repose. Where
they expected to find an elysium, they
have found nothing but a dreary and com-
fortless waste. Their days have dragged
on with uniform languor; with melancholy
remembrance, often returning, of the cheer-
ful hours they were engaged in the honest
business and labors of the world.

THE GIPSY TRIBES.

Bishop Heber makes the following ob-
servation respecting this singular race of
people:—"On the other side of the river
(the Ganges) was a large encampment of
wretched tents of mats, with a number of
little hackeries, panniers, ponies, goats,
&c. so like gypsies, but on asking what
they were, I was not much surprised to
hear Abdullah say they were gypsies,
that they were numerous in the upper pro-
vinces, living exactly like the gypsies in
England; that he had seen the same peo-
ple both in Persia and Russia, and that in
Persia they spoke Hindoostanee the same
as here. In Russia he had no opportuni-
ty of ascertaining this fact; but in Persia,
by Sir Gore Ouseley's desire, he had spoken
with some of the wandering tribes, and
found that they understood and could
answer him. I told of Lord Teignmouth's
conversation in Hindoostanee with the old
gypsy who spoke it, only old people. He
said they were so like each other in all the
countries where he had seen them, that
they could not be mistaken, though in Persia
they were of much better caste, and much
richer than here, or in England, or
Russia. But he added, "I suppose in
Russia, before Peter the Great, all people
were much like gypsies." There were
many curious circumstances which I de-
duced from his information; first, the id-
entity of the gypsy race in Europe and
their connecting link seemed established
by a very observant witness, and certainly
one unprejudiced by system. Secondly,
on further enquiry, I found the people
whom he identified with our gypsies in
Persia, were the wandering tribes of Lou-
ristan, Kurdistan, &c. whom he described
with truth as being of "good taste," val-
iant and wealthy. It therefore follows
that these tribes, whose existence in Persia
seems to be traced down from before the
time of Cyrus, and whose language in gen-
eral understood to differ from the Per-
sians of the plains and cities, resemble in
countenance and person the gypsies, and
that their ancient language has been a dia-
lect of Hindoostanee. The probability is
indeed that Persia, not India, has been the
original centre of this nomadic population."

Bank Stock for Sale.

FOR SALE 70 (Seventy) Shares of Stock in
the State Bank of North-Carolina. For terms,
apply in person or by letter, postage paid, to
David Jordan, Suffolk, Va.
Oct. 23. 75 6w

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the
County of Buncombe, N. C. head of French
Broad River, an Apprentice Boy named Robert
Reid, aged 18 years, not well grown, and pale
complexion. Any person taking up and bring-
ing to the Subscriber said Boy, shall have 6
cents for their trouble.

DAVID SHUFORD.

Oct. 6th, 1828.



FOR SALE

A light SULKY with a neat Harness. Apply
at this Office.

June 2.

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J. GALES & SON have just received the fol-
lowing New Books:—
History of the United States, exhibited in con-
nexion with its Chronology and progressive
Geography, by means of a series of Maps: the
first of which shows the country as inhabited
by various tribes of Indians at the time of its
discovery, and the remainder its state at dif-
ferent epochs; so arranged as to associate
the principal events of the history and their
dates with the places in which they have oc-
curred. New-York, 1828. Price Three Dol-
lars.

Publii Virgili Maronis Opera, or the Works of
Virgil, with copious notes Mythological, Bio-
graphical, Historical, Geographical, Philoso-
phical, Astronomical, Critical and explanatory
in English; together with an *Ordo* of the
most intricate parts of the text, specially cal-
culated to lighten the labor of the Teacher,
and to lead the Student into a knowledge of
the Poet; to which is added a table of refer-
ence, by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, A. M. New-
York, 1827. Price Three Dollars.

Raleigh, Oct. 30, 1828.

\$30 Reward.

