

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The prosperity of our State, it must be conceded by all, depends in a great measure, on the intellectual and moral improvement of her inhabitants. That a retrogradation has taken place in the first of these attainments, will not be doubted if we will but compare the former, with the present condition of our University. Is it not a source of regret to all those who feel anxious for the improvement of our State, that the number of Students, who resort annually, to our University, for the acquisition of useful knowledge, has greatly diminished within the last 3 or 4 years? It is manifest, that this falling off is owing principally, to the pressure of the times—that men are anxious now, to educate their sons as they ever were, and without a revolution in public matters, our University must continue to decline. This revolution, it is in the power of our Legislature to effect, and it is for them to say, whether or not the affairs of our State shall continue to present the same aspect. The people have made them the public guardians of their rights, and look up to them as the source, from which are to flow all their future advantages. It is certainly time, Messrs. Editors, that our Legislature should do something to advance the progress of our University, for on it depends the future prospects of our State. Deprive us of our educated men, and our hopes can never be realized. Look into our legislative bodies or any body, where the talent of the State is collected, and there we can mark the genius fostered and brought up in our University. Can those who have reaped such inestimable advantages, from the course of Studies taught in our College, remain regardless of the welfare of future generations? We trust not—but hope that the same State pride which once animated our citizens, may again burst forth and triumph over the many difficulties and dangers which threaten to impede our progress. Perhaps, Messrs. Editors, it may not be amiss, before concluding this brief communication, to exhibit to your view, the deep interest which the Students of our University feel, and the readiness with which they apply themselves in promoting the welfare of the Institution. The expense which has hitherto been incurred for the repairs of the College buildings, will no doubt be considerably diminished, in consequence of a joint resolution entered into by the two Literary Societies, which has for its object, the prevention of injury being committed on the buildings. Thus far we feel a pride in stating, that our object has had its desired effect, and we feel confident of its continuance. Not only in this particular, have the Students of the College manifested a zeal, in supporting and advancing the interest of the Institution, but in many others, and with frankness avow themselves in favour of all the beneficial measures recommended by the Faculty and Trustees. With no less reluctance have we proceeded to the formation of a Temperance Society, with a view that it will not only add to the character and standing of the University, but that it may lead to results which may more honorably fit us for the discharge of those duties required of us as men and citizens of the State. We doubt not, but that the formation of such a Society, founded on manly and correct principles will receive the sanction of all virtuous men, and should we fail in the attainment of our object, we have the consoling influence, that the means we employed, were laudable. In short, Messrs. Editors, things with us have of late assumed a different aspect. We trust that our Legislature will not remain indifferent towards the present condition of our University, and while beholding the rapid progress of political improvement, and the general diffusion of knowledge in our Sister States, that they may apply themselves with energy in the improvement of our own. Virginia, whom we could once rival, in political splendour, has become the depository of our wealth, and the fruits of our labours have enhanced her condition and acquired for her a lasting reputation. Tennessee, which but a few years past, was attached as a mere wilderness to our Western border, is now acquiring national wealth and public reputation, by the exertions of our lost population. It has been asserted (and we have no reason to doubt it) that the most enlightened members who compose the Legislature of Tennessee, are men whose infant genius were nourished in our public Institutions. It was only my intention, in the beginning, to make a few desultory remarks relative to our University, with the hope that some abler pen might pursue the subject. An Institution of such general utility, is certainly worthy of the highest encomiums a people can bestow.

ELOQUENT CANDIDATUS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Why build up towns in other States, to the pulling down of our own? Why encourage that town, in another State, which has done so much to injure our circulating medium? These queries, I hope, will be answered by one or more of those merchants who import their goods from New-York via Petersburg. It is a fact, that the merchants of Louisville, Raleigh, Hillsborough and Greensborough, have contributed in a great degree, to make Petersburg what it now is in a commercial point of view. Suppose those merchants had shipped their goods for the last 15 years by the way of Newbern—what would have been the result? Why, North-Carolina

would have boasted of a town, as large and important as Petersburg, the depot of North-Carolina produce.

