

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOLUME XXXIV.

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THE REGISTER

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TERMS.

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DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the National Intelligencer.

Great intellectual power has always commanded the attention and excited the admiration of mankind—whether exhibited in the battle-field amidst blood and carnage and desolation, or displayed in the legislative hall in powerful argument and splendid imagery, and overwhelming eloquence: or manifested in the page of the poet or the philosopher, charming and delighting all who come within its magic influence—the controlling power of talent and genius is always felt and always acknowledged.

But, in our humble opinion, of all the various modes in which genius displays its mighty influence, that of the orator, who can at his will control his hearers and bend them to his purpose, affords the most perfect exemplification of human power. We think a higher and more lofty grade of intellect is necessary for this purpose, than is required by the successful General or the eloquent writer. The orator must unite the energy and decision and self-possession of the warrior, with the extensive learning and refined taste and brilliant imagination of the author.

These ideas have been suggested by a consideration of the character and services of DANIEL WEBSTER.

We consider Mr. W. one of the most gifted and extraordinary men our country has ever produced; and we believe we shall be sustained by the deliberate judgment of a great majority of the American people, when we say, that with perhaps one exception (our venerated Chief Justice) he is the most extraordinary man who is now engaged in the active duties of life among us.

By the mere force of native talent, unaided by a single adventitious circumstance of family, or party, or friends, he has risen to a height of reputation and influence, such as fancy could hardly have pictured or hope have prophesied.

Whether we view him as a youth at College—as a lawyer in New-Hampshire—as a member of Congress at the age of 32—as the profound constitutional advocate before the Supreme Judiciary—or as the overwhelming annihilator of Nullification in the Senate of the United States, he is always distinguished and always pre-eminent.

From the period at which he first appeared in public life, his history may be said to be interwoven with that of his country—it is familiar to all. He has been regularly and rapidly rising in power and influence, until it would seem he could scarcely rise higher; and yet every new effort seems to exhibit his character in a new light, and to fasten upon him, with fresh force, the admiration and applause of his countrymen.

It is a singular and remarkable fact, that there are combined in Mr. WEBSTER'S character almost all the qualities which the critics require to form a perfect orator—and it is in this view that he is so greatly superior to any who have yet appeared in our country, and to most of those who have been distinguished in the British Parliament. Patrick Henry may have equalled him in fluency and animation; Fisher Ames in elegance and beauty of language; and the great Pinckney in power, energy, and promptitude—but it was reserved for WEBSTER to unite all these, and even other qualities, in his own person; with knowledge which may be said to be universal; with wit and genius surpassed by none; in readiness and fluency of language; in impressiveness of delivery; with powers of reasoning and imagination nicely balanced; with self-possession which never deserts him—we consider him before any orator our country has yet produced, and fully equal to any of whom England can boast, if we except Mr. Burke; and it may be well made a question, whether this gifted and mighty man can, on the whole, be considered his superior. Perhaps in elaborate elegance of style, and in beauty and richness of metaphor, Webster may be inferior to Burke; but in masculine energy of thought, in impressive grandeur of sentiment, in force and variety of illustration, he is fully his equal; while in strength of argument, pungency of sarcasm, and profundity of judgment, he is probably his superior.

Mr. Webster's style, like that of Burke, is original—is his own. Dr. Johnson's characteristic remark respecting the latter, may with equal truth be applied to the former. When asked if Mr. Burke did not resemble Tullius Cicero? "No, sir," said he, "he resembles Edmund Burke."

Mr Webster's most peculiar and striking trait of character, may be said to be strength. He commences and carries on a contest like an intellectual giant. He is himself armed and invulnerable at every point, while his blows fall as thick and heavy on his antagonist as if they were dealt by the hundred-handed Briareus. Others cut with two-edged sword, but he handles "a sledge hammer, and repeats his blows so often and in so many different modes, that few can again recognize the carcass he has undertaken to mangle." In this respect he has often been compared to the present Lord Chancellor of England, and we consider the resemblance in some respects a striking one. Mr. W. however, is unquestionably superior to his Lordship in grace and impressiveness of delivery, as well as in elegance and propriety of language, and quite equal in depth of thought and solidity of judgment.

