INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The season for the meeting of our Legislature is approaching, but we hear noth ing on the subject of Internal Improvements or the establishment of Common Schools. These to the citizens of our State, are highly important subjects ; every man is more or less interested in them. We hope that the members of our next Legislature will take up these subjects and do something to raise the State and benefit its citizens --We complain, and very justly too, of hard times, yet use no means to soften them.

Were we to engage in some work of Internal Improvement that would connect the interest and trade of the western counties with our seapurt, towns, it would give a new impulse to trade and agriculture, and bring capital to the State. We were at one time in hopes that the efforts made to direct the minds of our citizens to the importance of a rail-road would ere this have produced some beneficial results. But it would seem as if the hopes of a railroad had entirely vanished, and that the advocates for it had given up in despair .--We know it would be a very great degree of presumption in us to suppose that our feeble efforts would induce the citizens of North-Carolina to do what the arguments of a " Carleton" failed in effecting. Yet we feel interested and shall tell our opinion on the subject. It is our honest belief that, if a rail-road were established from any one of our sea-port towns through the middle of the State, to or near its western boundary, that the trade that now goes to enrich the merchants of other States would centre in our own, that we should become more independent, that a new impulse would be given to industry, that capital would be brought into the State, that the times would be softened, and that in five years the income arising from the tolls collected from a rail-road would be a profitable revenue. This belief may possibly be a visionary one, but if we may be permitted to offer the prosperity of other States as evidence of its trath, we think it will be found to be composed of more solid materials than a vision, We often hear farmers complain tries. The old world is in a turmoil of of the badness of the markets, that no one national strife, stopping the ordinary will purchase their produce ; now if they vents and channels of trade, and the new would examine the cause, they would soon | world is vexed by restrictions that lead] find it to be owing to the smallness of the to the same results. Let peace restore trade of the place. If the trade of a large to Europe the former balance between the portion of the State centered in any one demand for manufactures and their suptown, it would be an object for men of cap- | ply in that quarter, and the United States ital to settle in it, but as it is, no man of recall their regulations interrupting that capital would spend his time in a place exchange of equivalents which mutually where there is no business doing. Every relieve the parties of the surplus produce farmer knows the importance of a compe of their industry, and we shall have no tition in a market, that it is the cause of need of new inventions and process, as his getting a better price for produce, and succedaneums, to effect that consumption if our farmers could only likewise, be con- of the raw material which is natural and vinced that every facility offered to the wholesome. We would not be undertrade of a town was benefiting themselves, they would soon awake to the absolute importance of Internal Improvement. Instead of progressing, our State is actually becoming poorer; men of enterprize and capital are leaving it, they see no hopes of their property becoming more valuable, in a State where nothing is doing. It is time to do something, before we become so poor that we cannot engage in a work of utility. Wilmington Liberalist.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

The Columbia Telescope contains a valtable 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. Every thousand pounds of green seed cotton will yield thirty bushels of seed : three bushels of seed will turn out one bushel of kernels, and one bushel of kernels, (by a certificate from Mr. Palmer) two gallons of oil. The great point is to separate the oil from the mucilage. Appended to the communication just noticed in the Telescope, is another, which we suppose is from the pen of Dr. Cooper. He states that Dr. Hunter, Chemist and Druggist, of Philadelphia, made, 25 years since, some experiments with oil of cotton seed, but his plans were never matured. Subsequentv, in 1818, a Col. Clark instituted some trials of the oil of cotton seed for burning in Raleigh on the 3d Monday of November next, in lamps. It was burnt, states the Doctor, in conjunction with some Spermaceti oil, and proved decidedly the best. He gives it as his opinion, that the oil of cotton seed is superior to that obtained from linseed, or the seed of the sunflower.

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. But this resource can be but of limited influence. What we want is a sound state of the demand It is this only, which will relieve the cotton growers, so as to make that relief ef fectual. The times are out of joint as regards the trading intercourse of counstood as wishing to discourage experiments, by which the demand for our staples promises to be enlarged ; but only to enforce a steady attention to that course of measures for ridding the country of incumbrances on its commerce, as affording the only rational hope of general relief.-Charleston Pat.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

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

Cologne Water Lavender do **Bears** Oil Macassor do **Cosmetic Wash Balls** Emollient Soap, for shaving Rose Cinnamon do A variety of other Fancy Soaps. Also genuine Windsor Soap in the original package as imported.

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

Original Attach't. The Post Master General, | Levied in the hands of Wvatt Harrison & Mark Cooke, & they Daniel Peck. J sum'nd as Garnish's.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that the defendant, Daniel Peck hath removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, that unless Defendant comes forward on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake at the Court House then and there to replevy and plead to issue, the property levied on will be condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.

By order of the Court, B. S. KING, C. C. Public Entertainment.

JOHN BUFFALO respectfully informs the Public, that he has purchased the Public House formerby 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 comforta-

oly. His Stables are good and will be constantly supplied with plenty of Provender of very kind Owing to the scarcity of money and plentifulness of produce, the price of Board for Man and Horse will be a dollar a day, or eight dollars a month for a single pe.son. He has a HACK, three GIGS and HORSES

RALEIGH REGISTER. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1829.

