

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

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**LAFAYETTE.**  
An Oration pronounced at New-Haven by request of the Common Council, August 19, 1834, in commemoration of the Life and Services of Gen. Lafayette, by Jas. A. Hillhouse, New-Haven, Mr. Howe & Co.

The tone, manner, sentiments, and information, displayed in this address, are worthy of an American who deeply feels the obligations of his country to Lafayette in her hour of need, and who justly considers it part of an American's duty to vindicate from European calumny, a name against which in the long and turbulent annals of successive bloody revolutions, no crime or inconsistency can be with truth, recorded. We are grateful for such a manly, elaborate, and eloquent testimonial to the life and services of Lafayette—and hope it may be extensively circulated.

It will not be forgotten that Scott, in his Life of Napoleon, imputes want of vigilance to Lafayette on the occasion of the assault by the Parisian mob on the Palace of Versailles. On that head Mr. Hillhouse thus speaks.

His most essential service, however, to his fellow-citizens of that day, was the preservation of order in the capital. The Assembly, finding requisite some military counterpoise to the royal troops, chose him, with the King's approbation, commander of the Civic Guard. He was soon afterwards made Commander of the Parisian Division of the National Guard, a force (somewhat like the militia) regularly instituted and armed throughout the Kingdom pursuant to his advice. The old white, joined to the blue and red, the colors of the city, were adopted as their symbol. Addressing the Assembly on the subject of this new establishment, he uttered these remarkable words: "Gentlemen, I bring you a cockade which shall make the tour of the world; and an institution, at once civic and military, which shall change the system of European tactics, and reduce all absolute governments to the alternative of being beaten if they do not adopt it, or of being overthrown if they do it."

Idolized by this national military composed chiefly of respectable and substantial citizens zealous to repress licentiousness, he was for two years the absolute master of Paris. His influence alone made her streets safe at noonday, and secured each returning night from the perpetration of frightful tragedies. During this period of frightful fermentation when all ancient institutions of the monarchy, crown, mitre, and coronet, rooted prejudices, and revered customs, were cast into the crucible of the Assembly to undergo a transformation into the forms of theoretic beauty, Lafayette succeeded in preserving the domestic sanctuary from violence and more than once snatched his unhappy sovereign, and the ill-starred Queen from impending butchery.

That indescribable crusade from Paris to Versailles, composed of beings

"Abominable, unutterable, and worse than fables yet have feigned."

has occasioned a writer, not often censurable, to soil the candor of his own pure page by leaving there a surmise to the prejudice of one whose whole life refutes it, and whose interposition on this critical occasion unquestionably preserved the Queen. Sir Walter Scott had no right to hint at disloyalty, or even negligence, on the part of Lafayette, after the unwearied exertions, and the known facts of that day. The interior posts of the palace were not in his charge. To the Swiss and the body guard, they were exclusively entrusted; and through a private passage in charge of, and overlooked by the latter, the assassins entered. Lafayette solicited of the King for himself and his National Guard, the protection of the interior posts also; but the exterior only were assigned him. This is expressly stated by the daughter of Necker, who was on the spot—in the palace—participated in the terrors of the night—knew all the movements, communications, and instructions of Lafayette, and would naturally remember them while memory continued to perform her office. "It is therefore absurd," says Madame de Staël, "to censure M. Lafayette for an event so unlikely to happen. No sooner was he apprised of it than he rushed forward to the assistance of those who were threatened, with an ardor which was acknowledged at the moment—before calumny had prepared her

poison." But, however generous, or impartial (and Sir Walter Scott is both) a British Tory writer is, perhaps, as incapable of a hearty sentiment towards Lafayette, as of complacency in the laurels of Decatur.

The King in compliance with the demands of the mob gave orders for the immediate removal of the court to Paris. But Lafayette apprehensive of danger to the Queen from the armed and infuriated rabble who were yet howling every blasphemous and obscene execration under the windows of the palace, proposed to her to appear with him on the balcony. With calm dignity she presented herself. Not being able to make himself heard, he conceived, says Barrans, the happy idea of kissing the hand of Marie Antoinette. *Vive la Reine!—Vive la Fayette!* resounded from the multitude. He then led out and embraced one of the Body Guard, whom he had just saved from assassination. *Vive les Gardes de Corps!* echoed from the mouths of these consistent reformers. On his return to the royal closet, Madame Adeline the aunt of Louis, embraced him, and called him the savior of the King and his family. To the time of their deaths, the King, Queen, and Madame Elizabeth, publicly acknowledged that to Lafayette they were indebted, on this memorable occasion for the loss of their lives. These are the statements of an intimate friend and aid-de-camp of General Lafayette, who collected the facts from his own lips, and his written memoranda. By an American audience, therefore, they will be esteemed of some validity.