I am aware that objections have been raised to this route. The first is—"there is not capital in Newbern." So, not quite so fast—Did you ever hear of Cotton being sent to Newbern without being sold at a fair price? "No." But the price is not so high in Newbern, as in Petersburg. Take into consideration the distance of transportation, & compare price currents, and what is the difference—a mere shade? And if the North-Carolina merchants would make Newbern their depot, capital would not be wanting. Cotton would bear as fair a price there as in Petersburg. And I should like to know what was the situation of Petersburg with regard to capital, until our merchants by their trade, brought it to centre there. But freight is higher at Newbern than at Petersburg. Yes, 5 cents more in the barrel, and that is the only difference. But, gentlemen, ship your goods by the way of Newbern, have them stored, and then waggoned to Raleigh, and you will find a vast difference in the expense. You would not have to pay \$20 freight to Newbern, and then \$20 commissions, (as some of you have paid at Petersburg); besides too, you can pay your freight and commission in North-Carolina money. But, say you, there is no regular line of waggons established to Newbern. Make Newbern your depot, and all the waggons would prefer travelling a level road to a hilly and rocky one,—and that too forty miles farther.

Messrs. Editors, I have thus endeavored to shew our Merchants and Planters that we have a town in our State, as well calculated for commerce as Petersburg. I hope, gentlemen, you will notice the subject yourselves, and give the public information on this subject, of which I am deficient. I hope the merchants of Raleigh will call a meeting and take the subject under consideration—and we may yet see many goods shipped, with the direction of S. A. Raleigh.—care of A. B. Newbern. HOMESPUN.

ORANGE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society, held at Salem meeting house, October 17th, the following officers and managers were elected, viz:

- Hon. Wm. Norwood, President.
Hon. Frederick Nash, Dr. James Webb, William Mebane, Esq., William Huntington, Rev. John Witherspoon, Cor. Secretary, Wm. J. Bingham, Recording Secretary.
MANAGERS. Samuel Kerr, David White, William Woods, John Nealey, Saml. Kirkpatrick, Dennis Heart, Dr. Ed. Strudwick, James Clarke, William Morrow, William H. Merritt, Walker Anderson, John W. Norwood, John Kirkland, William Clarke.

The Rev. John Witherspoon, Rev. Samuel Paisley, William Huntington and Jas. Mebane, Esq. were appointed to represent the Society in the Convention of Delegates of the North-Carolina Bible Society at Raleigh, on the 18th November.

The next annual meeting will be held at New-Hope Meeting-house, on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in Aug. 1830. The Rev. E. Mitchell will deliver the anniversary Sermon.

The Orange County Bible Society was formed in 1822; since which period, it has sold or gratuitously distributed 668 Bibles and 601 Testaments. The Students' Bible Society at Chapel Hill is supposed to have sold and given away between two and three hundred copies of the Bible, principally to residents of this county; and yet from the report of the agents now employed in distributing on behalf of the County Society, it seems that 1000 copies will be requisite to supply each destitute family in the county with a Bible. But this alarming and unanticipated amount of destitution, so far from deterring the society from its noble resolution to put a copy of the sacred scriptures into the hands of every family in its limits, has given new ardour to its zeal and a new impulse to its activity. Four active agents are expected next Spring to accomplish this enterprise of charity. And when the wants of our own county shall have been supplied, the Society has resolved to co-operate with the North Carolina Bible Society in an enterprise of sublimer charity—to supply every destitute family in the State with the word which is able to make them wise unto eternal life.—Hillsbo. Rec.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Convention being still in Committee of the whole on the motion of Mr. Green to amend the Report of the Legislative Committee, so as to combine population and taxation as the ground of Representation.

