

late fight, bearing every mark of having come fresh and warm from the filth of some Brothel or Tippling-house. In this beastly plight, he passed along the public road, sometimes to the affright, and sometimes to the amusement of the spectators. Being an excellent mechanic, he quickly found employment; but, being a drunken, impudent, quarrelsome fellow, he was dismissed from almost every house where he engaged to work. He wandered about the neighbourhood in this manner for some time, when he suddenly disappeared. Some whim or design led him into the county of Randolph, where he was apprehended as a vagrant and for a breach of the peace, and lodged in jail. Here he pretended to become delirious, and acted the hypocrite so well, that the court, which sat a few weeks after he was committed, believing him to be deranged in his mind, took compassion on him, and after trial and conviction, agreed to discharge him—the officers of the court gave up their coats, and humanely entreated that he might be discharged. This was accordingly done. In a few days he returned to the neighbourhood of Haw-River, where being taken violently ill, and expecting to die, he made a full disclosure of the history of his life to two men who waited on him. This narrative being very different from the one which he had previously given of himself, confirmed the suspicions which the neighbourhood, from the first, entertained of his being a dangerous vagabond; for he came there an entire stranger, without a single voucher to recommend him, leaving, according to his own account, a wife and several small children in a remote part of Virginia. As soon as he recovered from his sickness, he fell again into his old vices, and was several times upon the point of being apprehended, and sent to jail under the vagrant act. Of this he had intimation, and probably the fear of a jail operated powerfully on his mind, that he determined to save himself by reclaiming his conduct. This he has done in some measure; but he still retains his former grovelling propensities and unpardonable presumption. He has always endeavoured to take an active part in the politics of the country; his exertions were at first confined to the neighbourhood, but lately he has addressed himself to the public at large. I believe, Sir, that it could easily be proved, that he, with a certain coadjutor of his who has taken Robinson in tow to answer certain purposes, fabricated the Address, said to be sent from the town of Harrisonburg, in Virginia. This coadjutor of his also, it is well known, from the file, &c. was the author of the piece inserted in your paper of the 19th instant. Upon the whole, Sir, you may be assured that this same David R. Robinson, is as trifling a fellow as ever infested any neighbourhood; and if such men are suffered to pass unnoticed; if their presumptuous impudence is not checked, we may quickly bid adieu to decency; the worthy part of the community will be trampled upon by the worthless.

A Friend to Truth & Decency.  
Orange, Sep. 28.

### REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The following interesting production has been occasioned by the impending election in Connecticut. It presents a bold sketch of Federal, contrasted with Republican Principles and Measures. By reminding the citizen of past danger, it is admirably calculated to awaken him to present vigilance. The sentiments, the facts, the reasoning, though specially addressed to the people of Connecticut, will, we doubt not, be read with pleasure by the citizens of North-Carolina.

Fellow Citizens,

THE general committee of the republicans of Connecticut solicit your candid attention to the political dissensions which at present agitate this State, a subject highly interesting to every man of you who loves peace and liberty.

On this subject you have been addressed by a number of federalists, convened, at Hartford on the 31st of May last.

We would deem it a misapplication of time and a departure from the true dignity of serious discussion, to notice what is exceptionable in their addresses, for our object is not to prove that the address is deficient in candor and truth; but to prove that the mass of citizens, of all parties, have an inestimable common interest, in the protection of which it behoves them to unite; and to prove also, that federalism is a dereliction of that common interest, a base betraying of it into the hands of its enemies. We speak

of liberty, the true friends of men, have, in every case, seen freedom subverted by circumstances peculiar to each respective experiment. They have seen nothing to discourage new experiments. They perceive in the progress that society has made, and is still making in knowledge, in every intellectual improvement, a sure, a certain preface of the future universal triumph of truth and of liberty. On the contrary, the enemies of liberty, men of uncontrollable ambition and cupidity, say, that the experience of past ages demonstrates that the mass of mankind in every nation are, and from the very nature of man, must forever remain, incompetent to protect and perpetuate their liberties when acquired; that their ignorance and their vices incapacitate them for self-government, that the ignorant multitude are destined forever to be governed by the discerning few, whatever may be the form of that government, and that therefore all that is to be fought or hoped, from the institutions of society is, that they may be so contrived as to mitigate, and render as mild as possible, that vassalage to which, they say, God has, by an irrevocable decree, destined the human race. False! Foolish! Impious theory! They seek to deprive their fellow men of their dearest rights, of all that gives to life, of all that gives to man a valuable pre-eminence above the brutes, and justify themselves by the most cruel, the most degrading of calumnies; by asserting, in short, that the Divinity has given to man no valuable pre-eminence above the brutes.