This testimony is conclusive.

### THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW.

The following is an extract from the excellent discourse delivered by S. Greenleaf, Esq. at his inauguration as Royal Professor of Law in Harvard University August 28, 1834:

"In the walks of private life, the character of an upright lawyer shines with mild, but genial lustre. He concerns himself with the beginnings of controversies, not to inflame, but to extinguish them. He is not content with the doubtful morality of suffering clients, whose passions are roused, to rush blindly into legal conflict. His conscience can find no balm in the reflection, that he has but obeyed the orders of an angry man. He feels that his first duties are to the community in which he lives, and whose peace he is bound to preserve. He is no stranger to the mischiefs which follow in the train of litigation; the deadly feuds and animosities descending from the original combatants to successive generations; the perjuries and frauds so often committed to secure success; and the impoverishment so commonly resulting even to the winning party; and, in view of these consequences, he will advise to amicable negotiation and adjustment. He is a peace-maker—a composer of dissensions—a blessing to his neighborhood; his path is luminous as 'the path of the just.' I look with pity on the man who regards himself a mere machine of the law; whose conceptions of moral and social duty are all absorbed in the sense of supposed obligations to his client, and this is of so low a nature as to render him a very tool and slave, to serve the worst passions of men;—who yields himself a passive instrument of legal inflictions, to be moved at the pleasure of every hirer; and who, beholding the ruin and havoc made by a lawsuit, which 'two scruples of honesty' in his counsel might have prevented, can calmly pocket his fee, with the reflection that he has done his duty to his client, alike regardless of the duty to his neighbor and his God. That such men do exist, to disgrace our professions, is lamentably true; men

that can speak

To every cause, and things mere contraries, Till they are hearse again, yet all the law." We would redeem its character by marking a higher standard of morals. While our aid should never be withheld from the injured or the accused, let it be remembered that all our duties are not concentrated in conducting an appeal to the law; that we are not only lawyers, but citizens and men; that our clients are not always the best judges of their own interests; and that, having confided these interests to our hands, it is for us to advise to that course which will best conduce to their permanent benefit, not merely as solitary individuals, but as men connected with society by enduring ties."

### SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

Boston, Sept. 13.  
Mr. Norcross was successful in his attempt at submarine navigation yesterday afternoon. Many spectators were present, probably fifteen hundred persons, who watched his proceedings with much interest. After affixing to his head the apparatus prepared for it, and fastening to it his India rubber dress, he descended where the water was about nine feet deep and walked about at leisure on the bottom. He proceeded about a quarter of a

mile in this way, doubtless to the great astonishment and terror of the native inhabitants of the deep, and the admiration of the spectators.

The Mercantile Journal of Friday gives the following description of his diving apparatus for promenading the Ocean.

"A large cap made of lead, with a circular glass in front, and weighing about 75 lbs. envelops the head and rests on the shoulders, to this the water tight India Rubber dress is affixed. The air is conveyed into the cap by means of tubes made of Indian Rubber cloth, through which it is propelled by a forcing pump kept in the boat or vessel, as the case may be. Shoes made of lead, weighing several pounds each, are also worn. At the depth of twenty-four feet no inconvenience is experienced from supporting this weight, which should be graduated according to the depth of the water."

### GOOD NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

From the Frederick Herald.

