

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND  
NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

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## THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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### TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF LAFAYETTE.

Among the just praises which have been bestowed upon this distinguished man, one of the most just and exalting has been overlooked. It is his attachment to regulated liberty—his detestation of anarchy, of unbridled licentiousness—his reverence for constitutional law. He is the only individual who was distinguished in the French Revolution to whom this praise is due, and it is a nobler one than any which could be bestowed upon him; for what is liberty without law? I send you a translation of a very celebrated letter of this illustrious man, which was the immediate cause of the loss of his popularity and drew upon him all the subsequent disasters of his life, while it ought to have procured for him the everlasting gratitude of the French people, and the high respect of all who rightly understand and properly value civil liberty. It was written during the predominance of the Brissotin faction, and just as that faction was on its decline, and pure undefiled Jacobinism was gaining the ascendancy. It may be found in the "Histoire de la Revolution de France; par deux amis de la Liberte;" a work of the most authentic character, written with the approbation, or at least without the censure of the various parties, which successively tore in pieces that farrest portion of Europe.

N. Y. D. Adv.

### LAFAYETTE'S LETTER TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

At the entrenched Camp of Mautbourg, 17th June, 1792. GENTLEMEN: At the moment, perhaps too long deferred, in which I am about to call your attention to the highest public interests, and to point out among our dangers the conduct of a ministry, whom I have for a long time censured in my correspondence, I learn, that unmasked in consequence of its own divisions it has fallen a sacrifice to its own intrigues. (This was a Brissotin Ministry.) It is enough, however, that this branch of the government has been delivered from its disastrous influence. The public welfare is in peril!—The fate of France depends principally on its representatives. The nation expects from them its security. But, in giving them a constitution, France has prescribed to them the only means by which she can be saved.

Persuaded, gentlemen, that as the rights of man are the law of every constituent assembly, a constitution ought to be the law of the Legislators which that constitution shall have established, it is to you that I ought to denounce the too powerful efforts which are making to induce you to depart from that course which you have promised to pursue.

Nothing shall deter me from the exercise of this right of a freeman to fulfil this duty of a citizen; neither the momentary errors of opinion—for what are opinions when they depart from principles—nor my respect for the representatives of the people, for I respect still more the people, whose sovereign will it is to have a constitution; nor the benevolence and kindness which you have constantly evinced for myself, for I would preserve that as I obtained it, by an inflexible love of liberty.

Your situation is difficult—France is menaced from without and agitated within—whilest foreign powers announce the intolerable, (inadmissible) project of attacking our national sovereignty, and avow it as a principle! at the same time the enemies of France—its interior enemies, intoxicated with fanaticism and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and annoy us with their insolent malvolence. You ought, gentlemen, to repress them, and you will have the power so to do, only when you shall become constitutional and just. You wish it, no doubt; but cast your eyes upon all that passes within your own body & around you. Can you dissemble even to yourselves, that a faction, (and to avoid all vague denunciations) the Jacobin faction, have caused all these disorders? It is that which I boldly accuse—organized like a separate empire in the metropolis, and in its affiliated societies, blindly directed by some ambitious leaders, this sect forms a corporation entirely distinct in the midst of the French people, whose powers it usurps by tyrannizing over its representatives and constituted authorities.

It is in that body, in its public meetings, the love of the laws is denounced as aristocracy, and their breach as patriotism. There the assassins of Desseilles receive their triumphs, the crimes of Jordan find panegyrics. There the recital of the massacre which has stained the city of Metz, has also been received with infernal acclamations! Have they become sacred because the Emperor Leopold has pronounced their name? And because it is our highest duty to combat the foreigners who mingle in our domestic quarrels, are we at liberty to refrain from delivering our country from domestic tyranny?

Of what importance is it as to the fulfilment of this duty, that strangers have their

projects and their connivance and concert with our internal foes? It is I, who denounce to you this sect [the Jacobins]; I, who, without speaking of my past life, can reply to those who suspect my motives: "Approach, in this moment of awful crisis, when the character of each man must be known, and see which of us, more inflexible in his principles, more obstinate in his resistance, will more courageously overcome those obstacles, and those dangers, which traitors to their country, conceal, and which true citizens know how to appreciate, and to brave for her."

Is there a trait in all history of greater boldness, or sublimer devotion? We know of none.

And how could I delay longer to fulfil this duty, while every successive day weakens still more the constituted authorities, substitutes the spirit of party for the will of the people; whilst the audacity of the agitators [the disorganizers] imposes silence on peaceable citizens, throws into retirement useful men, and whilst devotion to the sect or party stands in the place of public and private virtues, which, in a free country, ought to be the austere [severe or strict] and only means of attaining to public office.

