FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Members of the approaching Legis-

GENTLEMEN :- It is a matter of some small euriosity amongst the people to know in what manner you will employ your selves, after the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Senator to Congress, and the transaction of such other business as the emergency may require. For one, I profess myself entirely free from any solicitude on the subject; feeling a thorough satisfaction, that your measures will be characterized by as much wisdom and patriotism as have distinguished former sessions; that is to say, with perfect wisdom. The vast benefits, which have resulted to the State from your patient investigation of banking affairs, during the last winter, have excited universal gratitude, and ought to excite also universal confidence. The people would doubtless be highly delighted if that interesting subject could again be brought upon the tapis, and occupy your legislative labors as profitably and as long.

Some propositions it is thought, and even avowed, will be offered to your consideration at the ensuing session, to which Itake the liberty thus early to call your attention; not doubting you will, in return for the compliments I pay to your sagacity, condescendingly lend me a hearing. And should I presume upon too advisory and dictatorial a style, you will please have the goodness to remember me as one of the sovereign people addressing the public servants.

In the first place it is likely, perhaps rather more than likely, that you will be called upon to promote, in one way or other, some nefarious plan of Internal Improvement. Against this, for nine cogent reasons, I would beg you to set your faces as a flint. These reasons being my own, it pleases me to keep them to myself; except so far as to say, that vour constituents will certainly never bear you out in voting away their hard earnings to pay for Railroads and Canals ; & just so sure as you venture upon such a thing, you may each, jointly and severally, in the expressive language of the election ground. "kiss the State-house." What need have we of additional Roads

& Canals ? Have we not enough of them now? Cannot a man go from place to place, whithersoever he will without obstruction? and what more could be do, were the whole State cut up into roads and by-paths? There is more fuss already, about working upon the roads we have, than is good for us; if we had more, we must have more work and more fuss. If a person cannot find his way, as things are, let him make use of his tongue and inquire. But we must for sooth have better ways of getting our produce to market. The present accommodations suited well enough our fathers, and they become rich in their use; and it is quite doubtful if, with greater facilities, we should be any better off an hundred years hence. I trust your wisdom will be, as your wisdom has been heretofore, decidedly against innovations and alterations, under the specious disguise of improve-

2dly. You will probably be asked, Gentlemen, to render some little assistance to the University of our State. But I hope you will strenuously refuse to do this likewise. It is respectfully submit- ple. ted to the wisdom above mentioned, whether our good old-field schools are not abundantly sufficient for all our necessities. Our fathers and mothers jogged along uncomplainingly without colleges ; and experience proves them to be very expensive things. The University has already cost the people not a little; and the good it has accomplished thus far is extremely doubtful; if I might not rather allege it to have been productive of mischief. College learned persons give thmeselves great airs, are proud, and the fewer of them we have amongst us the better- I have long been of opinion, and trust you will join me in it, that establishments of this kind are aristocratical in their nature, and evidently opposed to the plain, simple, honest matter-of-fact republicanism, which ought to flourish among us. The branches of learning culfivated in them are, for the most part, of a lofty arrogant and useless sort. Who wants Latin and Greek and abstruse Mathematics in these times and in a country like this? Might we not as well patronize alchymy, astrology, heraldry and the black art? Gentlemen, if a single word be said to you concerning the University, I pray you will contrive to set some scheme foot for annulling its charter; or, at least, make as great a racket on the subject as was made last winter about the banks. But by no means vote it a solitary far-

In the third place, it is possible, but not very likely I confess, that you may be solicited to take some steps with regard to the establishment among us of common schools. Should so ridiculous a measure be propounted to you, you will unques. tionably, for your own interest, as well as that of your constituents, treat it with the same contemptuous neglect which it has ever met with heretofore. Common schools Indeed! Money is very scarce, and the times are unusually hard- Why was such a matter never broached in better and basis in the Senate. neare prosperous days? Gentlemen, it appears to me that schools are sufficiently plenty, and that the people have no desire they should be increased. Those now in operation are not all filled, and It is very doubtful if they are productive of much real benefit. Would it not redound as much to the advantage of young persons, and to the houser of the State,