A LIGHT Bay Horse, about 14½ hands high,
and four years old last Spring, was stolen
from the subscriber's plantation, on the night of
Wednesday, the 24th ult. I have good reason
to believe that said horse was taken off by one
Henry Williams, late of this county, who has prob-
ably gone to South-Carolina or the Western
District of Tennessee. Said Williams is about
25 years of age, of ordinary stature, and dark
complexion, and usually carries with him a horse-
man's pistol and a large dog.
I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for any in-
formation that may lead to the recovery of the
Horse, and 25 Dollars for the apprehension of
the thief. The horse has marks on his feet of a
recent founder.

B. COLEMAN.

Kinston, Lenoir, Oct. 10th, 1828.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and
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 in
North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing
the Constitutions of this State and of the United
States, and a collection of the most approved
forms for the use of these Officers.

The new Edition of this valuable Work con-
tains besides its former useful matter, the sub-
stance of all the important Acts passed by the
General Assembly from the year 1815, to the
present period, which appear under their proper
heads.

Orders for this new Work will be duly attend-
ed to, from any part of the State.
Oct. 1, 1828.

JUST PUBLISHED, GALES'S

North-Carolina Almanack,
FOR
1829,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomi-
cal Calculations, some useful Essays on Ag-
riculture; a variety of valuable Recipes and
much instructive and entertaining matter.

The Almanacks may be had wholesale of the
Publishers, J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, or of Mr.
Edw. J. Hale, Observer Office, Fayetteville,
or of Mr. Salmon Hall, Bookseller, of Newbern;
and retail of most of the Storekeepers in the
State.

Sept. 10, 1828.

State of North-Carolina.

PITTS COURT.
Court of Equity September Term 1828.
Warren Wallace, admr. of James English dec'd.

John Surmon & wife & others.
WHEREAS said had been brought by Bill of
complaint in the Superior Court of Law
and Equity for the County of Pitt by James En-
GLISH against John Surmon and Euphemia his
wife; and Gately, Sally, and Ira Ledon, which
suit at September Term 1825 abated by death
of said James English, and at last March Term
of said Court, Warren Wallace, the admr. of said
James English, filed his bill praying to have said
suit and proceeding thereon revived against
said defendants, which was granted, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John
Surmon and Euphemia his wife, Gately, Sally,
and Ira Ledon, defendants in this suit, are not
inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the
Court that publication be made for six weeks in
the Raleigh Register that the defendants ap-
pear at the next term of said Court to be held
in the County of Pitt at the Court House in
Greenville, on the first Monday in March next,
and plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the
complainant, or the same will be taken pro con-
fesso and set for hearing ex parte.

Sept. 30.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR FABRIS J. HAYWOOD.
HAS removed to the upper apartment of the
House occupied by Williams & Haywood,
where he may always be found unless profes-
sionally engaged.
Raleigh, Nov. 10.

"All nature is a glass, reflecting God,
As by the sea reflected is the sun,
Too glorious to be gazed on in his sphere."
—*Longfellow.*

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

THE Citizens of Raleigh, and vicinity are re-
spectfully informed, that there is now in this
place a large Solar Microscope, which magnifies
objects more than one million times their natural
size. This wonderful and highly finished in-
strument, which magnifies objects to as great a
size as any other in the world, will remain here
but a few clear days, thus affording an opportu-
nity to those who are desirous of witnessing its
astonishing powers. The microscope and mov-
ing upon the surface of flies and cheese, that are
invisible to the naked eye, are made to appear
larger than rats or crabs; a minute insect more
than twenty feet in length; the pores in vari-
ous species of wood one to three inches in di-
ameter; a flea larger than a sheep; leg of a
common house fly 15 feet in length, with claws
as large as an eagle; musquito wing 12 feet long;
the eye of a dragon fly, showing its different
lenses, which are considered by naturalists as so
many distinct eyes, and are in number 13,500;
and consequently in each eye 37,000; every
one of which is capable of forming a distinct
image of any object; leg of a small spider more
than twenty feet in length; particles of the dust
of a butterfly's wing, are beautiful and regular
organized feathers, broad, and many inches in
length; and the process and configuration of the
crystallization of various saline solutions
beautifully illustrated; with many other ob-
jects which are equally interesting and in-
structive. As the objects magnified are repre-
sented upon a large screen, 50 persons can view
them at the same time.

