

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Encourage Domestic Industry.

J. FERSON.

Gentlemen—The subject of the capability or non-capability of our climate for raising the product of the wonderful Silk-Worm, seems now to be pretty well settled. Gentlemen (and their ladies too) have taken it in hand, and judging from the skill, the science, and the usual success of other matters entrusted to those hands, I think we may sit down pretty well at ease in our minds, that Silk is hereafter to be one of our regular products. In fact, it seems to me, and I should suppose would to any one, that to raise Silk is an easier process, and one attended with less risk, than most of the usual common crops to which Agriculturalists direct their attentions. It can be made a kind of "in doors" business too, and one in which the worms, unpaid, will weekly, and more regularly, perform their labors than hirelings.

It is strange to reflect, what the art and ingenuity of man, skillfully directed, will lead to. Not long since, being at the domicile of a gentleman who has several thousand worms at work, and who is making it quite an extensive business, in the afternoon taking a walk with him in his fields, he suddenly said, Behold that mulberry tree! before the end of this year (1829) I design having me an elegant silk dress from its leaves. On the day on which it is completed I shall be the proudest man in the country—and in that dress I mean to be married.

One very strong inducement to the cultivation and nurturing of the silk worm should be, that the fabric is so strong—so lasting—and so elegant, and I can add, the most beautiful dress that is worn. This last fact is said to have been thus discovered. A physician of the city of Edinburgh, a gentleman of very robust constitution, and usually of very good health, was much in the habit of wearing silk, and also of changing his dress, according to the changes of that very changeable climate, sometimes wearing woollen clothes, and at other times those of part cotton.—He found himself at times, without any good cause, subject to most woful fits of despondency.—He did not know what was the matter—he wondered, and his friends wondered—he asked them what could be the cause? and they replied by asking him what could be the cause? At length, upon reflection, he recollected that during those days when he wore his silk dress his spirits were not only high, but he was as much in the "sky," as he was at other times in the cellar." Taking the hint, he abandoned his wool and cotton altogether, and was after that the merriest man in all Scotland (at least so says fame.) We ought all of us to raise and wear silk, and then we should need neither "double distilled, perfect love, no year," or any of the *et ceteras* produced by the chemist and distiller.

I will add a little anecdote, by way of encouraging the ladies to turn their attention a little more that way, though I believe they are already in advance of the men. At the rural balls, or "fete champetres," as the French call them, which succeeded the exhibition of the "Washington Agricultural Society" of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, Miss *Amanda Doyle* appeared in a full suit of home made silk, the product of a few eggs which had been enclosed to her in a letter by a Member of Congress. She appeared at this "Agricultural Ball," and as was proper, was particularly honored, and enjoyed the distinction of leading off the first dance with the President of the Society. But her good luck did not end here, for in addition to great natural charms, Miss *Amanda*, in her American dress, appeared unusually interesting in the eyes of young *Squire Curtis*, the wealthiest and one of the cleverest unmarried swains of the day, with no great dissimilarity in their ages. They were shortly after wedded, and at the especial wish of her husband, she was married in her own-made dress. What a triumph for silk and silkworms! Truly, "the march of mind is great and the spirit of internal improvement abroad."

SINCLAIR, Jr.

PAINFUL NARRATIVE.

Seldom indeed have our feelings been so painfully excited, says the N. Y. Commercial, as in reading the following distressing narrative, which reached us in a Quebec paper this morning. Had there been one survivor of the shipwrecked crew, what a recital of human suffering from the perils of the deep, from hunger, from cold, and the still more terrible horrors of cannibalism and the lingering approaches of death, would he have had to relate!

