

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The season for the meeting of our Legislature is approaching, but we hear nothing on the subject of Internal Improvements...

Were we to engage in some work of Internal Improvement that would connect the interest and trade of the western counties with our seaport towns, it would give a new impulse to trade and agriculture...

If the experiments on this subject should prove successful, a source of profit will be opened to the planter, which will enable him to bear up in some degree against the fall of value of his staple in foreign markets.

The Boston Bulletin of Tuesday evening, contains an address from Mr. Henry Orne, a thorough-going Jackson man, to Duff Green. The general spirit of the communication seems to us fair and candid...

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

Much attention it is known, has latterly been bestowed upon the cultivation of the Vine in the neighboring county of York, Pennsylvania.

A German emigrant, in this county, several years ago transplanted a vine of the common white Fox grape, from the forest to a springhouse near his dwelling; by which process and the slight attention paid to its culture, the fruit has been remarkably enlarged in size and also considerably improved in quality...

The editor states it as the opinion of several experienced vignerons, that, by transplanting, grafting, pruning and suitable culture and attention, this much neglected and despised native variety may be so meliorated, that the cultivation of it, on an extended scale, would prove profitable.

At the late 'Wine Convention,' a bottle of wine was exhibited, which was set aside by the judges as they suspected it to be a foreign product. Such was its excellence and fine flavor, that it compared advantageously with the most esteemed Madeira.

This year's vintage of wine and table grapes, with the exception of such kinds as are found not to thrive well in our soil and climate, will be found to be abundant, if the fruit remain uninjured.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

The Columbia Telescope contains a valuable communication on this subject. The papers published some time since an account of an invention by Messrs. Follet and Smith, Virginians, for hulling cotton seed.

Mr. Gideon Palmer, of Connecticut, has discovered a method of expressing it, or extracting the oil, and Mr. Ruggles of N. Y. has lately obtained a patent for refining oils, both vegetable and animal. He has seen the cotton-seed oil expressed by Mr. Palmer's process, and has no doubt it will serve for lamps and machinery.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Rhode-Island Journal. The Boston Bulletin of Tuesday evening, contains an address from Mr. Henry Orne, a thorough-going Jackson man, to Duff Green.

We shall make some extracts from the communication of Mr. Orne, which will afford food for comment and reflection. The following relates to the 4th of March, 1829, and the scene which he witnessed at the inauguration of Jackson:

"I was strongly urged, by an intimate friend of the President, to remain until after the 4th of March: he was aware I had enemies, and insisted that I should remain to meet them. I feared them too little, and despised them too much. I did not regard them enough to encounter a scene from which every feeling of delicacy revolted.

The remarks which follow, upon rotation in office, we consider to be just and appropriate: "There have been, however, removals here, which have given a deep shock to the public sentiment. Not those made by government, but by the officers whom the government appointed.

BOARDING.

THE MISSES PULLIAM will be prepared to accommodate 10 or 12 Members of the approaching General Assembly with Board.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have just received a handsome assortment of French Perfumery and other Fancy Articles—which can be sold unusually low for cash.

State of North-Carolina. Wake County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1829.

The Post Master General, Daniel Peck. Original Attached of Wyatt Harrison & Mark Cooke, & they sum'd as Garnish's.

Public Entertainment.

JOHN BUFFALO respectfully informs the Public, that he has purchased the Public House formerly occupied by Wm. W. Bell and Alex. High, on Hargett Street, at the corner of Wilmington Street, where he will be glad to receive Travellers and others, and will use his utmost exertions to accommodate them comfortably.

EAGLE HOTEL.

MR. 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 completed 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.

General Agency and Conveyance Office. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an Office on Seventh Street West, about midway between the General Post-Office and the Office of the National Intelligencer, where he will be thankful for orders.

- Hon. Joseph Kent, late Governor of Maryland. Hon. Chas. F. Mercer, M. C. from Virginia. Hon. Joseph Pearson, late M. C. from North-Carolina. Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Esq. Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq., Mayor of the City of Washington. Gen. Walter Jones, Counsellor at Law. Richard S. Cox, Esq. do. Richard S. Wallach, Esq. do. William Brent, Esq., Clerk the Circuit Court of the District Columbia. Thomas Munroe, Esq., late Postmaster. Roger C. Weightman, Esq., Cashier Bank of Washington. William A. Bradley, Esq., President Patriotic Bank. Thomas Carbery, Esq., late Mayor of Washington.

GEORGE SWEENEY. Washington City, Aug. 25, 1829.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1829.

Our Superior Court commenced on Monday, Judge MANGUM presiding. Yesterday was fixed on, for the trial of Elijah Kimborough, charged with the murder of John Davis; but when the hour arrived for opening Court, the Judge was too much indisposed to attend.

Virginia Convention.—This august body assembled in Richmond on Monday last. Its deliberations will attract crowds of spectators, and excite more interest than has been felt at any period in the history of the State.

Plumbago or Black Lead.—In Professor Olmsted's Geological Report, he states, that he has never read of any Mine of Plumbago which can compare in extent, with that discovered in this county. It is not itself of very great extent, but the ore itself is of a superior quality.