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. The Court stands adjourned to this morning. 9 o'clock.

Virginia Convention .- This august body assembled in Richmond on Monday ast. Its deliberations will attract crowds of spectators, and excite more interest than has been felt at any period in the history of the State. We shall publish a regular abstract of its proceedings.

-969-

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 only of very great extent, but the ore itself is of a superior quality. It is however comparatively, but of small value, owing to the limited use that is made of it. We trust however, that sooner or later, it may be found advantageous to manufacture this article among ourselves. Every fresh instance therefore, of the uses lication) a plant that grows spontaneous to which it may be applied, should be ly in different parts of North-America made known for the benefit of the public. has lately been found a specific for asta It is stated in a late London paper, that ma. Dr. Cutler, an asthmatic, having the application of it to the works of clocks been effectually cured by it, has published and watches, is likely to supersede oil. a treatise on its virtues; and Dr. An. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly drews of Glasgow, has also found it to grinding and washing it over, by which merit the character which Dr. Cutler and means, the gritty particles that occur, e- other eminent physicians have given it. ven in the best black lead, are removed, and which, if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel-hair pencil, either in the state of 30 a 33. Sugar, common 82 a 92, prime powder or mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirit of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago upon plumbago. These sur faces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear and tear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Herbert, of which the pivots and holes, and teeth of the escape-wheel, had been covered on their rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a Committee of the Society of Arts and examined ; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for the most part unbroken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magenced at the Hotel, than at the Stage House; and nifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear. 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. The same gentleman says, it is used in nearly all the mills and machines in the lower country, where there is much friction. It may also be used advantageously, for painting the roofs of Houses, by mixing it with Rosin and Oil, and then applying it. Three coats of it thus prepared, will render wood almost bility of a positive accusation, insinuation fire-proof.

val was determined upon Lefore. If there we any balancing, this letter will turn the scale gainst him. - Mark it, he will be punished,"

They have, indeed, been prophetic has cost Mr. Bradley his office-he has Our Superior Court commenced on been punished-and for what? Por de fending himself and his official couded against an attack of Mr. Amos Kendall

Heavy Robbery .- The Louisville (Kr.) -000-Advertiser, of the 19th Sept. states, that the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth at Louisville, was entered "by some vil lain on the 17th, by means of false Key and robbed of about \$25,000! A reway of \$500 is offered for the detection of h thief.

"It was a remark of Madam de Stati made to a distinguished American cia zen in Europe. (Mr. CLAY)-" a pesple who have received the benefits of the light of education and general literature, neve can be conquered, though assailed by the united powers of the earth ; for the mind when enriched and expanded by educa tion, spurns the prowess of the despot, & looking forward with elevated eye, beholds its own greatness and laughs at the pairs assaults of the ignorant invader. A ha tion uneducated, never can be free."_ Never was remark more true, and if w look around us, we find it verified ever day.

The Lobelia Inflata, (says a British pub Fayetteville Market. -- Cotton, 863 a 7 Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 61 a7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 12 a 15 .-Flour, S4 a 4 50; Iron 85 a 6-Lard, 6. Lime, 82 a 2 50. Molasses 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 83.-Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 221 a 25. Wheat, new, 70 a 65 .- Obs.

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. The editor of the York Recorder, in alluding to the accounts in some of the southern papers of grapes of extraordinary size, adduces the following prind in support of the claim of that coun try for superiority, where the size of product is made the subject of beast :

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 communication of Mr. Orne, which will which process and the slight attention paid | afford food for comment and reflection -to its culture, the fruit has been remarkably enlarged in size and also considerably improved in quality, though it still retains at the inauguration of Jackson : its peculiar odour. We last week obtained several specimens of the grape produced by this vine. Their average size and weight was fully double that of the grape in its wild state. One of the larger weighed 153 grains, another weighed 162, and a third 164-this latter measured 3 3-8 inches in circumference.

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 a extended scale, would prove profitable. 4th of March," said a faithful but indignant

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Rhode-Island Journal.

The Boston Bulletin of Tuesday even ing, 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, and the motives which have led to the development of the facts therein contained, are perfectly justifiable. Mr. Orne has been persecuted by the illiberal portion of the Jackson party, because he would not indiscriminately, approve of the removals and appointments of the present Administration.

We shall make some extracts from the The following relates to the 4th of March, 1829, and the scene which he witnessed

"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. feared them too little, and despised them too much I did not regard them enough to encounter scene from which every feeling of delieacy revolted. I thank God, still, that I had no part in that scene, which covers, when it is called to mind, every American cheek with a blush. The throng that pressed on the President before he was fairly in office, soliciting rewards in a manner so destitute of decency, and of respect for his character and office, is, with your 8th of

January printers' dinner, among the most disgraceful reproaches to the character of our countrymen. "Before I would behold such another

for Hire, at the shortest notice. His prices for his Hack, Gigs and Horses, are \$3 a day for the Hack ; Gig with Horse & Boy \$2 a day ; Gig and Horse, without a Boy \$1 50 a day; a Horse alone \$1 a day; a Gig 50 Cents a day.

