

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM }  
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### CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Statistics in relation to the culture and manufacture of Silk, are taken from a Letter written to the Committee on Manufactures of the last Congress, by Mr. Judson. They do not afford an entirely correct view of the extent to which the business is carried on. It is in so infant a condition, and so rapidly advancing, that it is difficult to lay the exact state of it before the public:

#### NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Four of the States are paying bounties on the culture and manufacture of Silk. In Maine, a bounty of five cents on every pound of cocoons grown, and fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled; is paid from the State Treasury. In several towns the growing of silk has been commenced and experiments have resulted favorably. In Fryeburg, a gentleman has about 12,000 Italian mulberry trees 4 years old and several more in nursery. He had 5,000 worms last season and obtained the usual quantity of silk.

In New Hampshire the business is begun and prosecuted with spirit. In Concord, there is an incorporated company with a capital of \$75,000, who have purchased a farm and are stocking it with both kinds of mulberries as fast as possible. Individuals in many parts are planting, preparatory to feeding the worm. Experiments in South Weare, Newport, Dunbarton, Warner, Hopkinton, Keene, and many other towns, result in showing the expediency and profit of the culture.

Vermont grants a bounty of ten cents on every pound of cocoons grown within the State. This has given the business a good beginning, and preparations are making to enter it on a large scale.

Massachusetts has granted the very liberal bounty of \$2 per pound on all silk grown and reeled in the Commonwealth. This is considered sufficient to defray all expenses of growing, reeling and throwing. Several companies have been established. The American Silk Company at Dedham—capital \$50,000, liberty to increase to 100,000—has twenty acres planted, and thirty more in preparation—are prepared to manufacture 200 lbs. sewing silk per week, worth now \$2,000. The company manufactured \$10,000 worth of silk the past year, half from foreign and half from domestic growth.

The Atlantic Silk Company at Nantucket—capital \$10,000—in operation—fabrics manufactured highly creditable. The Northampton Silk Company, capital \$100,000, liberty to extend to 500,000—plantation of 500 acres now stocking—some fabrics sewing silk already manufactured, said to be equal in quality to the best Italian. The Massachusetts Silk Company—capital \$1,500,000—now growing 85,000 trees. There is also the Boston, the Newburyport, & the Roxbury Silk Companies, all with large capitals. Individuals are also engaging with flattering prospects.

In Rhode Island, the Valentine or R. Island Silk Company, capital \$100,000, has manufactured some beautiful specimens.

In Connecticut, State pays a bounty of one dollar on every hundred Italian or Chinese Mulberry trees, set out at such distances from each other as will best favor their growth and the collection of their leaves, and cultivated till they are five years old. Considerable quantities have been grown for fifty or sixty years, particularly in the counties of Windham and Tolland. State also pays a bounty of fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled on an improved reel. There are two incorporated companies—the Mansfield & Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company—the former at Mansfield, capital \$20,000—the latter at Hartford, capital \$30,000. The business of the latter has hitherto been confined principally to the manufacture of Tuscan straw for ladies bonnets; but it has lately commenced

the manufacture of sewing silk, in large quantities and of good quality. A small factory at Lisbon is doing a good business. Individuals have engaged in the business in all parts of the State. There are extensive nurseries at Hartford, Suffield, Farmington, Litchfield, New London, Stonington, Durham, New Haven and many other towns. A Mr. Cheesborough of New London, has invented a simple and improved plan for making cocoons. A Mr. Burford of Roxbury, has invented a machine for the manufacture of organzine, train and sewing silk—said to be an improvement.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