Most melancholy shipwreck and loss of lives. Letters were received on Saturday from Mr. Dawson, agent to Lloyd's, at the Magazine Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence addressed to Mr. Finlay, the agent here, from which, and from information given by Dr. Jardine, the captain of the schooner, who arrived here and saw the parties on the island, we have collected the following particulars:—

About the middle of May a number of men belonging to the Magdalen Island who had associated themselves in a sailing voyage, were overtaken by a storm off the North East end of Anticosti, and the ice drifting forced them to take shelter, choosing the place where they knew that Godin kept one of the provision posts. In landing they observed a boat on shore which was not damaged. They proceeded to the house and on entering were struck with horror at the sight of a number of dead bo-

dies and a quantity of bones and putrid flesh. Upon further examination they conceived that they could discern the bodies of 12 or 13 individuals—3 grown females, 3 children, and 7 or 8 men. The last survivor appeared to be a man who had died of famine and cold in his hammock, and from his appearance was above a common sailor. The men began to gather the chest clothes and other articles in the house, and buried the remains of the bodies and a large box of cleanly picked bones which lay in a corner of the room. On the fire there was a pot in which flesh had been boiled and a part remained in its bottom. They afterwards went to a small outhouse where they were surprised to find 5 more bodies, suspended by a rope thrown across some beams; the entrails had been removed and little more than the skeletons remained; the flesh having apparently been cut off.—These they left unburied and sailed taking the boat for the Magdalen Islands.

From all the known circumstances of this wreck, there can be little doubt that the vessel was the *Bark Grampus*, Captain Martin, which sailed hence for Cork, on 29th, Oct. about the same time as the *Jac. Howard* for the same port, which, with the *Shamrock* and the *Felix Souigny* are still unaccounted for.

From the Ohio-Gazette.

Few have any idea of the state of things at Washington. The following facts we have from several sources—from letters which we have seen and from eye witnesses.

The Clerks, and many of the smaller grades of officers, are under such constant terror of proscription, that they fear to speak of any thing which has any connection with the politics of the day. Before they can venture to converse with a friend on a subject of that kind, they must take the precaution to see that no one is in a situation to overhear a single expression. They have even been known to go to the window of the room and reconnoitre the street, that no accidental passerby may hear a word which might condemn them. This state of things is not confined to those who were opposed to Gen. Jackson. Many of his friends, who have been all along known as such, are equally the subjects of this abject and degrading fear of offending those in power. Some of them, who have personal friends among those who voted for Mr. Adams, have heard accusations made against them, which they knew to be unfounded and to have been got up by those who wished for their offices and yet have not dared to repel those accusations for fear of exposing themselves to the vengeance of their own party. An honest Jacksonian dares not to speak the truth, to his own party, if he holds an office. He dares not even communicate his thoughts to a friend by a letter, for fear of some accident which may discover his fault and cause him to be marked for proscription. We have seen an instance of this kind, where a letter from a Jacksonian closes with the words "I dare not say more." And the Country, where such a state of things exists, is called a free country.

It may be asked, why do men of honor submit to such despotism? But they would probably excuse and justify themselves as the clergyman in England did. He had been a non-conformist but had finally conformed to the church of England and received some preferment. On being reproached by an old friend with apostacy, and with having changed his creed for worldly motives, he said that he had seven reasons for it.—A wife and six children.—A man with an excuse of that kind is perhaps not to be contemned for his submission, but every independent mind will revolt at the tyranny of a faction, which demands it.

LIBERIA.

A writer in the National Intelligencer who pays a worthy tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Randall, Colonial Agent at Liberia, concludes his notice with the following paragraphs:—

"Notwithstanding these keen afflictions from Heaven, the Colony substantially prospers. Nothing human can eradicate it. The tendency of Christianity and civilization is irresistibly to encroach on Paganism and barbarity. In accomplishing such a happy course, the measure of an American's pride should be full, when he reflects that, by sending light and truth to a land of darkness, he frees his own country from an evil, the nature of which never has been duly estimated.—It must be at some cost that such ends are attained. That cost has fallen heavily on the relatives of Randall—and on his friends too. May the time speedily come to them, when, reconciled to his fate, they shall acknowledge, that the glare of the hero's memory, or the splendor of the statesman's honors, shall fade before the ever-increasing lustre of the philanthropist's martyrdom!