Happy would it have been for us if this monstrous theory had been confined to that country which gave it birth. In Europe, as the multitude have been compelled to perform the part of beasts of burden, there it seems almost innocent to speak of them as such. Here, in America, one would have thought that discretion, if not a sense of justice, might have protected us from the insult. But inordinate ambition is the growth of all countries; it justifies its depredations by similar pretences. No sooner was that war finished which severed the American States from the British Empire, than ambition marked them for her own, and commenced her secret machinations. We will pass in silence the few years that preceded the birth of our present federal constitution, because during that period the operations of faction were unorganized and desultory; but no sooner was a convention of states proposed in order to revise the federal compact than they became both systematic and active. You need not be told, fellow-citizens, that at this period, and for the avowed purpose of influencing the deliberations of the proposed convention, Mr. Adams, our late President, wrote three volumes on the subject of government, the whole scope and object of which writings was to prove that a government constituted precisely on the principles of that of Great Britain, and no other, is perfectly adapted to the happiness and protection of men in all countries, and in all stages of society—and that as far as those who were to form a government for us should deviate from the true principles of the British Government, so far would they deviate from wisdom and from nature.

The convention when assembled was found to consist of discordant materials, some ardent friends of the elective principle throughout the legislative and executive departments of the government, some open some covert friends of the hereditary principle in the executive and in one branch of the legislative departments. Here it was that Alexander Hamilton strenuously advocated an annihilation of the state governments, an Executive and Senate elected for life.—How easy! how very natural would be the transition from Hamilton's Governor and Senate, or to use European names, Kings and Nobles for life, to Adams's hereditary king and nobles! The constitution, when formed, was declared by the convention that formed it, 'to be the result of a spirit of mutual concession.' Probably no single member of the convention believed it to be free from defects. In one point all parties agreed, to wit, that a stronger bond of union than had hitherto bound the states together

History teaches us these interesting facts, that from the remotest ages, a few men in every nation have had the address to make the multitude their property; that the only intelligible distinctions that have been known among men have been those of master and slave; that the dark annals of despotism have been interrupted and enlightened by some gleams of liberty, by some noble struggles of oppressed man to break his chains and to assume that dignified station from which he had been long degraded; that the success of these struggles has ever been of short duration; that though man has been found invincible when struggling for his liberty, yet that he has never been found competent to its protection; but that ambition and cunning have always succeeded, sooner or later, in perverting the simple, unsuspecting sons of freedom to assist in riveting their chains anew; that those short periods of liberty have indeed exhibited illustrious samples of genius, of energy and of virtue, to which degraded and enslaved man can never attain; but that in the long, dark night of despotism, these, like the bright comets of a meteor, have only served to give a more lurid perception of the deep gloom that was spread over the world.

From these facts, which are controverted by none, men have deduced various theories, conforming to their various wishes. The love

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was absolutely necessary to their peace, to their safety, perhaps to their existence. The republicans were in general well pleased with the constitution. They confided in the good sense of the people, and they believed that if what appeared to them imperfect, should on experiment be found to be really such, they would in the manner provided by the instrument itself, be corrected. Some indeed, not less honest, not less zealous for a union of the states, but more zealous than their brethren, thought they saw in the instrument unnecessary facilities to corruption and usurpation, and on that account ultimately opposed its adoption. This procured for them, and for the republican party, with which they in the subsequent struggles co-operated, and to which they in truth belonged, the name of anti-federalists.

It must have been manifest to every reflecting mind, that men, who like Mr. Adams, believed the British to be the standard of good government, must have regarded our federal constitution as it came from the hands of the convention with disapprobation and contempt. Annihilation of the state governments, and a combination of the states under one government, must have been a necessary part of the plan of the monarchists, and accordingly, as has already been observed, the measure was brought forward in the convention by Mr. Hamilton. Notwithstanding this attempt was defeated, and although the constitution was destitute of almost every thing which the monarchists considered as valuable in substance, yet they unanimously subscribed it; because it was all that at that time could be obtained, because though deficient in substance, in form it was correct; and because they hoped that, as it had the form, by a skilful management of its powers, by an artful direction and management of private interests already within its reach, and of such as from time to time it would be possible under various pretences to create, to give it the substance of their great model, the British Government.

To be continued.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has general Assortment of Dry Goods, Books, Groceries, Salt, &c. Likewise on Commission, Stills from 30 to 130 Gallons, large Gun and Mahogany Frame Looking-Glasses. Proceed or Cash taken in Payment.  
Peter Perry.  
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1833.