Intelligence of the most encouraging character has been received from all quarters of the State, and it is now rendered certain that, if the contest is carried on with energy, the Jackson party will be entirely annihilated in Maryland by the voice of the People, in October. In some counties, in the beginning of the campaign, local questions tended to prevent the united action of the Whigs; but these are pleased to state, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and nothing now is left to impede their march "onward." In other sections, as here, the Whigs regard the contest as one of constitutional liberty, and have set aside all other considerations, until the foul blot upon our national escutcheon, which Gen. Jackson's lawless acts have placed upon it, is wiped away. The doctrines of the Protest are especially deprecated as destructive of the divine essence of our institutions; the seizure of the public purse is denounced as a practical exercise of tyrannical power; and in the Post Office Department they witness a mass of corruption of such a revolting and disgusting character, that no patriot can contemplate it without a conviction that the very fountains of our liberty have been polluted by the vile cabal who, with an affected zeal for the people, render them the slaves of their will. Thus think, and on these convictions will our friends in other sections of the State act, at the ensuing election.—Let us not, who have additional motives to incite us, be backward in imitating their example. For here, it will be recollected, an attempt was made to honor one of the most servile instruments of our despotic President; and if we do not speak our indignation through the ballot boxes, we will deserve the disgrace which would rank us with the enemies of the Constitution and Laws.

### POLITICS.

Many very excellent men have a great aversion to politics & political discussion. We frequently meet men of high standing, of good principle, and of exemplary life who will tell us, with an air of self-satisfaction, that "they never meddle with politics—they never interfere themselves in political discussions, and never mean to be politicians." And this they will say in a manner which evinces that they feel as if they had expressed sentiments which were entitled to respect, and that no man could possibly find fault with them for this indifference. Now, we beg leave to dissent from this doctrine. We believe that every citizen of a Republic is bound to be a politician.

Start not at this assertion. We do not mean that class of men who make politics a trade, and a fraudulent trade; who set out with a determination to live out of the public crib, and whose politics consists in repeating certain cant phrases following implicitly certain leaders, and crying out at all times to those above them in power, give, give. We yield to no one in contempt for political demagogues, the unprincipled band whose only aim is to mislead by vulgar clamor and noisy declamation, and who hope to rise over talents, character, and sterling merit, by loud professions and time-serving subserviency. But we do mean to say that no citizen of this Republic, who has opportunities of information, has a moral right to refuse to take any part in political affairs.—[Salem Gaz.]

### BLASTING OF ROCK.

From the Genesee Farmer.

As many lives are yearly lost by the untimely explosion of the powder used for blasting rocks, humanity prompts us to give a process as we heard it described a few days since, by a person who had been injured in a mine where many accidents of the kind had happened, which led them to try other methods of charging the rocks than those commonly practiced and which he said ended in the discovery of a safe and expeditious manner of blasting. As these accidents had uniformly happened, in what he denominated the "tampering" of the brick and other

substance used in filling above the powder, they for an experiment substituted Plaster of Paris which had been heated, as for preparing cement, which they mixed with water in the same manner, and poured the cement into the hole upon the powder, having first introduced the quill of fuze; the cement immediately set or hardened when the blast was ready for firing. He said that he never knew a blast managed in this way to fail of doing well, and never knew an accident happen; that it was quicker done and was more economical in every respect. If this should prove correct it should be generally introduced.

### CHARLES II. AND WM. PENN.

When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred:

"Well friend William," said Charles, "I have sold your noble province in North America; but still I suppose you have up thoughts of going thither yourself?"

"Yes I have answered William, and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What! to venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-tattle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?"

"The best security in the world," replied Penn.

"I doubt that friend William, I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind, I tell you beforehand, that with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," answered William. "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The King wished to know what that was.

"Why, I depend upon myself—on their own moral sense—even on that grace of God which bringeth salvation, which hath appeared unto all men."

"I fear friend William that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America."

"Why, not to them as well as all others?"

"If it had appeared to them," said the King, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done."

"That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on their best fish, and venison, and corn, which was all they had. In return for the hospitality of the Savages, as we call them, thy subjects, termed Christians, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds, for farms for themselves. Now is it to be wondered at, that these much injured people should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?"

"Well, then, I hope, friend William, you will not complain when they treat you in the same manner."

"I am not afraid of it," said Penn.

"Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds, too, I suppose?"

"Yes; but not by driving these poor people away from them."

"No, indeed! how then will you get their lands?"

"I mean to buy their lands of them."

"Buy their lands of them? why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yes, I know I have; and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands."

"Zounds, and no right to their lands?"

"No, friend Charles, no right at all: What right hast thou to their lands?"

"Why, the right of discovery; the right which the Pope and all Christian kings have agreed to give one another."

"The right of discovery, a strange kind of right indeed. Now, suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering thy Island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it?"

who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor even in heathens? No I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this, I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and hereby insure his blessings on my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America."

### CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

BY MR. JEFFERSON.

Often and accurately as the character of Gen. Washington has been drawn, it has never perhaps been delineated with so much impartiality and fidelity, by so able a hand, and by an individual having such favorable opportunities of intimately knowing that great and good man, as in the following sketch from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, which we copy from the 4th volume of his works. Mr. Jefferson was in the Virginia Legislature with Gen. Washington from 1769 to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was with him a short time in Congress, and was appointed Secretary of State by the General after he became President, in which situation he was a confidential friend as well as an official adviser, during a time of political difficulty greater than the country has yet experienced.—Southern Recorder.

"I think (says Mr. Jefferson,) I knew Gen. Washington intimately & thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a re-adjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York.—He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in his affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading, little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same consociation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

### ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The New-York Commercial announces the arrival in that city of George Thompson—called, in the Anti-Slavery Reports, the "advocate of the British slaves," who has come to "our shores to devote his noble energies to the same cause." It is understood that, at the instance of certain fanatics in this country, he has been sent on a mission to the "everlasting heathens" of America, to enlighten our ignorance on the subject of "immediate abolition," and that he is employed for that purpose by a society of ladies in Glasgow.

"Mr. Thompson, adds the Commercial, has already been the subject of one incident, which we trust will prove useful to him, and which, if he has a particle of wisdom or prudence, will induce him either to abandon at once the object of his mission, and travel amongst us unobtrusively, as a private gentleman, or embark in the first packet on his return to England. The incident referred to is this:—On Saturday morning last, one of the leading Anti-Colonizationists of N. York engaged apartments for a gentleman and his family, at the Atlantic Hotel; but with the usual dissingenuousness of the gentleman to whom we refer, he omitted to give the name of the stranger, or in any manner to indicate the nature or character of his pursuits. Accordingly, on the evening of that day, the gentleman, with his lady, children, and servant, came to the hotel, and it was soon ascertained that they were none other than George Thompson and his family. The fact was soon buzzed about, and occasioned no small stir among the inmates of the hotel, numbering near one hundred gentlemen, many of whom are from the South. All yesterday the dissatisfaction increased, and was not inconsiderably heightened by the repeated entrances and exits of the officious and surpassingly unpopular gentleman who had introduced the emissary to that establishment. But this is not all; last evening, a formal meeting was held by a large number of the boarders, at which it was resolved that either Mr. Thompson must leave the house, or they would quit in a body. Mr. Seymour, the landlord, was duly apprized of these proceedings, and as he is not inclined to second the movements of the agitators, measures were early this morning adopted in conformity with the spirit of the resolution. Mr. Thompson, as we learn, is seeking other lodging."

We have again and again repeated that we deprecate mobs and riots for any cause whatever—but we do hope that this "pestilent fellow," and all like him, may be stopped at the threshold. The impudence, ignorance, and recklessness of such characters, deserve a severe and summary rebuke.

The Echo.—George had never heard an echo, and knew not what it was. One day when he was out in the country, he cried "Halloo! Halloo!" and he heard the same words repeated from a neighboring forest—"Halloo! Halloo!" He was very much surprised, and cried "Who are you?" when the mysterious voice instantly answered "Who are you?" George then said "You must be a silly boy." "Silly boy!" repeated the voice in the forest. For once, George was quite angry, and said many insulting things to the woods. Echo always answered him faithfully. Then he went and sought through every corner of the forest for the child, who as he thought, was mocking him, that he might revenge himself, but he could find no body. After this fruitless search, George ran into the house and complained to his mother of the naughty boy who had hidden himself in the forest to insult him. "For once," said she, "my son, you betray yourself, since you accuse no one but yourself. For, as you have often seen your face reflected from a glass, so you have heard your voice from the forest. If you had spoken a pleasant word, you would not have failed to receive a pleasant answer. So it happens in this world. The conduct of others seems to us the echo of our own. If we behave honorably to our fellow men, they will treat us honorably. But if we are haughty and insolent to our equals, we can never expect from them any better treatment."

Mrs. Childs.

The first letter of the names of the four Whig candidates to represent Philadelphia in Congress, gives the true political character of their principles.

WHIG.  
WATROUGH,  
HARRIS,  
INGERSOLL,  
GOWER.

North-Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolina miners have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several successful essays have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the National Coin, or in fact, any penalty at all.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.