Mr. P. P. Barbour rose in support of the amendment. He said the abstract principles contained in the Bill of Rights which gentlemen who supported the original Reports contended for, ought to be modified by circumstances, time and place, and went into a variety of arguments to enforce the propriety of adopting the amendment. Mr. Baldwin then rose to explain his own views in a brief manner. He contended, that the arguments of gentlemen founded on contrariety of interests were incorrect. They admit, that with an identity of interests the white population ought to be the basis of the Constitution. He presumed no gentleman would admit that this was a struggle for power, between the different sections of the State—because such a discussion would be worse than useless. It would scatter the firebrands of discord through the Commonwealth. He contended, that there were general prin-

ciples in politics—for, what were they but rules, deduced from the experience and observation of nations, for the government of society? But he remarked that we ought to look to our own system, for the rules which are to govern us. He had not, therefore, thought it necessary to consult the writings of other authors upon this subject; but to regard our own system, consecrated by the blood of our own citizens and the labours of our statesmen. The law of necessity must prevail in such a case; and consequently the general will must be expressed by the majority. But even this rule has not been controverted. Gentlemen do not deny it, but they only differ said he, as to its application. They say, that a majority of numbers is not the proper result of such a proposition—and that the western citizens ought to yield our principles to them. And if they do, they deserve to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. He admitted, that in adjusting the Elective Franchise, exceptions ought to be made of those who have not independence enough to exercise this right—but that when the rule is once fixed, the majority ought to prevail. He proceeded then, to show that the resolution of the Committee ought to be adopted. He begged gentlemen not to confound the purposes for which government was formed, with the manner in which it ought to be organized. He admitted that property ought to be protected; but not that it should influence the representation.

Mr. Powell expressed a wish to present his views to the committee; but as it was late in the day, he would take another opportunity of doing so. The committee accordingly rose, and the Convention adjourned.

Friday, Oct. 30.

The Convention being again in Committee of the whole, on the same question, Mr. Powell rose in favor of the original Report, which he viewed as containing the only elements on which the Republican system is founded. He acknowledged that the Convention might introduce into the Constitution a provision that the minority, on account of their property, may govern, but as he considered such a principle unjust, and a violation of true Republicanism, he trusted it would not prevail. In respect to the guarantee required that the West will not abuse any accession of power that the rule contended for might give, Mr. P. said no paper guarantee would prove effectual. We, said he, ask no guarantee, but rely on your virtue. And though the people of the West were not equal to the East in wealth and refinement, he trusted they were equally virtuous.

Mr. Morris rose in favour of the amendment. He contended that where the rule of numbers was calculated to jeopardize any great interest, the rule is never adhered to. He illustrated the idea, by reference to the Federal Constitution. In that instrument, an equality in the Senate was intended to guard the sovereignty of the small States—we consented to place R. Island and Delaware on the same footing with ourselves. Numbers then were not in 79—numbers were not in '87, the ratio which the people of Virginia pursued either in apportioning power among our own people, or among the separate States. Mr. M. entered into a comparative view of the extent of the slave population on both sides of the Ridge, and the amount of taxes paid by both; yet while the East has so many more slaves than the West, and pays so much more of the taxes, the East is asked to surrender the power of taxing its own slaves to the West. But he held it to be the very essence of republican government, that those who pay the money, shall consent to pay. But what should we say of one portion of our people imposing taxes upon others, who paid without adequate representation? Gentlemen say, we ought to rely upon their integrity—but what should we say if a proposition were made to give the Legislature of Ohio the power to lay taxes upon us. Yet they are no doubt, composed of honorable men. Would not we shrink from such a proposition?—Would not we say, that we could not trust such a power into the hands of men who did not participate in the burdens that they imposed? Suppose the gentlemen to the West were to form any grand scheme of Internal Improvement—some Apian way, or Roman aqueduct—to mingle the waters perhaps of the Ohio with those of the Potomac; probably to tunnel the Alleghany, who would principally contribute the funds for this purpose?—Gentlemen on the other side of the Ridge pay only 2 1/2 and those on the South Side of the Ridge 4 1/2—This might not be called Legislative rapine—but gentlemen on the other side of the Ridge would have the power to raise the money—and they might think it all right to make this improvement which we might think too magnificent to be executed. Mr. M. said he had no idea of a more frightful despotism than for a set of men to take our property without our consent.

After Mr. Morris had concluded, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

ELOQUENCE.