ton patch, or at the plow, or in the cornfield, instead of being mewed up in a shoolhouse, where they are earning nothing? Such an ado as is made in these times about education, surely was never heard of before. Gentlemen, I hope you do not conceive it at all necessary, that every body should be able to read, write and cipher. If one is to keep a store or a school or to be a lawyer or physician, such branches may, perhaps, be taught him; though I do not look upon them as by any means indispensable : but if he is to be a plain farmer, or a mechanic, they are of no manner of use, but rather a detriment .-There need no arguments to make clear so self-evident a proposition. Should schools be established by law, in all parts of the States, as at the North, our taxes must be considerably increased, possibly to the amount of one per cent, and sixpence on poll ; and I will ask any prudent, snug. saving man if he desires his taxes to be higher? No, Gentlemen. What we reluctantly and by compulsion already pay, for the support of the government, &c. is every where more than every body wishes. And the very first and most solemn, as well as most politic duty, of the legislator is, to reduce all taxes, no matter at what consequences. It is expected therefore, Gentlemen that you will turn up your sage noses in utter derision at all plans, plots, schemes and contrivances for disseminating any more knowledge among the good people of North-Carolina; who have obviously much more now than they know what to do with. You will doubtless be told that our State is far behind her sisters in things of this sort,-And what does this prove? Merely, that other States are before us; which is their affair, and not ours. We are able to govern ourselves without reference to other members of the confederation; and thus are we perfectly independent. We shall always have reason enough to crow over them, while we have power to say, as I hope we may ever have, that our taxes are lighter than theirs.

men, concerning which I had wished to favour you with my friendly caution; but your wisdom will easily gather "from a little what a good deal means." And I respectfully take my leave of you, for the present; hoping, that, if you shall be governed by my reasonable notions, you may continue to receive the unanimous suffrages of your constituents, so long as one brick of our Statehouse shall rest upon another :- and wishing, if you should happen to entertain opposite views, that you may never have the honour to obtain another vote.

Yours, &c.

### VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Saturday, October 31. The question as to the basis of Rspresen tation being still under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanard in the

Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, rose, and after some prefatory remarks, laid down the following propositions.

1. That the principle of the amendment offered by Mr. Green, is unphilosophical. 2. That it proceeds on a basis common to monarchical and aristocratical forms of go vernment. 3. That the freeholders of Vir ginia will never assent to it. 4. That the plan of the Legislative committee is the only one which suits the genius of the peo-

Mr. C. took a view of the arguments which had been urged in favor of the amend. ment, and concluded with observing, that human affairs are continually subject to mutation—the wheel of fortune is ever revolving, and that aristocracy was often blind to its own true interests while it labored to promote them.

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, spoke in favor of the amendment, and against the interests of the people on this side the mountains being placed under the control of the western people, and proposed to amend the amendment, by adding the following words, and in the Senate to white population exclusively?

Mr. Naylor addressed the committee at considerable length, in favor of the white basis, observing that the amendment proposed by the gentieman last up heightened his objection to Mr. Green's proposition.

After which the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 2. The Convention being still in committee, and the same question before them,

considerable length in favor of the amend-Mr. Gordon followed in opposition to the

amendment, and in favor of the original The question was then taken on Mr.

Scott's amendment to the amendment, which was negatived 49 to 42. The question then returned on Mr.

out " exclusively," and insert the words, and taxation combined."

he mischief which might arise from divisions of sentiment in the State, and expressed a desire that each side would make advances towards accommodation, and conbe to allow the besis of white population in the House of Detegates, and the mixed

Mr. M's address was listened to with profound attention. The committee then ruse, on motion of Mr. Giles, and the Convention adjourned.

he same question.

Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, rose in sop- yourselves become their greatest grievance.

if they should pass their days in the cotal port of Mr. Green's amendment, and in opposition to the reported resolution. He me to cleanse this Augean Stable, by putcommenced with a series of statistical ting a final period to your iniquitous pro statements, the object of which was to ceedings in this house; & which, by God's shew the disparity between the upper and help, and the strength he hath given me, the lower country in bearing the burdens of taxation; from whence he began an fore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart argument to shew the injustice and impolicy of entrusting the control of the Legislature to that partion of the State which paid, according to his statement, but one-third part of the public taxes. He proceeded to examine the arguments offered in behalf of the resolution, on which he commented with great severity. Mr. Li. having occupied the floor till past 2 o'clock, gave way for a motion to rise, which was made by Mr. Powell. The committee then rose, and the Convention adjourned.