What if Randall died on a distant shore?—the skillful physician administered ease, the faithful friend soothed his suffering, humble but untiring kindness crowded about his person.—He was greatly beloved by the colonists.—An intelligent man at Liberia thought his fitness even excelled that of Ashmun. Though his death be a loss to mankind—a great loss—yet his friends should be consoled that he has left such a character.

In every clime, the characters stamped on human life are brevity and uncertainty. To live to purpose is to live long, and their motives are unerringly known, who perish in the commencement of a career in which the amelioration of human nature is the object."

Raleigh Register.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1829.

Wake Forest Celebration.—The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Wake Forest on the 4th inst. A dinner, according to custom, was furnished gratuitously by some dozen or fifteen contiguous families, to which all the inhabitants of the Forest were invited, with special invitations to some persons at a distance; but owing to the unfavourable appearance of the morning, only about 300 attended. The Declaration of Independence was read by Gen. Calvin Jones, an excellent Oration was delivered in a very animated and impressive manner by Mr. Priestly H. Mangum, and the welkin was made to ring with a patriotic Ode from more than a hundred voices. Mr. Arthur Wall, noticed formerly in the Register on account of his great age, now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being "busy with his crop" but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts however were drank for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground. Long before the shades of evening, the gratified company, after a day of sober & rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings.

Executive Clemency.—It will be seen from the annexed Order of President JACKSON, that *Hinton M. Kinney*, who has been confined in the Jail of this City for nearly four years, under the sentence of the Federal Court, has received a remission of the residue of his confinement. We publish the Order, that the reasons which induced the President to grant it, and which distinguish the case from that of others in different parts of the United States, under imprisonment for similar Offences, may be made public.

The case of Hinton McKinney, of Raleigh, North-Carolina, who prays for a remission of the residue of his confinement.

This Petition is signed by the Judge before whom he was tried, and the Governor, Judges, Secretaries, and many of the most respectable lawyers and citizens of the State, who say that the prisoner was arrested in August, 1825, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and has been in close confinement ever since; that his conduct during this period has been so exemplary as to excite a general sympathy in his behalf, and a conviction that his reformation is thorough and sincere; that since his imprisonment he has never been known to drink to excess, or conduct himself improperly; that his time has been devoted with great assiduity to the cultivation of his mind by useful reading, and the acquirement of a mechanical trade, and that on several occasions his timely information to the keeper of the prison has conducted to his personal safety and prevented the escape of other prisoners; all which give evidence of his reformed character, and is accompanied by a letter of the Attorney for the United States who prosecuted the prisoner to conviction also favoring his discharge.

As the object of all punishment is the reformation of the criminal, and by the force of its example to deter others from the perpetration of similar crimes, the exercise of the Executive clemency should never be permitted to impair it. It is believed, however, in this case, altho' the crime is one of the deepest kind, and without any circumstances of extenuation but those which arise from youth and the want of moral instruction, that this object will be advanced by granting the petition. The high and respectable source of the evidence leaves no doubt that, in regard to the individual, all the ends of punishment are fully accomplished; and the other consideration in which the force of example as a general rule requires that the whole measure of the penalties of the law should be felt, it seems will be sustained by making this an exception.

His meritorious conduct throughout the confinement, and the calamities which his fidelity to the keeper of the prison averted, furnish motives for his liberation which should be indulged, as having their origin in the love of good action, and making it probable that their influence will hereafter strengthen his reformation, & have a useful effect upon the discipline of the prison.

The President therefore, orders that the residue of the imprisonment be remitted, and the prisoner liberated upon the payment of costs.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
July 1, 1829.

"Reform"—Andrew Coyle, Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, one of the most efficient and faithful public servants in the employment of the Government, has been turned out, because Obadiah B. Brown a Jacksonian wanted his office.

William Hunt is appointed Postmaster in the town of Urbanna, Ohio, vice John C. Pearson, removed.

Trumbull Carey has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Batavia, New-York, to make room for Lunion Cummings, a Jacksonian.

Mr. Currier, has been removed from the Collectarship of Newburyport, and Samuel Phillips, has been put in.