Mr. W's general and extensive knowledge gives him peculiar power. It enables him to bring any thing and every thing, at his will, in illustration of his subject—all the beauties of nature, and all the mysteries of art, whether belonging to earth or to a higher region; he seizes every thing as he proceeds, and like a resistless torrent, bearing on its rapid bosom "earth, and rock and tree," seems to acquire new power and fresh vigor in proportion as he becomes loaded with the heterogeneous mass. He is not a man of profound learning; but he has the talent, beyond any one we know of, of extracting from every person he meets all the information he possesses; and as his memory is retentive and his observation acute, he has acquired a stock of knowledge in every department of human learning, equalled by few and surpassed by none.

Another important trait of character which he possesses in an eminent degree, is his uniform practical good sense. He is always safe, as well as powerful and profound. It seems to be the peculiar lot of great genius, where a brilliant and discursive imagination is not controlled and regulated by judgment equally strong, that mistakes in theory and errors in practice will be committed, which men of far humbler powers never would have made, and which they regard with unfeigned astonishment. We every day see striking exemplifications of this truth. But Mr. Webster's friends need never apprehend such mistakes in him. They never have cause to hang their heads in mortification and chagrin at a false step, or a ridiculous course; his well-balanced mind carries him safely through, where many a man of genius has woefully fallen. Passion in him is controlled by reason; imagination is restrained by judgment; theory gives way to practice. In this trait, he will gain by a comparison with the most distinguished men of any age or country; no man has committed fewer mistakes, who has taken a part in so many matters.

Mr. Webster has always been distinguished for liberality and magnanimity as a politician. It can never be said of him that he "narrowed his mind," "And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

Upon the miserable shuffling of partisan warfare, his expansive and comprehensive mind looks down with disgust. His enlarged vision embraces his country—his whole country. His attention has been directed to great and worthy objects—to increase the happiness, and power, and influence, of the American people; to elicit and increase their resources, and to lay still broader and deeper the foundation of their future prosperity.

He is likewise an original and profound thinker. Like Dr. Johnson, he gives a new aspect to every thing he touches.—He takes striking and forcible views of his subject; and where there is nothing positively new, his illustrations are commanding, the connexions in which he places his argument, are novel, and by these means he engages and rivets the attention while he carries captive the judgment, by a chain of argument, continuous, powerful, and irresistible. The sophisms and chicanery by which an opponent may attempt to mystify and delude an audience vanish before his all-grasping mind, as if touched by the magician's wand. In the discussion of a subject, he combines great originality of genius, extraordinary acquirements, and a vast reach of thought, with uncommon minuteness of knowledge, accuracy of detail, and a perseverance

"I am more than sustained in this estimate of the relative power of these great men, by the opinion of two of our most distinguished citizens—one an eminent literary character, and the other a well known Southern statesman, whose names, if published, would add not a little to any opinion they might express; and both of whom have frequently heard Lord Brougham in a conversation on this subject last winter; they agreed that, although there was considerable similarity in the characters of Lord B. and Mr. W. yet the latter was decidedly the more powerful man."

which no difficulties can dishearten, and no difficulties overcome. We shall find few orators or statesmen of any age or country, who combine so much strength and originality of thought, so much grandeur and energy of expression, with so much beauty and elegance of diction, and so great variety and extent of information.

Mr. Webster's oratorical displays, unlike those of Patrick Henry and some other of our gifted speakers, lose none of their effect, by being published. They will bear the nicest scrutiny, the closest examination—and the most fastidious critic will find little that he will be able to alter for the better. His speeches and writings will descend to posterity as a rich legacy, to be consulted by future legislators and statesmen, and with the "Federalist" to be studied and admired as profound commentaries on our Constitution and form of Government.

Perhaps the most forcible exhibition which Mr. W. has ever made of his rich and varied powers was in the debate on Foot's Resolution. This mighty effort—for pungency of wit—for bitterness of sarcasm—for power and strength of argument—for profound and statesmanlike views—for force and variety of illustration—for beauty and propriety of style—for extent and profundity of legal learning, we fearlessly assert, has never been surpassed, if it has ever been equalled by the most splendid exhibitions of Fox or Pitt, or Burke or Sheridan, or Canning or Brougham.

As a friend he is ardent, sincere and faithful—as a patriot, pure, honest, and trustworthy—as a man, noble, magnanimous, and generous to a fault—as an orator, great, eloquent, and overwhelming—as a statesman, wise, cautious, and profound.