> Wednesday Nov-Mr. Leigh resomed his Speech of yesterday, and continued speaking till past 1

o'clock. Mr. Mercer then rose in reply. The first part of his speech was occupied in removing what he contended were unfounded prejudices, against the measure propose ed by the resolution of the Legislative Committee. He then proceeded to the question in debate, and commenced an argument to shew that wealth furnished no proper basis for representation, and if it did taxation did not furnish any just measurof it, and he had arrived at an examination of the ratio of three-fifths in the Federal compact.

After Mr. Mercer had spoken some time, a motion was made for the Committee to rise, which was carried and the Convention adjourned.

#### DOMESTIC SILK.

Some very successful experiments have been made in Rhode Island during the past season, in rearing silk-worms. A committee on this subject submitted a long report at the Cattle Show and Frir held in Pawtuxet on the 14th inst. in which they estimate the amount of silk goods imported into the United States during the past year There are a few other subjects, Gentle- at nearly \$14,000,000 in value, of which, they presume, not more than \$3,000.000 were exported, leaving \$11,000,000 for our own consumption. They think there is no obstacle to the growing of silk in this country to any extent which may be required; and in illustration of this position, they quote the example of Mansfield, Con. which, though not well adapted to agricultural pursuits, "realizes, it is said, an in come of about \$25,000 [per annum] from the manufacture of silk, chiefly sewing silk. The labor too, is almost entirely performed by females."

" Among us the spinning of sewing silk is considered the first branch of the art, but the skilful say that it is in fact the last. It would be more profitable to sell the cocoons un wound if we had establishments for making raw silk, than to attempt to spin sewing silk. This is shown by the fact that the Connecticut sewing silk brings in the New-York market about \$4 the pound. The cocoons would be worth 25 cents a pound to any establishment prepared for making raw silk, and it requires fifteen or sixteen pounds of cocoons for a pound of sewing silk, thus amounting to as usuch as the sewing silk would produce, and saving the labor. We should not, however, discourage the production of sewing silk, until means of employing the raw material are provided. But it is not by spinning sewing silk that this business can be rendered productive to the country. We must have regular establishments in manufacturing and central location, for reeling the silk and preparing it for the looms.

.In one respect we have already reduced the expense and trouble of rearing silk worms, by exploding the notion, which all the treatises on the silk culture in sist upon, namely, the use of stoves to preserve a proper temperature for the worms. In this country, during the season these insects busy themselves in weaving the delicate envelope that forms their winding sheet, it has been well tested that the ordinary temperature is sufficient for their preservation. All the silk presented to your committee, has been produced from worms placed in rooms and out buildings. without any application of artificial heat. In Connecticut, artificial heat, we are informed, is never resorted to, and silk is produced all over the country without the use of stoves or thermometers. Journal of Commerce.

### CROMWELL'S SPEECH.

The following are the very words spoken Mr. John S. Barbour rose, and spoke at by Oliver to the Long Parliament. The document found amongst some old papers which had belonged to the Cromwell fami-

" Spoken by Oliver Cromwell, when he put an end to the Long Parliament in 1685: "It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place; which we have dishonored by your contempt of all vir-Green's original amendment, viz. to strike tue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. You are a pack of mercena-ry wretches, and would, like Esau, sell Mr. Monroe then rose. He deprecated your country for a mess of pottage ; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice ve do not possess ?- Ye have no more recluded with stating, that his plan would ligion than my horse-Gold is your Godwhich of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the good of the Communwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes ! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Land's Temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked pra tices, ye are grown The Convention still to committee on You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are

" Your country, therefore, calle upon am now come to do. I command yo, thereimmediately out of this place. Go! g you nut ! make haste ! ye venal slaves begone ! Poh! Take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors."

#### North-Carolina Books.

THIL following valuable BOOKS, published principally for the use of the Citizens of North-Carolina, are constantly kept on hand, for sale, by the subscribers, viz:

The Revisal of the Laws of North-Carolina, by the late Chief-Justice Taylor, the late Bartlett Yancy, and Judge Potter, made under the direction of the Legislature of the State, in t wo large octavo Volumes, with a full and complete Index.