A gentleman who lives in the lower part of this State, informed us, a few days since, that he has used Plumbago altogether, on the axles of his carriage, for several years. It is said, that if the axles and bushes of the wheel be true, a carriage may safely be run one hundred and fifty miles with once using a composition of Black Lead mixed with Lard, or Tallow.

"Reform."—Wm. S. Smith and S. F. Chapman have been removed from the situation of Clerks in the Second Comptroller's Office. The first gentleman is the brother-in-law of the Ex-President Adams. The latter opposed General Jackson's election.

Dr. James Carson and Samuel Mark have been appointed Inspectors of the Port of Alexandria, vice Joseph Harris & William Lauphier removed; Alexander Hunter, Measurer, vice John Langdon, removed.

To this list must be added the name of Stephen W. Gray, a Clerk in the General Post Office; and a citizen of the most blameless life, and of exemplary fidelity and devotion to his public duty.

Prophetic.—When the letter which Mr. Bradley wrote relative to the accounts of Mr. Hawkins reached Frankfort, the Editor of the Commentator made the following declarations: "This letter will cost Mr. Bradley his Office—if it does not, it will be only because his remo-

val was determined upon before. If there was any balancing, this letter will turn the scale against him.—Mark it, he will be punished."

They have, indeed, been prophetic—has cost Mr. Bradley his office—he has been punished—and for what? For defending himself and his official conduct against an attack of Mr. Amos Kendall!

Heavy Robbery.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, of the 19th Sept. states, that the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth at Louisville, was entered "by some villain on the 17th, by means of false keys, and robbed of about \$25,000! A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the thief.

It was a remark of Madam de Staël, made to a distinguished American citizen in Europe. (Mr. CLAY)—"a people who have received the benefits of the lights of education and general literature, never can be conquered, though assailed by the united powers of the earth; for the mind, when enriched and expanded by education, spurns the prowess of the despot, looking forward with elevated eye, beholding its own greatness and laughs at the petty assaults of the ignorant invader. A nation uneducated, never can be free."

The Lobelia Inflata, (says a British publication) a plant that grows spontaneously in different parts of North-America, has lately been found a specific for asthma. Dr. Cutler, an asthmatic, having been effectually cured by it, has published a treatise on its virtues; and Dr. Andrews of Glasgow, has also found it to merit the character which Dr. Cutler and other eminent physicians have given it.

Fayetteville Market.—Cotton, 86 1/2 a 70 Baggings, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 63 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 12 a 15. Flour, \$4 a 4 50; Iron \$5 a 6. Lard, 6. Lime, \$2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 33. Sugar, common 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 83. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22 1/2 a 25. Wheat, new, 70 a 65.—Obs.

The General Post Office.—The General Post Office seems to be suffering in the progress of "Reform." There never, probably, was a more signal illustration of the value of the old proverb, "Let every well alone," than is to be found in the present condition of that department, in which chaos seems to have come again. This Home department of the Government, so efficient under the late Administration, is almost broken down under the attempt to convert it into a great party-machine; an attempt which has been never made before, and the slightest tendency to which has been heretofore, indignantly frowned upon by public opinion.

In regard to what is, and what has been passing therein, there has been divers unauthenticated statements made, to which we do not feel authorised to give currency. Some of them are doubtless true, and some false. Some, indeed, we know to be of both characters. We shall confine ourselves to the publication of such papers on the subject, as have the sanction of some known name; and we shall, with at least as great pleasure, publish such papers in vindication of the officers of the Department, as in accusation of them.

Miles King.—We have been permitted by an esteemed friend to take the following extract from a letter received by him in relation to the case of the gentleman at the head of this article. Mr. King, it will be recollected, was removed from the situation as Navy Agent, at Norfolk, and that, on finding his removal had created great dissatisfaction in Virginia and elsewhere, an attempt has been made by the stipendiaries of power, to impress the public with the belief that he was a defaulter. Without assuming the responsibility of a positive accusation, insinuation is resorted to, and the terms apparent defalcation is made the form of an accusation against him. Such cruelty must, if any thing can, awaken a sense of justice in the People. Mr. King is an entire stranger to us, and therefore, our sympathy for him arises solely from our belief in his entire propriety of conduct.—Balt. Chron.

Miles King has returned from Washington the accounts he carried up are enough to show a balance in his favor—he has more in preparation, and before he is done, he will prove Uncle Sam a defaulter; that is, will prove a large balance in his own favor. He has gained many warm friends among the Jackson men themselves, by his manly but prudent course, and the acknowledgements of the clerks at Washington, that his accounts have been perfectly correct and clear, and that they are at a loss for any reason why he should have been turned out.

The whole number of votes given by the people in the several States at the late Presidential election, appears by an accurate table lately published, to be 1,188,645—of which number General Jackson received 671,170, and Mr. Adams 517,475. From this it appears, that of the popular votes Adams had about 8 to Jackson's 10, though the latter it is well known had two-thirds of the electoral votes. This shows how deceptive an election by the electoral colleges is, as reflecting the true sentiments of the people. A man may be elected President by