Dr. William Wedderburn, Surveyor of the Port of Alexandria, has been removed to make room for James M'Guire.

News.—The English papers have it, that the United States were at open war with Mexico—that a battle had been fought in which the Mexicans were defeated, and that we have taken military possession of Texas. The London Courier vindicates General Jackson from the charge of instigating these measures, as the occurrences took place before he had entered on the exercise of the executive duties.

Banking and Commerce.—The mode of conducting these important concerns in this Country and in England are widely variant; and it may be considered as extraordinary, that whilst we are so ready to follow the example of that Country in many other respects, we should have departed from its practice so greatly in these instances; as, on a comparison of the two systems, we are persuaded the English course will be found the simplest and best.

We are led to notice this subject at present, from reading the following paragraph in a late Tennessee paper:

Judge Catron, of Tennessee, has addressed, through the Nashville Gazette, a communication of considerable length to the cultivators of the soil, and laborers of Tennessee, upon the propriety of abolishing, by law the custom of endorsing notes, or becoming responsible for a debt of another person in any way whatever, the usual security-ships in courts of justice, of course excepted. Many persons in Tennessee have pledged themselves to use all possible and lawful exertions to procure the passage of such a law—and no small excitement exists among the people.

Extraordinary as Judge Catron's proposition may appear to such of our readers as are acquainted with no other mode of doing business than that which is here proposed to be abolished, it is nothing more than a proposition to change our present ruinous practices of Banking &c. for the English method of effecting the same objects, without incurring like evils.

In England, notes of hand (which appear almost in every transaction of life here) are seldom given. Wholesale merchants never think of requiring them from their retail dealers. The usual terms of sale are six months credit. At the end of which period, payment is generally made in a bill of exchange. Bills of Exchange, and not notes of hand, being the medium through which the commerce of England is conducted.

The Banks of that Country (the Bank of England excepted) are all private institutions. A company of monied individuals commence Banking, as they would commence any other kind of business.—There is one or more in every principal town in the country. All issue notes of five guineas and upwards (there being plenty of specie for smaller sums) which are payable at the Bank which issues them, and at some Bank in London, and are always punctually redeemed with specie. The extent of their circulation depends on the credit of the Bankers who issue them. These Banks do not lend money on accommodation notes as is the practice here.—It appears to be their object to furnish the means of carrying on commerce, and nothing further. A manufacturer, when he sends off a parcel of goods to London, draws a bill of exchange, at six weeks, or at a longer or shorter date, according to agreement, for the amount of his invoice. He deposits this bill of exchange with the Banker, who attends to the collection of it at maturity; and, in the meantime, the manufacturer applies to the Bank, weekly, or as often as necessary, for cash to pay the wages of his workmen and other current expenses.

The Retail Dealers and Shopkeepers generally, deposit in the Bank, from time to time, the cash which they receive at their counters, and when they are called upon by the wholesale merchant for payment, they apply to the Bank for a Bill of exchange, if for a precise sum, and he happens not to have a bill for that amount, he draws one and charges the stamp duty, but if he have a suitable bill among those which have been deposited by the manufacturers, the stamp is not charged.

In all cases an Interest account is kept with the dealers at the Bank, which is settled at the end of the year, the Bank charging an interest on all sums advanced, and allowing an interest on all deposits, and charging a small commission (it is believed of one half per cent) for transacting the business. So that at the end of every year, each dealer knows precisely what he has paid for interest, and whether he be indebted to the Bank, and if so to what amount.

Nothing further is necessary to the transacting of business in this way, but strict punctuality and good faith. If a dealer with the Bank calls for larger sums, or more frequently than he ought, or does not make so large deposits as had been expected, a gentle hint from the Banker corrects the proceeding. And no industrious, prudent retailer will ever fail to obtain as much credit with wholesale dealers, without involving his neighbors as securities, as he ought to have.

Loans to a considerable amount wanted for special purposes, are not obtained from Banks, but are generally borrowed from monied individuals, on security of real estate, and at a lower rate than the legal interest.