Ditto, brought down to the year 1826, by the late Chief Justice Taylor, with a satisfactory

Haywood's Manual of the Laws of the State, arranged in Alphabetical order, with an appendix, which brings the work to the year 1829. Potter's Justice of the Peace, a new edition, lately revised and corrected, with a number of new Forms, and the Laws contained in which, are brought up to the year 1828.

Martin's Law of Executors and Administrators, (which is Toller's English Work on this subject, omitting such parts as are not in force here, taking the Law as it stood at the settlement of this country, and introducing every act of Assembly of this State which has altered the Law, and noticing every adjudged case which throws light on the subject.) This edition of the work was revised by the late Chief-Justice Taylor.

Chief-Justice Taylor's Digest of the Statute Law of North-Carolina, relative to Wills. Executors and Administrators, the Provision for Widows and the Distribution of Intestates' Estates :-A Work which combines in one view all the enactments which have been made on these subjects for a Century past, and which are dispersed in more than forty statutes.

Agricultural Essays, written by a North-Carolina Farmer. Allowed by those who are best capable of judging, to be the best book for conveying useful information to the Farmers of this State that was ever published. It treats on the best mode of improving land, on deep and horizontal Ploughing : on the Grasses best suited to this State; on the best modes of raising Wheat, Turnips and Indian Corn; and treats largely on the raising of Live Stock, Draining Land, &c.

The Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from the first establishment of the Court, when it bore the title of "Court of Conference," to the present time, which are as follows:

Reports of the Conference Court, by D Cameron and Wm. Norwood, in 1 vol. The Law Repository, by Chief-Justice Tay lor. 2 vols. Term Reports, 1 vol. by

Murphey's Reports of the Supreme Court, 3 vols. Hawks's Devereux's Do Hawks's Digest of the Reported Cases adjudged in North-Carolina, from the year

1776 to 1826. A Collection of the Militia Laws of North-

Subscribers will be received for the Reports of the Supreme Court which are published at the close of each Term at \$1 50 per number, and forwarded by mail to Subscribers in any part of the State.

JOSEPH GALES & SON. Raleigh, 1829.

Washington Theatre.

### WILLIAM H. KING

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has fitted up the Museum as a Theatre, in a neat and handsome manner, with new Scenery, Decorations, &c. From the strength of his Company and the novelty be shall offer, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous and inconvenience attending it. and enlightened Public. The Theatre will open on the 16th, with the following Company : Mrs. Preston,

Miss Reeder,

Mrs. Dryer,

Mrs. Ladd,

Mr. King, Markham, Hubbard, Palmer, Ladd, Adams, Preston, Coney,

Lyons, The Musical Department under the management of Mr. Noser. Raleigh, November 7th, 1829.

### Valuable Medical Books.

BERNETHY'S Lectures, 2 vols. Horner's Special & General Anatomy, 2 vols Bichat's General Anatomy, 4 vols. - Anatomy and Pathology Bell's Anatomy, 2 vols. Bailie's Morbid Anatomy Gibson's Surgery, 2 vols. Cooper's First Lines of Surgery, 2 vols. Dewees' Midwifery Dewees on Females do on Children Francis's Denman

Good's Study of Medicine, 5 vols. Gregory's Practice, 2 vols. new edition Thacher's Modern Practice Cullen's Practice Thacher's Dispensatory Edinburgh Paris' Pharmacologia Cooper on Dislocation Murray's Materia Medica Eberle's do do 2 vols. Lawrence' Physiology Magendie's do Bostock's Richerand's do Bateman's Synopsis Hunter on the Blood Scudamore on the Gout Armstrong on Fever and Consumption

Armstrong's Medical Works Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vels. With many other valuable Medical Works hich will be sold on the most favorable terms, J. GALES & SON. Raleigh Oct. 14.

BOARDING.

TRS. JOHN HAYWOOD is prepared to ac-I commodate twenty-free or thirty Members of the Legislature. She assures all those who may henor her with their patronage, that no exertions shall be spared to render them comforta-

Mrs. H. has a number of detached rooms be sides those in the main building. N. B. The favor of early applications is re Mrs. H. continues to receive Travellers, and Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1829

# RALEIGH THEATRE

MR. RIDDLE, most respectfully announce to the Public, that the improvements of the Theatre being at length completed, he will open the same, with a good and efficient Com-pany, on Monday, the 9th of November—trusting for remuneration to that indulgence and patro-page which has hitherto been extended by a Raleigh audience to all well regulated and to spectable Dramatic Corps.