Viewed in any and every light, Mr. W. is a most extraordinary man—extraordinary in his rise, in his progress, and in his present standing—he lives in an interesting era of his country and of the world—and he is peculiarly fitted by nature and by education to lead in such an era. But great as is his fame, it has not yet reached its meridian splendor, but it is destined to descend to a late posterity—to increase in reputation—to grow in influence, and to expand in usefulness—when the bitter animosities and partisan prejudices and unprincipled calumnies of the day, shall have been buried forever in the gulf of oblivion.

FRANKLIN.

AARON BURR.

Every one acquainted with the public men of our country must know something of Aaron Burr, of this city, once Vice President of the United States. His history exhibits a striking instance of blasted ambition. Of the most persuasive eloquence and bland manners, with a deep knowledge of the human heart, Aaron Burr looked forward in his early days, to the highest honors and distinctions of the republic. He had attained the highest but one. But before his dark and searching eye there stood but one obstacle to his ascent—it was Hamilton. The illustrious Hamilton who had weathered the storms of the revolution by the side of Washington, and saved the nation in her councils whilst Washington saved her with his sword and Fabian prudence, was a patriot too incorruptible to look coldly on, and see the rise of an unprincipled spirit, whose intellectual capacity only equalled his want of principle. To the eye of Hamilton, Burr was in politics what Benedict Arnold had been in the field—and his opposition to his designs partook of that keen and stern character which ever made Hamilton so terrible to the enemies of the true rights of the country.

They met at length on the dark and bloody ground, about two miles above Hoboken, on the Jersey shore, opposite this city. Hamilton fell—and as he fell the earthly prospects of Burr darkened into thick ribbed gloom.

Immediately after this catastrophe, the conduct of Burr began to excite attention. He frequently took sudden, rapid and distant journeys, disguised so as not to be known on the road. One week he would be seen at his office in New-York—the next in a distant city, as if he had dropped from the clouds. It was at first supposed that he was suffering the agonies of remorse for the murder of Hamilton—but the eyes of government soon detected the preparation for some act of violence.—Arms and men had been gathered at different points either for a division of the United States, or for a descent upon Mexico, or for both objects blended. He was arrested in the remote West, and carried in irons for many hundred miles, through a country over whose desolate he had presided as the second officer of government, to the place designated for his trial. He was acquitted of the charge of treason, but the irrevocable sentence of public opinion had gone forth against him. He became a wanderer in foreign lands.

Sometimes, now, a little, bowed down man, with his eyes fastened on the pavement, may be seen hurrying along the vicinity of Reed-street. His hair, which was once black as the raven's wing, is now blanched with the whiteness of snow.

His eyes, which once shot lightning in their soul-searching glance, are now listless and dull.—N. Y. Paper.

KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN.

We have individuals in Kentucky, kind reader, that even there are considered wonderful adepts in the management of the rifle. To drive a nail is a common feat, no more thought of by the Kentuckians than to cut off a wild turkey's head, at a distance of one hundred yards. Others will bark off squirrels one after another, until satisfied with the number procured. Some, less intent on destroying game, can be seen under night snuffing a candle at the distance of fifty yards off, without extinguishing it. I have been told that some have become so expert and cool as to make choice of the eye of a foe at a wonderful distance, boasting beforehand of the sureness of the piece, which has afterwards been fully proved when the enemy's head has been examined.

Having resided some years in Kentucky and having more than once been witness of rifle sports, I shall present you with the results of my observation, leaving you to judge how far rifle shooting is understood in that State.

Several individuals who consider themselves expert in the management of the gun are often seen to meet for the purpose of displaying their skill; and, betting a trifling sum, put up a target, in the centre of which a common-sized nail is hammered for about two-thirds of its length.—The marksman make choice of what they consider a proper distance, which may be forty paces. Each man cleans the interior of his tube, which is called wiping it, places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn as will cover it. This quantity is supposed to be sufficient for any distance within a hundred yards. A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail, is somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. Well, kind reader, one out of the three shots generally hits the nail; and, should the shooters amount to half a dozen, two nails are frequently needed before each can have a shot. Those who drive the nail have a further trial among themselves, and the two best shots out of these generally settle the affair, when all the sportsmen adjourn to some house, and spend an hour or two in friendly intercourse; appointing, before they part, a day for another trial. This is technically termed driving the nail.