I give only this rich extract from this noble letter, which does the highest credit to Lafayette's purity, simplicity of purpose, as well as to his sound judgment, fearlessness, and eloquence. If the public should feel a desire to see the residue of this excellent letter, which, had it produced its proper effect, would have spared the lives of millions, and left France a free and happy people, I will translate it and send it to you. It is probably new to the greater portion of the citizens of the United States. Yours,

A Friend to Regulated Liberty.

### FROM THE EMPORIUM.

"Merrily, Merrily peals the horn,  
"While sweet the birds are singing  
"And gaily blooms the waving corn,  
"And the woodman's axe is ringing."

### THE SETTLERS.

There are two words in our language which serve as finger posts to point out unerring the road to fortune. Guided by them no one can ever fail; with magic power they baffle the storms of fortune, and turn back the flood of ill upon its sources: their results are sure, though every thing else in the world is measurably uncertain; their reward may be calculated on, while all other calculations depend upon vague and variable circumstance. Shall I name them? they should be taught to lisp children. Shall I comment on them? They should be practised from youth to age. Hear it—Industry and Perseverance combined in the far famed Philosopher's Stone which turns whatever it touches into gold. It is the basis of fortune—the pillar of usefulness and the key stone of wisdom round which all the virtues move.

The family and relatives of an ancient inhabitant of H. had assembled at his late residence a week after his decease, to hear in what manner he would the disposal of his property. He had a large and lucrative farm, and three children, grown up to be young men. The eldest was decreed the estate, and as was much the custom in those days, the two youngest brothers were left a small legacy each; "a sum sufficient, with industry and perseverance, to found a fortune on." "Our father," said Charles, unmoved when he heard the sun of his fortune, "our father leaves us a valuable portion; it consists not only in the best advice but in the strongest motive to put that advice in practice."

The brothers had been brought up to the occupation of cultivators of the soil, and held it unwise to leave business in which they were well versed for any other; they therefore set about preparing to make their entrance in the world as agriculturalists. Their plans were soon laid. To procure comfortable farms in that country, for it was not far from Philadelphia, was impossible without involving themselves in debt—they resolved to emigrate to the Susquehanna, and chose a situation, where their industry might avail them more, and where their means would be sufficient to enable them to make a beginning with perfect safety. They chose a spot of ground, after considerable research, and settled down in the bosom of the vast and untrodden forest.

They left the ancient home of their father, now the rich possession of their elder brother with cheerfulness. They knew that all depended on their individual exertions, and strong in the consciousness of their own powers they went.

The spot they chose was one of peculiar beauty. It was a lengthened valley, gently declining to the river. Around it on every side, nature had plied her mountain barriers, as if to protect the natural foliage of its verdant soil, and add grandeur to the beauty of the scene. There, now to the peal of the already located hunter, answered the axe of the woodman and the song of the plough boy. The forest bent beneath their efforts, and green fields of waving grain, in a year after, greeted the vision of the traveller, and added new delight to the rural splendors of the quiet vale.

There, in the bosom of the wide and uncultured wilderness, with their own personal exertions alone to depend on, they pursued the even tenor of their way. It led to independence. Year after year passed on, and each returned spring, saw vegetation springing from newly cultivated fields. The scene, indeed, was far removed from the influence of fashion, and the haunts of pride; but the earth yielded her luxurious treasures in as rich abundance, as it did beneath the sunshine of wealth's proud splendour; it was as ready to make rich its vigilant husbandmen there as it was within the orbit of the sun of civilization.

The bold and enterprising brothers laid here the foundation of a rich and extensive settlement, and peopled it in process of time with a virtuous and industrious progeny. Their children brought up to labour, inured to fatigue, and taught to be economical and careful, followed closely in the path of riches beaten by their parents. The eldest of the brothers died at last; his survivor lived to a more venerable age. And it was when the snows of more than ninety winters pressed upon his head, that he sat one evening in the door of his neat cottage, looking at a little company of his great grand children sporting on the green before his shaded door. The sun was retiring behind the western mountains, and faintly threw his last beams upon the blue waters of the silent river.

The bleating of numerous flocks of sheep and the lowing of numerous herds fell like the music of autumn on his ear. His thoughts wandered back to those days, when in the confidence of youthful vigour, and the blessing of providence he first struck an axe into the ancient oak of the thick forest. It was on the very spot. He recalled to memory, the house of his father, which he had not now seen for seventy years; the recollections of an elder and a beloved brother who had once inhabited it. That goodly heritage had long since passed to strangers. His brother was in the rest appointed for all living, and his family scattered to the four winds of heaven.