Raleigh, April 2. 60tf N. B.-Persons hiring Gigs from me, will be expected to repair any injury done to them, whilst in their possession, J. B.



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 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 addi tion to those who wish a separate table.

Members of the Assembly will be charged \$1 per day. Those who have rooms to themselves, will be subject to an additional charge for them. Travellers desirous of stopping at the HOTEL are often misled, by enquiring for the St ge House. They are informed, that the Stages do not make it their regular stopping House, nor is the House known by that appellation. As 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 experithose 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 best 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 and inconvenience attending it.

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 improvements that have been made, but those also that 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 preference to a well kept Public House.

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

General Agency and Conveyance Office. HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has open-

10 8w

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 re ry well alone," than is to be found in the present condition of that department, i which chaos seems to have come again This Home department of the Goven ment, so efficient under the late Administration, is almost broken down unde 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, in dignantly frowned upon by public opin-

In regard to what is, and what has been passing therein, there has been diversus authenticated 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. Nat. Int.

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 a the head of this article. Mr. King, 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 else where, an attempt has been made by the stipendiaries of power, to impress the public with the belief that he was a de faulter. Without assuming the responsiis resorted to, and the terms apparent defalcution is made the form of an accusation against him. Such cruelty must, if any thing can, awaken a sense of justice in ger to us, and therefore, our sympathy for im 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 she a balance in his favor-he has more in prepara tion, and before he is done, he will prove Uncu Sam a definiter ; that is, will prove a large bilance in his own favor. He has gained many warm friends among the Jackson men them selves, 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

He also states the following interesting friend of the President, "I would see the whole ed an Office on Seyenth Street West, about fact in relation to the wine made from this District of Columbia blown to heaven, with all midway between the General Post-Office and kind of grape.

At the late ' Wine Convention,' a bottle of wine was exhibited, which was set aside in office, we consider to be just and approby the judges as they suspected it to be a priate : foreign product. Such was its excellence and fine flavor, that it compared advantageously with the most esteemed Madeira. Subsequently, when its history was inquired into it was ascertained, to be a part of a quantity of wine made about four years bear on humble occupations-on experienced ago, from the common American Fox grape Mr. Jacob Eichelberger, near Reisby terstown, Md.-and that the same sample exhibited was a pure and fair specimen of the product. We understand that a gentieman of this borough intends making experiments with this variety, on a scale and in a mauner calculated to decide the question of its merits as a wine grape.

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. Thus far appearances are certainly highly favorable and flattering. In looking at several of the vineyards, we in part realise the fancy timents, and kindles indignation." acene of the poet, where

With purple ripeness, and invest each hill As with the blushes of an evening sky."

that it contained."

The remarks which follow, upon rotation

" 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. Rotation is a good principle applied to leading political trusts ; but when brought to services, not rewarded, but barely sustained-on trusts to which experience is requisite, but for which the compensation is something less than an equivalent-on men who had given up all other pursuits and embraced these for a livelihood, with no reason to anticipate a removal while their conduct merited the public confidence-when rotation is applied to those offices, and is made to carry ruin and dismay into the bosoms of private families-making wretch-ed sufferers of dependent wives and helpless children-then it is that removals are complained of-that public sentiment is shocked-that business men, not politicians, unite to interfere and petition for redress-and then it is that ro-Intion emits a bad edour, and becomes a subject of reproach. It is this kind of removals, when subordinate agents are made the victims of petty tyrants in power, that agitates the public sea-

BOARDING. THE MISSES PULLIAM will be prepared to accommodate 10 or 12 Members of the ap-Balt. American, Sept. 17. proaching General Assembly with Board,

the Office of the National Intelligencer, where he will be thankful for orders. He will attend to the settlement of accounts of persons at a distance, with individuals in this city and with the Departments of Government; the payment of taxes due on the lots of non-residents, as well as to the sale or leasing of city property ; the execution of commissions for taking of depositions and evidence necessary in cases depending in distant Courts ; and any other business committed to his charge. He promises prompt and faithful attention to all matters committed to him, while his charges shall be as moderate as possible. He is authorized to refer for evidence of his competency to the following gentlemen: 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. Waller Jones, Counseller at Law. Richard S. Coxe, Esq. Richard S. Wallach, Esq. 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 Washing-

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

-070-

"Reform."-Wm. S. Smith and S. F. Chapman have been removed from the the People. Mr. King is an entire stransituation 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 Lanphier 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 ; a citizen of the most blameless life, and of exemplary fidelity and devotion to his public duty. -abo-

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 :

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, was 1,188,645-of which number General Jack son 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 electural votes. This shows how deceptive an election by the electoral colleges is. as reflecting the true sentiments of the people. if it does not, it will be only because his remo- A man may be elected President by