Barking of Squirrel: is a delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels near Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone. We walked out together and followed the rocky margins of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land thickly covered with black walnuts, oaks and hickories. As the general mast was a good one that year, squirrels were seen gambling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, athletic man, dressed in a homespun hunting shirt, bare-legged, and moccasined, carried a long-barrelled rifle, which, as he was loading it, he said had proved efficient in all his former undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasion, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball patched with six hundred thread linen and the charge sent home with a hickory rod. We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boone pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and was crouched on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the head, (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight) of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. The whip-like report resounded through the woods and along the hills, in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boone kept up his firing, and before many hours had elapsed, we had procured as many squirrels as we wished; for you must know, that to load a rifle requires only a moment, and that if wiped once after each shot, it will do duty for hours. Since that first interview with our veteran Boone, I have seen many other individuals perform the same feat.

The snuffing of a candle with a ball, I first had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of the Green river, not far from a large pigeon-roost, to which I had previously made a visit. I heard many reports of guns during the early part of a dark night, and knowing them to be those of rifles, I went towards the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place, I was welcomed by a dozen of tall, stout men, who told me they were exercising for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eyes

of a deer or wolf, by torch light. A fire was blazing near, the smoke of which rose curling among the thick foliage of the trees. At a distance which rendered it scarcely distinguishable, stood a burning candle, as if intended for an offering to the goddess of night, but which in reality was only fifty yards from the spot on which we all stood. One man was within a few yards of it, to watch the effects of the shots, as well as to light the candle should it go out, or replace it should the shot cut it across. Each marksman shot in his turn. Some never hit either the snuff or the candle, and were congratulated with a loud laugh; while others actually snuffed the candle without putting it out, and were recompensed for their dexterity with numerous hurrahs. One of them who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and snuffed the candle three times out of seven, whilst all the others either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light.

Of the feats performed by the Kentuckians with the rifle, I could say more than might be expedient on the present occasion. In every thinly peopled portion of the State, it is rare to meet one without a gun of that description, as well as a tomahawk. By way of recreation, they often cut off a piece of the bark of a tree, make a target of it, using a little powder wetted with water or saliva, for the bull's eye, and shoot into the mark all the balls they have about them, picking them out of the wood again.—Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

Infant Corse.—If any object which impresses the mind with solemn sadness, can at the same time, infuse the pensive charm of melancholy pleasure, it is the innocent and beautiful corse of an infant. When the chill of death has stilled the pulse of life, and the countenance which had been changed by disease and distorted by distress has assumed its native placid sweetness—then to gaze upon the lovely features, though cold in death, is a sight too touching and beautiful not to awaken all the tender emotions of the heart and soul.

The fair forehead adorned with a few little curls of soft and elegant hair—the cheeks though no longer suffused with the glow of health, yet more beautiful than the most perfect production of statuary—the lips that parted so sweetly in life, with a little tinge of the coral still remaining, looking as though they yet might speak—the neck and shoulders of delicate whiteness and finished symmetry—the little hands and arms, more beautiful in death than life, crossed on the bosom that has ceased to beat—who can behold such an assemblage of loveliness, without being softened down into tenderness, and freely bestowing the consecrating tear of affection and humanity?

The rose is more beautiful when its petals are but partially disclosed, than when expanded to their greatest extent, so the beauties of infancy, checked in their unfolding, are loveliest in death.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Punishment by Death.—We have acknowledged the receipt of a report of a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relative to punishment by death. We have no space for the reasoning, in detail, by which they arrive at the conclusions given below—but we may say, that it is clearly and forcibly stated, and possesses great plausibility. We are fully of opinion, that solitary confinement at hard labor will be infinitely more dreaded, generally, than public executions—and more effective in the prevention of crime. We remember a convict in the Penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, who prayed that his life might be taken away in preference to enduring longer his oppressive confinement.—He had cultivated a blade of grass which had sprung from a seed blown into an interstice of the wall—the only living thing which met his eye—and when it withered away his grief was insupportable. The criminal in such cases is thrown back upon himself—a punishment deep and bitter. We agree entirely, also, with the committee, that criminal executions should be private—not public. No good can come of it—for how often do we hear of crimes committed under the very gallows? The committee came to the conclusion, that the punishment of death is required by no law, natural or divine, nor by any policy, for any crime in relation to property merely, where human life has not been destroyed; consequently that highway robbery, burglary, and arson, where life is not, in fact, sacrificed, ought not to be so punished. That rape ought to be punished by solitary confinement for life, so that the criminal will be no more seen or heard of.—That murder may be punished in the same manner, without the possibility of escape, pardon or mitigation, but, that if the public sentiment still demanded death, it should be in private.