As he gave way to these tender and sad associations his brother's original circumstances and subsequently life ranged themselves in view with his own—and he called his little family around him and thus addressed them: Listen my children to the voice of age, for age giveth experience, and experience, maketh wise. You are most of you the sons of comparatively wealthy parents, as I was. But fortune frowned on me almost as soon as I had become familiar with her name; she may frown on you. It is beneath the dignity of man to bend under disappointments; heaven has made ample provision for all. The world is wide, and furnishes to each who seeks it a congenial spot. I bent not—you must not bend. Go, and bear with you the remembrance that you must all either build or support the foundation of your happiness and respectability—depend not on others. He only is wise who applies himself to gaining the means of an independent livelihood. Go, then, in your young days provide for old age. Your time of labour is come—mine is past. I have found in my life the truth of three maxims—Industry and Perseverance is the road to wealth. Dependence on the estates of others, is dangerous, and Virtue is the only security for happiness. Go, and remember you had an uncle who began the world rich, and ended it poor, and a grand sire who began poor and ended rich; because the former depended on an inheritance without care or prudence, the latter pressed all the advantages of human economy into his service depending wholly on himself. And he, who in temporal matters leans on another person will lean upon a broken reed.

"And oft a spear,  
On whose sharp point hope bleeds and peace expires."

There was a pathos in the old man's tone, a sanction in his history and a commentary in his circumstances. They produced the wished for effect, and the families of the Edgars are to this day the wealthiest in all the country they inhabit.

### ORATOR HENLEY.

"I never," says a person who knew little about the doctor, saw Orator Henley but once, and that was at the Grecian Coffee-house, where a gentleman he was acquainted with, coming in and seating himself in the same box, the following conversation passed between them?

Henley—Pray, what is become of our old friend Dick Smith? I have not seen him for several years?

Gentleman—I really don't know. The last time I heard of him he was at Ceylon or some of our settlements in the West Indies.

Henley (with some surprise)—At Ceylon or some of our Islands in the West Indies? My good sir, in one sentence there are two mistakes. Ceylon is not one of our settlements; it belongs to the Dutch, and it is situated not in the West but in the East Indies.

Gentleman (with some heat)—That I deny. Henley—More shame for you! I will engage to bring a boy eight years of age who will confute you.

Gentleman (in a cooler tone of voice)—Well, be it where it will, I thank God I know very little about these sort of things?

Henley—What, you thank God for your ignorance do you?

Gentleman (in a violent rage)—I do sir, what then?

Henley—Sir you have a great deal to be thankful for.

### Just Published,

AND for sale at the Bookstore of J. Gales & Son, price twenty cents "A SERMON delivered on the Anniversary of the Female Benevolent Society, Raleigh, Sunday the 25th July 1824."—By the Right Rev. J. S. RAVENSCROFT, D. D.

### Davidson's Cotton Gins.

FOR sale at Mr. William Boylan's Raleigh, a few of my Cotton Gins, at two dollars per saw, which will be sent to another place if not sold in a few days. JOHN H. DAVIDSON, August 16, 1824. 80-3t.

### Dr. H. Hardy,

HAVING removed his office to Halifax, offers his services to the people, and hopes to receive a part of their patronage; he has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Marshall, next door below the Farmer's Hotel, and opposite the Bank. He promises fidelity, promptitude and moderation in the practice of the profession. He has on hand and intends keeping a general ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit. Halifax, N. C. Aug. 18th, 1824. 83-6w.

Haman Miller's Ex'or, vs. Ryland Roberts & others. } IN EQUITY.

THIS case being referred to me to take an account; I hereby give notice to the parties concerned, that I shall proceed to take the account on the 4th day of October next, at the Clerk and Master's Office, in the Town of Ashborough, N. Carolina. JESSE HARPER. August 18. 81-4w

### Mr. Crawford & Mr. Gallatin.

THOSE friendly to the Election of Mr. Crawford for President and Vice President of the United States, as recommended by the late Congressional Caucus, are requested to meet at Mason Hall in Orange County on Saturday the 18th day of September next, to express their approbation of the National Nomination, and to use all honorable means to promote the interest of said recommendation. A FRIEND TO REFORM. August 14, 1824. 80-8t.

### A Teacher Wanted

In Farmwell Grove Academy, Halifax County. AS this situation, after the present year will be vacant, in consequence of the removal to the west, of Mr. McLean, the present Teacher, the trustees are anxious to employ a suitable person to take charge of the Institution. Satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity will be required. The tuition arising from this school, has exceeded six hundred dollars, and I believe, except for a part of the first year, has never fallen under five hundred dollars per annum. Persons who may be desirous to contract for a situation of this kind, will direct their communications to Col. H. G. Burton, Halifax. This Academy is situated in a healthy part of the county, has good spring water and excellent society. J. GRANT. Halifax, July 24, 1824. 74-1f.