### Frost's Smithfield Lottery.

Various Circumstances render it necessary to postpone the Drawing of Frost's Smithfield Lottery, which was intended to have been drawn on the second Monday in June next. Nearly half the Tickets remain unsold, and a Drawing could not then take place without great injury to the Proprietor. The Drawing is therefore postponed until the second Monday in February next, at which Time it will positively take place, and continue from Day to Day, until finished, whatever may be the Number of Tickets then remaining on Hand. From Experience of the Sales, there is no Doubt but they will all be sold by that Time.

Lists of Prizes will be published in the Newpapers, and Payment made on Demand. Some Person in Raleigh (of which public Notice will be given) will be appointed to pay such Prizes as may most conveniently be applied for there. Those not demanded in the course of Twelve Months after the Drawing, will be considered as relinquished to the Proprietor of the Lottery.  
THE MANAGERS.  
May 18, 1833.

Tickets at five Dollars each, to be had of the Managers, and of Mr. Josias Frost, in Johnston; Mr. Charles Parish, in Raleigh; Mr. S. Turentine, in Hillsborough; Mr. P. Henderson, Chapel-Hill; Mr. S. Lanier, in Rockingham County; Mr. John Hunt, in Franklin; Mr. G. Hooper, in Stokes; Mr. G. Banks, Averettown; Mr. H. Williams, near Fayetteville, and several other Gentlemen in different Parts of the State.

Highest Prize worth 3,500 Dollars, and many other valuable Prizes.

Mr. Frost is willing that Persons holding his Tickets for Sale, should dispose of any Part of what remains on Hand, to sale Persons taking at least five, on Notes payable at Christmas next.

### FOR SALE OR RENT, IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, Two Store-Houses.

Situated in an excellent Stand for Business. Both are well fitted up, and have each a commodious Counting-Room and Warehouse. There is attached to both Store-houses Sufficiency of Ground for a Garden with a Kitchen and Stable to each, which render them very suitable for a small Family or for young Men who might wish to board themselves.

Possession of one may be had on the 1st Day of November next, and the other on the 15th of the same Month; both of which periods are before the Meeting of the General Assembly. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. John Hogg, Mr. William Meigs, Merchant, Fayetteville, or the Subscriber in Raleigh. Letters to either on the subject will be duly attended to.  
WILLIAM SHAW,  
Raleigh, 20th Sept. 1833.

TO THE  
Editor of the Raleigh Register.

MR. GALE,

YOU have been egregiously imposed upon by a dirty fellow of this county, David R. Robinson, who has appeared several times in your paper in a conspicuous manner. I think it my duty to give you information of this fact, as these publications have given great offence to a number of your subscribers who are acquainted with this fellow's character. He has intruded himself on the notice of the public, and has passed (no doubt, with you, as he has with others unacquainted with him) as a man of worth and reputation. That the readers of your paper may no longer be deceived by a worthless character, I have drawn up a brief account of this man since he came to the county of Orange, and beg you to give it a conspicuous place in your Register of the next week. I trust, Sir, that in justice to yourself and your readers, you will feel no reluctance in giving a place to this account. I feel truly hurt to see such an insignificant fellow imposing upon the public. To see a man, with whom is associated every low vice, who has prostituted every honest principle, and who has languished in the filth of a jail for his crimes, investing himself with the important character of teaching our citizens their moral and political duties, is enough to rouse the indignant feelings of every honest heart. Surely the virtuous part of society ought to discountenance and rigidly suppress every attempt which baseness and infamy make to public consequence. We doubt, many men of the same class with this Robinson, pass current with the world as men of worth and respectability. It is impossible for Editors of Newspapers to know the character of all those men who write pieces for publication; but, wherever it is possible, let such impudence be punished with the severe lash of Truth. It is my wish, and I believe it to be yours, to have the pages of the "Register," consecrated to the purposes of Truth and Virtue: I sincerely hope, that none of its columns will ever again be polluted either with the name or writings of such men as David R. Robinson.

This man, who has endeavoured to make the world believe he was honoured with an Address from the citizens of Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham, Virginia, published in your paper lately; who returned an Answer to said Address, and whose name appears to a publication of some length in your paper of the 19th instant, came into the county of Orange, about 18 months or two years ago. He passed on to the neighbourhood of the Dutch settlement on Haw-River, in which he now resides. He came there without a hat to his head, or, I believe, a coat to his back; with his eyes much bruised and swelled from some

\* The Editor of the Register knows nothing of the character of David R. Robinson. From his writings (many of the sentiments of which would do honour to any man) he had conceived him to be a very different character from what he is here represented to be; but as this information comes from a gentleman on whose communications he has perfect reliance, its correctness cannot be doubted. And as he would be far from countenancing Vice and Immorality of any kind, he is equally opposed to an immoral and vicious person's being set up as a Moral and Virtue.