About a fortnight ago, before the Supreme Court in Equity, at Boston, Mr. Webster made the most powerful argument which, perhaps, he ever delivered at the same bar. It was on constitutional considerations growing out of the contest about the two bridges to Charlestown. He reached the height of his reputation. So says the National Gazette. And the Massachusetts Journal, or directly opposite politics to the Gazette, makes the following observations upon the subject: "Mr. Webster never did himself more honor, or the country a greater service, than in his arguments in favor of the Charles River Bridge."

On the subject of legislative power and respect for legislative enactments, he said, truly we think that the proper principle was to presume that they intended no violation of the constitution, and that if an act were so construed as to cause such violation, it was to be presumed that he was misconstrued. He said that what time he had passed out of his profession he had passed in legislatures; and he had his attachments to the business and persons with which he had been made acquainted there; but after all, compared with a learned and upright judicial court, it was chaos compared to order; and when he returned and emerged into a hall of grave and sober deliberations, and listened to the clear and solemn judgments of reason, he thought of the invocation— "Dei, hinc, hinc, hinc!"

A hearer made this observation:—"A man who makes such an argument renders a service to his country." "Much greater," added another, "than he who wins a battle."

Another Boston paper states an additional effect of Mr. W's eloquence, which almost rivals the fabled exploits of Orpheus, before whose music the trees and rocks left their places;—or rather that of Midas, who by his magic touch turned the sands of a River into gold. The man, whose powers of eloquence could effect what follows, would, under the ancient Republics, have been a fit object for the ostracism.

"We are informed, that the shares in the Charlestown Bridge, have risen about four hundred dollars upon a share, since the delivery of Mr. Webster's argument in the case against the Warren bridge."—Nat. Int.

COMMODORE PORTER.

At a public dinner given to Commodore Porter, at Chester, by his friends in Delaware county, on Thursday 22d, of October, he addressed the company as follows:—

Gentlemen: After a painful absence from my native country of nearly four years, it afforded me unspeakable joy to be landed at the spot where, twenty years since, I formed my nearest and dearest connexion—to be placed at once in the bosom of my family—to be surrounded by numerous friends with whom I have passed the most happy period of my life, and among whom, were it left to my choice, I would cheerfully pass the remainder.

A wanderer by profession, and heretofore by inclination; having seen much of the world, and experienced many of its vicissitudes, and having had an opportunity of making a just comparison of the enjoyments which each country and place I have visited affords, I am fully and firmly convinced that there is no part of it, where mankind enjoys so great a share of happiness, as our beloved country; originating principally, in its political institutions, and the general diffusion of knowledge; and no spot within it better calculated to produce the enjoyments of life, from its climate, abundance of its products, beauty and location, than Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

I beg therefore, Gentlemen, to drink, Health and prosperity to the citizens of Delaware county, may they long enjoy, in their rich and fruitful fields, their flourishing manufactures, and in their abundant mineral products, all the wealth and happiness that honest industry and patriotism merit.

To shew the superfluity which prevails in England, in relation to the Constitution of the United States, and the ridiculous exposures of it which the best of the London papers do not shrink from making, we copy the following paragraph from the Courier of the 14th ult. No doubt millions of the Cockneys, whether natives or scrubs, know no better.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

It appears by American papers to the 16th ult. that the new President of the United States, General Jackson, has had two serious attacks of an apoplectic nature, which created much apprehension for his life, and from which he only recovered by abundant cupping. His medical attendants continued with him two whole nights, and his liability to such a dangerous paroxysm occasioned great alarm among his friends, and principally his political adherents—for if he should die within the first year of his Presidency, they would not be prepared with a successor to fill his place, and the supreme authority must at once revert to Mr. Adams.

Superior Court of Law.

Chatham County. Fall Term, 1829. Alfred Vestal & others vs. Thos. Vestal & others. Petition for the division of Lands of William Vestal, decd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vestal, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that notice be published in the Raleigh Register for six months of the filing of the Petition, and that the said John Vestal, at the next term of this Court, on the 3d Monday of March next, plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, Clerk Sup. Court.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Superior Court of Law and Equity, held in Nashville, Nash county, North-Carolina, on the third Monday in September last: Notice is hereby given to the Heirs and next of Kin of John Bass, decd. late of the County and State aforesaid, that the subscribers are now ready to settle and pay over to them respectively, as they are entitled to the aforesaid John's estate, upon their applying to him and giving proper refunding bonds.