Nights of Performance—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Doors to open at a quarter past 6-Po. formance to commence at 7, precisely.

Tickets 75 cents—Children 371 cents.

The following are the heads of the different departments of the Theatre : Manager, Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Hedderly. Scene Painter, Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Noser. ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.

Will be presented. Tobin's elegant Comedy HONEY MOON:

## HOW TO RULE A WIFE.

For Characters, see Bills.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the laughable Farce of the

RENDEZVOUZ:

Hide-and-Seek-Lovers For Characters, see bills,

the course of the Evening will be exhibited a new and splendidly painted Drop Curtain

The Orchestra will be full and effective.

Tickets to be had at the Book Store of Mean Gales & Son, Mr. Lehman's Drug Store, and at the Box-office of the Theatre on the evening of performance.

Gentlemen are requested not to smoke in the heatre, it being offensive to ladies.

All demands against the Theatre, to be rendered for payment every Saturday at 2 o'cleck. to Mr. Riddle at Concert Hall.



## EAGLE HOTEL.

R. GUION, most respectfully returns his thanks to the Public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he opened this ESTABLISHMENT, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

Mr. G. has the satisfaction to inform the Public, that in addition to the improvements already made, eight additional Rooms will be complet by the ensuing Session of the Legislature, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of Members of the Assembly than heretofore.

The charges, as hitherto, will be uniform and moderate, viz: for a Man and Horse per day, \$1 50; for a Man alone, \$1—with a small addition to those who wish a separate table. Members of the Assembly will be charge

\$1 per day. Those who have rooms to themselver will be subject to an additional charge for then Travellers desirous of stopping at the HOTEL are often misled, by enquiring for the Sugar House. They are informed, that the Stages de

not make it their regular stopping House, not is the House known by that appellation. A many persons who travel in the Stage do stop at the Hotel, and many others would, if they could be assured they would not be delayed, they are informed, that no greater delay will be expen-enced at the Hotel, than at the Stage House; and those who wish to repose themselves for a day or two, will be sure to find at Guion's a clean bed and room for that purpose, with the bes fare the market affords.

The situation of this House is one of the most pleasant in the City, being immediately north of the Capitol, adjacent to the business part of the town, but without the influence of the dust

It is now little more than a year, since the Subscriber took possession of this Establishment when he found the House enrirely out of repair and almost without custom. He now has it in his power to say, that he has not only received encouragement sufficient to justify the improve ments that have been made, but those also the are making, even without that support from the Stage Proprietors which he believes the conveniences, comfort and attention which are to be met with at the Hotel deserves, and which has fairly proven that the Public will give the prefetence to a well kept Public House.

E. P. GUION. Raleigh, Sept. 23.

UNION HOTEL,

THE Subscriber informs his friends and he Public in general, that he has taken charge of that well known House of Entertainment, for merly occupied by Willie Jones, in the city of Raleigh, near the Capitol, where his Table will he furnished with the best the country and sessons afford, his beds in fine order, and his rooms commodious and neat. His Stables will be well supplied with good provender, attended by careful Ostlers, & his House with good Servants. He will provide convenient Sheds under which to shelter Carriages, Gigs, &c. He hopes that with all these comforts, and his own unremitted attentions to please his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He also hope that the Members of the General Assembly will call on him, as his charges will be moderate and his accommodations good.

ROBERT PERRY. Raleigh, August 19.

N. B .- The Subscriber is prepared to accom modate 30 or 35 members of the Legislature with Board. He has some of the best Servant in the State. He is also prepared to keep 30 of 40 horses during the Session, having good Lot and Stables. His prices will be moderate. R. PERRY.

28th Oct. 1829.

BOARDING.

Rooms detached from his Dwelling-House on the main street near the Capitol-and wou be glad to accommodate with Board twelve of fifteen Members of the ensuing Legislature.

The favor of early application is requested.

It is convenient also for him to find twelve or having fifteen Horses, at a moderate price—having plenty of provender, good pasturage, and well enclosed lots abundantly supplied with water.

JNO. STUART.

Raleigh, Sept. 10. PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.