Admission 30 cents—Children half price.
N. B. No admission unless the sun shines.
Room first door south of Mr. High's Tavern.
Hours of admission from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Nov. 12th, 1828.

MIDWAY ACADEMY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.
THE Exercises of this institution will be re-
gain renewed on the first Monday in Janu-
ary next, under the immediate instruction of
the Subscriber, assisted by his son DANIEL S.
HILL. The course of Studies will be conform-
able to the plan of Education as adopted at our
University. As the Subscriber is preparing his
buildings for a permanent establishment, and
will devote himself entirely to the duties of his
School, parents may rest assured that every ex-
ertion shall be made to advance his pupils both
in moral and intellectual improvement. Board
will be \$40, and tuition \$10 per session, payable
in advance.

Midway is situated two miles below the main
Stage Road, ten miles from Louisburg, sixteen
from Warren and four from the Shocco Springs.
For health, it is exceeded by no situation in the
State; for 4 years, there were from forty to sixty
Students, and not a case of fever occurred.—
Should, however, medical aid be required, the
attention of Dr. John Brodie, whose skill as a
Physician is inferior to none in the State, will be
at hand, as he resides within two miles of
Midway. The Students will be barred from ex-
posure to extravagance and dissipation, as there
is not a store or gill-shop within five miles of the
Academy.

In the government of Midway Academy, the
Principal will pursue that course which he would
with his own children. He will advise and ad-
monish; where these fail, the rod will be re-
sorted to, but with parental prudence. When
any pupil shall be deemed incorrigible in dis-
orderly conduct, or habitually inattentive to his
studies, his parent or guardian will be immedi-
ately informed thereof.

Letters to the Principal or Students must be
directed to Louisburg, N. C.
CHARLES A. HILL, A. M.
Nov. 6th, 1828. 19-cow ft

NOTICE.

A LIVERY STABLE is opened near the Ca-
pitul, and is convenient to all the Boarding
Houses in the city. It offers convenience to the
members of the approaching General Assem-
bly, and other visitors to Raleigh.

Being well supplied with provender, I will
promise that no pains shall be spared in doing
justice to the horses which may be entrusted to
my care.
WILLIAM SMITH.
Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1828.

Office of the Agent of the Breakwater,
Philadelphia, 22d Oct. 1828.

IN conformity with instructions from the Navy
Department, SEALED PROPOSALS will
be received at this office, until Monday the 24th
of November next, for the supply at the site of
the Breakwater, near Cape Hatteras Roads, of one
hundred and twenty thousand perches of Stone,
of twenty-five cubic feet to the perch; each
stone to weigh from one quarter of a ton to two
tons and upwards.

The quality of the material must be of the fol-
lowing description:—Traprock, Hornblende,
Granite, compact Gneiss, Marble or Limestone;
and be deposited within certain prescribed limits,
according to the directions of the Engineer,
between the months of April and December of
the ensuing year.

No proposal will be received for the supply of
a less quantity than ten thousand perches.
The proposals must, in addition to the names
of the Builders, contain those of their Sureties,
and the places of their respective residence.
The proposals will be examined and decided on
by the Engineer who may be appointed by
the Executive and by the subscriber—the de-
cision to be submitted to the approval of the
Navy Department.

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE.

Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber lost, on the 18th of March
last, in the city of Raleigh, his Pocket Book,
containing the following Notes, Judgments and
Executions, which he hereby forewarns all per-
sons from trading for, and the makers of them
from paying the same, to any person but him-
self.

1 Note on Col. Wm. Daniel, due Nov. 1827,
for 224 65
1 do. on Alvan Utley, due in 1826, 32
1 Judgment and Execution against Henry
Jones, for 15
1 do. against Orish Perry 3 40
There were also in the Pocket Book, sundry
other papers, and thirty dollars in money.
LEWEL JONES.
Wake county, Oct. 25. 16 24