### State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, in conformity to custom, and as a mere matter of course, rather than from a belief there is any the least necessity for such measure, would hereby respectfully remind the Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, that the Time is fast approaching, and indeed is now at hand, (say the 1st of October next) when the Laws require that their public accounts shall be balanced and closed for the present year.—To men so long and so justly distinguished for a prompt and honorable discharge of the duties assigned them in this regard, it may well be considered superfluous to say more; and nothing further shall therefore be added.

Treasury Office, Sept. 1, 1824. The attention of the Sheriffs and of the late and present Clerks of the several Courts of Record in this State is hereby and particularly invited to the Act of the last Assembly for the promotion of Agriculture, &c.—Chap. 8.

### Internal Improvements.

THE Board for Internal Improvements will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 4th of October next; of which all persons having business with the Board will take notice. J. GALES, Sec. Aug. 23. 81.

### Notice

To Bridge Contractors. PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of December next, for building a Toll Bridge across Roanoke River at the town of Halifax, N. C. Any communication on the subject, addressed to the subscriber will be attended to. EDMOND B. FREEMAN, Sec. Halifax, July 9. 71-law 110.

### Cheap for Cash.

MAY be had a likely young Blacksmith, for terms apply to Winship Steadman, in Pittsboro' where the boy may be seen. J. H. BYNUM. Chatham Trades-Hill, 27th Aug. 1824. 83 tf. 2

### Committed

TO the Jail of this County on the 31st July last, a mulatto man, who says his name is Richard. He is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made and says he has been run away about three years, and that he belongs to the heirs of Herod Jones, decd. who lives in Halifax County, in this State. Also, committed to this Jail on the 21st inst. a mulatto man who calls himself Reuben, who says he is a bricklayer by trade and belongs to Abraham Spencer of the town of Oxford, Granville County N. C. The owners are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges &c. W. M. G. HAYNES, Jailor. Rockford, Surry County, N. C. 83-5w

### TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Stokes County on the 10th ult. a Mulatto man; who sometimes says his name is Daniel and belongs to John Billips in Lunenburg, Virginia; and at other times, he says his name is Daniel Ston, and is a free man. But on his examination before the Justice of the Peace who committed him, he said he was a slave, and belonged to John Smith of New York. It appears to be impossible to make him tell the truth as he tells different tales every time he is examined. He says it has been five years since he ran away. He is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 11 inch high, his ears are cut off close to his head, which he says was done by a Sheriff in Missouri, but will not tell particularly for what offence. He writes a tolerably good hand, and has a vade down look. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with according to law. JESSE BANNER, Jailor. Germantown, July 7th, 1824. 71-6m.

### Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Warren county, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Doctor Littleton H. Coleman, deceased; all persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment without delay; and all persons who have claims against his estate, are requested to present their claims duly authenticated according to law within the time thereby limited, or they will be barred of recovery. JOHN W. MOSELEY, Ex'or. Sept. 1, 1824. 84 law 3t

### Will be Sold,

AT the late Dwelling House of Dr. Coleman, in Warrenton, on Thursday, the 7th of October, all the household and kitchen furniture of the said Dr. Coleman, several horses, cattle, hogs; a new single and new double Gig, with harness, &c. &c. The furniture and gigs are northern made, and of superior quality. Also the medicines and shop furniture, of good quality and fresh. Credit twelve months, with approved security. Also, at the same time and on the same terms, Shop and Lot on the main Street in Warrenton. The house is suitable for a store house, being first built and used for that purpose. J. W. MOSELEY, Ex'or. Sept. 1.

### \$25 Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in goal, (so that I may get them again) George, about twenty-four years old, near six feet high, stout, and tolerably black and his wife Abby, nineteen years old, common size, black colored, and very likely. They were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and ran away the 8th inst. and no doubt are attempting to get back. They will aim to pass through Salisbury, Lexington, Greensborough, Hillsborough, and so on to Petersburg. Any information, directed to Harriburg, South Carolina, will be thankfully received. JOHN SPRINGS. York District, S. Carolina, 11th August, 1824. 84wp. 3

### Fifteen Dollars

WILL also be paid for apprehending and securing in goal, Stephen, thirty-five years of age, tolerably black, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, one leg rather shorter than the other; he is no doubt in company with the above described negroes; he belongs to the estate of Capt. James Potts, deceased. He was brought from the neighborhood of Newbern and probably may attempt to get back by the way of Fayetteville. BENJAMIN MORROW.