Whether business of this kind can be conducted in this Country as it is in England remains to be tried. We do not know that any experiment has been attempted.

We are glad to see the matter now first stirred in Tennessee. We are confident, that if the change can be effected, much distress will be obviated; the evil of Security-ships will be abolished, and even man will be left to rise or fall by his own industry, wisdom and prudence, or the want of them, and no longer be liable to be ruined by the wild speculations or extravagance of his neighbours.

We published in our last, the Speech made by Mr. Everett, at the dinner given to him at Nashville. The last Western papers show that he was in like manner complimented at Lexington, Kentucky. These compliments emanate not from the hotbed of Party, but are a just tribute to his genius and learning.

A curious case.—In a letter from the U. States Gazette's correspondent in Washington City, it is stated, that a Navy Surgeon, who had received orders to report himself for service, went on to Washington, in obedience to the call, and informed the Secretary of the Navy, that he had been on shore for 12 years, and not being called on, had concluded that his name was not on the list. Since the order of the Secretary had convinced him of his error in this particular, he had now to claim 12 years pay, which is due to him. To this the Secretary demurred, but the Surgeon's case seems clear.

The political anti-masonic mania has extended its influence to the State of Pennsylvania. An Anti-Masonic Convention, composed of Delegates from only twelve counties, lately assembled at Harrisburg, the Seat of Government of the State, and nominated Joseph Rither, Esq. as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Wolf, the Jackson candidate.

The Augusta Chronicle mentions, that three hundred bushels of Upland Cotton Seed were received there on Tuesday last, for the purpose of being shipped to Liverpool, and from thence to the East-Indies. Should the soil and climate of that country, prove as well adapted to the culture of the seed, as anticipated, the demand for the article, it is supposed, will be for some time quite extensive.

Attempt to assassinate Com. Porter.—The New-Orleans Argus of 13th June, contains the following account of a diabolical attempt by a Banditti in Mexico, to assassinate Com. Porter. It will be seen that our countryman, the hero of Valparaiso, still maintains that chivalric intrepidity, which no odds in his combatants ever daunted.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Capt. Minery of the *Luvinia*, reports that an attempt has been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New-York and attended by two servants, when about four leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen, two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them, who turned out to be the leader; drew his sword, and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest, seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey."

Trade of Fayetteville.—We have been politely furnished by a merchant of this town, who has taken pains to make it perfectly accurate, with the following statement of the Exports from this place, of some of the principal articles of produce for one year ending June 1st, 1829:

Bales of Cotton,	17,073	
Do. now in store,	2,660	
		19,338
Bushels of Wheat,		52,022
Barrels of Flour,		16,959
Casks of Seeds,		2,496
Hids. of Tobacco,		270

No certain statement of the importations, from the nature of the articles, can be obtained, except that of Salt (besides the unusually large quantity on hand on the 1st June, 1828,) 63,948 bushels have been imported.

From the above statement, it is very evident that the last season has been one of uncommonly extensive business. For several years past, little comparatively speaking, has been shipped from here except Cotton; and that never before, we believe, reached the above amount of bales. This year we have to add 52,000 bushels of Wheat, and nearly 17,000 barrels of Flour, worth about \$13,000, which may be considered as a clear gain to the State; for instead of having had surplus Wheat and Flour heretofore, it is a fact, that for several years past, more or less of Flour has actually been imported.

The new crop of Wheat can hardly be said to be in the market yet, very little having arrived, and what price it will setle down at cannot of course be ascertained. Should it be fair, the crop being a medium one, as we understand it is, it will be another prosperous year for North Carolina.—*Fayette, Obs.*

A letter received in this city from Lancaster District states that on the 24th of May, Mr. Washington Williams, an old merchant of that District put a period to his existence by blowing out his brains with a rifle.—There was no cause known which could have prompted him to commit so desperate an act. A letter was found in his pocket directed to his son, at a place where he wished to be buried, and in which he said he was about to perpetrate the deed.—*Ch. Mercury.*