A Mr. — brought a turkey to market which he disposed of at a victualling cellar for one dollar, and engaged a dinner from it for two shillings; at which he ate up the whole turkey, and made off, leaving the man of the cellar minus six shillings, besides cooking, trimmings, aromatics, &c.—Bos. Post.

NOTE.
150 CASKS of the most superior LIME, expected to arrive to-morrow, having arrived the 9th inst. in Wilmington and on board the Steamer John Walker. For sale by JAMES MARTINE. Fayetteville, June 17. 1833. 37 3w

TO PRINTERS.
ADD Pounds of Superior PRINTING INK, in convenient sized Kegs, just received from the Philadelphia Factory, and for sale by JOSEPH GALES & SON. Raleigh, June 24.

Hillsborough Academy.
THE Fall Session will commence on Friday the 9th of August.
The English department is under the conduct of a competent and faithful assistant from the "Andover Seminary for Teachers." A class of English scholars will be received.
W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. 33 3w
The Editors of the Raleigh Star and the Constitutionalist will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.



BERNARD DUPUY
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that having again been burnt out of his Establishment, he has reopened his Watch, Jewellery, and Fancy Store, two doors below the Post Office; where he will be happy to execute all orders with which he may be favored. Having just received from N. York and Philadelphia his Spring Supply of Goods, the assortment is still very extensive, and being very desirous of reducing the Stock on hand, he will dispose of them most liberally.
CLOCKS & WATCHES repaired in his usual careful manner. All kinds of Gold and Silver articles manufactured with his accustomed neatness, punctuality and despatch.
June 21. 33-4t.

Comfort, Safety and Expedition

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,
(Via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal).
Every Morning, at six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company have the pleasure to announce their Line for the conveyance of passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the new, swift and splendid steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. D. Robinson, and OHIO, Capt. W. Whillden, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-street, every morning at 6 o'clock, for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious barges, (affording, particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route,) to Delaware city, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to enable them to a full share of patronage; of the travelling public.

Passage only Two Dollars!
All baggage at the risk of the owners. The greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.
S. McLELLAN, Agent,
No 8, Light-st. Wharf,
Baltimore, June, 1833. 33-8t.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Put, will receive from this time until the 1st of September next, Proposals to construct for the BUILDING OF A COURT-HOUSE in the Town of Greenville in said County; the Plan of which to be as follows.

The Building to be of Brick, 52 feet long and 40 wide, two stories high—fire proof—the foundation of the walls to be laid on clay, and the walls as thick as is usual for buildings of similar size and description, and to be anchored.
The first story to be 10, and the second story 13 feet high, and the first floor 2 1/2 feet above the surface.
The roof to be quadrangular, and covered either with zinc, tin, or slate. Applicants to state the terms for each.

The lower story to contain in the sides and ends, 16 win. dows, and the upper story 18 windows—each to contain 18 panes of glass, 10 by 12.
Two doors in the lower story, with a passage to run across the width, embracing one-third the length of the building, with two rooms on one side, and two rooms and a passage on the other. The upper story to contain the Court Room, and in one end, two Jury Rooms.
All the partitions to be of brick and to be based like the exterior walls. Four chimneys to be attached at proper places, with four fire places below. The sills and caps of doors and windows to be of stone—the windows to have sashes and bolts, with shutters closing on the outside.

The style and finish of the Court Room is reserved for future and special contract.
The foregoing is a general Plan of the Building which will be adhered to, but the Commissioners may see cause to alter or modify it in some of the particulars before closing the contract. If desired by the Contractor, half the amount of the contract price, and perhaps more, will be paid in advance, and the balance in one year.
GEORGE EASON,
JAMES BLOW,
BRYAN GRIMES,
GOLD BOYT,
JOHN NORTON,
Greenville, June 25, 1833. 34 19