D. SILLS, Adm'r. of John Bass decd.

Belford, Nash c'ty. N. Carolina, 2 October 3, 1829. 6w Price Adv. 2.50 14-

FOR SALE,

ON moderate terms, a neat Fannel Double GIG and HARNESS. For terms, apply at this Office. Oct. 20.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, in Wake county, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Branch, containing 297 acres, and another Tract lying on the south side of Swift Creek. The Tracts are contiguous, and were purchased some years ago by the late Wm. Gilmour of Wm. Brown. Apply to the Editors of the Register, who are authorized by the owner to sell said land. August 15, 1829.

SUBSCRIPTION

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, six miles from New-York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of forty acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vines, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, in France, 45° N. Lat. proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the first of April next. The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to; the subscribers designating the quantity and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1/2 cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 1/2 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. Letters not received unless POST-PAID.

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States; and his Agents will furnish them, gratis, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best; the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine.

- WHITE. 1. Alicante, 2. Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or, Ciel de Tour, grosgrain, 3. Do. Melting, (or fontant), 4. Sweet Gullant, 5. Muscat, 6. Do. Frontignan, 7. Muscadelle, from the river Lot, 8. Malvoisic, 9. Tokay, 10. Syrian, 11. Constantia, 12. Malaga, 13. Melliers.

- RED. 14. Large Muscat, 15. Malvoisic, 16. Red Foot, (Pied Rouge), 17. Black Hambourg, 18. Constantia.

For Wine.

- WHITE. 19. Auvergnat, 20. Blauquette, 21. Doucinelle, 22. Plande Dume, 23. Olivette, 24. Doucette, 25. Plant de Reine, 26. Burgundy, 27. Murrillon, 28. Madere, 29. Bourgeois, 30. Picardan, 31. Chalousse, 32. Pansse.

- RED. 33. Claret, 34. Auvergnat, 35. St. Jean, 36. Jacobin, 37. Meunier, 38. Pineau, 39. Pratazier, 40. Teinturier, 41. Bourgignon, 42. Bouteillan, 43. Suisse, 44. St. Antoine, 45. Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

- WHITE. 46. Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau), 47. Do. Golden, 48. Do. Cracking, 49. Do. Musk, 50. Muscat Lezarde, 51. Do. Small Berries, 52. Do. (d'Alexandria), 53. Do. (from Jura), 54. Sauvignon.

- RED. 55. Chasselas, 56. Do. Violet, 57. Muscat, Rouge, 58. Do. Violet, 59. Muscat Grey, 60. Damas Violet, 61. Do. of Poquet, 62. Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions will be received by JOS. GALES & SON, Raleigh.

DYING & SCOURING.

MRS. MARY ANDREWS, respectfully informs the Public, that her DYING and SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT is now in complete operation, on Halifax Street, 200 yards north of the Statehouse, and that she is prepared to execute work in all its various branches. She will dye Leghorn Hats and Bonnets, Silk, Satin, and Crapes, Dresses, Stockings, Gloves, articles of clothing for Gentlemen, &c. &c. She also dyes and presses Domestic Cloth.

Mrs. Andrews will continue to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, at the same place, and will do work in that line with neatness and despatch. Raleigh, October 22.

State of North-Carolina,

Martin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. September Term, 1829.

- Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, Original Levy on Land. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do. Joseph J. Williams vs. Henry & J. J. Watts, do.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob J. Watts is not a resident of this State: Ordered therefore, by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, to notify said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Martin at Williams-ton, on the second Monday of December next, and shew cause, why the judgment of the Justice below, shall not be affirmed, and a Vendition Expensis issue to sell the land levied on. THOS. W. WATTS, Clerk. Price adv. \$5 00 18

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks; attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with Fruits selected from the north—an Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House—Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair.

Also, a FARMYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 124 acres of land attached to it, and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms. Oxford, Sept. 1. THO. B. LITT. EJO. N. 50w 11