In New-York, the subject has attracted attention for some time. Among other companies incorporated, are the Troy, Poughkeepsie, the New York, and the Albany Silk Growers' Companies; all have large capitals. With regard to these companies the information is limited. Individuals throughout the State are engaged in the business, but it is not known to what extent. From Steuben, Broome, Lewis, Orleans, Monroe, Otsego, and Suffolk, there are details. In Steuben, there are about 20,000 Italian Mulberries of five years growth, & 1,200 Chinese of two years—twenty persons have entered the occupation. In Broome little has been done, but preparations are going on vigorously. In Lewis, the cultivation of the tree is undertaken with spirit, the people "are beginning to awake to the business, and believe it will flourish." In Orleans county there are about 600 of the Chinese and 50,000 of the Italian now growing. It is supposed \$200,000 will be invested in the business the next five years. In Monroe county there are large nurseries at Rochester, Greece, and other places. In the town of Sweden, there are about 104,125 trees—five acres of land already planted, and fifteen in a state of preparation. In Onondaga, there are many of the Italian. In Shelter Island, there are 6,000 Chinese, and seven acres of land in preparation. In Southampton on Long Island, there are 50,000 Italian, and a few Chinese. Some beautiful sewing silk has been made. The statistics from New York, are imperfect, and give a faint idea of the extent to which the business has been carried in that great State.

In New Jersey, companies have been incorporated. Among them the New Jersey Silk Manufacturing Company, capital not exceeding \$30,000, and the Mammoth Silk Company. Enterprising citizens are cultivating the Mulberry. Small quantities of silk have been made, and the soil and climate well adapted.

Several companies have been formed in Pennsylvania, under a general law for their encouragement. The Beaver Silk Company, at Beaver Falls, is commencing operations under favorable circumstances. There is a company in Chester county, and one in Philadelphia. The Harmony Society, at Economy, have manufactured sewing silk, vestings, cravats &c. highly commended—and have 10,000 Italian and 453 Chinese of various ages. Hundreds of citizens are engaging in the business.

In Delaware, the State Journal says, the Delaware Silk Company have about 15,000 trees, that they are making active preparations, and that no effort shall be wanting on their part, to make little Delaware a great silk district.

In Maryland, companies have been incorporated. The Queen Anne Company has a capital of \$50,000. The Talbot County Company has been incorporated. Individuals are undertaking the business.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

In Virginia, public attention is much devoted to the subject. Several companies were granted liberal charters, with large capitals, at the last session of the Legislature. There are—the Fredericksburg Silk and Agricultural Company—the Hartwood Silk & Agricultural Company—the Virginia Silk and Sugar Company, (for the manufacture of Silk and Beet Sugar), and the West Virginia Silk and Agricultural Company. There are, also, the Virginia Silk Company, and the Potomac Silk and Agricultural Company. The two last are in operation. Mr. J. B. Gray, near Fredericksburg, has a large number of Chinese trees in a flourishing condition. In addition to the above, the Enquirer states, that the U. S. Arsenal, which has been some time discontinued for that purpose, and was going into a silk Laboratory, and that 60 or 80,000 mulberries are expected to be planted out in the grounds. In this vicinity, attention is turned to the cultivation of the mulberry, particularly the broad leaved Chinese mulberry, which is now easily propagated by slips. Among others, Mr. John Carter, the skilful and successful cultivator of the Vine, has planted out this Spring about 40,000 slips of this succulent species of mulberry. Individuals in many sections are engaged in the business. The prospects in this State are flattering—climate is more appropriate, and our worn out tobacco lands are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry. The business, if liberally undertaken, will stay the tide of emigration.

From North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, accounts are of the most flattering character. Planters are disposed to give the subject a fair trial. Climate and soil admirably adapted, according to the results of experiments; and, from the signs, many planters will make a silk as well as cotton crop.

In Florida & Alabama, the tree grows luxuriantly, and produces an abundant foliage. Some of the inhabitants are convinced that silk would be the most profitable crop they could make. At Pensacola and Mobile there are a large number of Mulberry trees. At the latter place, Chester Root, Esq., is preparing a large plantation. The Black Mulberry is indigenous, and the foliage makes a good silk as the Chinese. The value of sterile West Florida lands will be enhanced, it is supposed, by their adaptation to the production of Silk.

#### WESTERN STATES.

The soil and climate is admirably adapted to the silk culture. Ohio has commenced the business under flattering auspices. The Ohio Silk Company is going on swimmingly—they have a large plantation, on the rich bottoms of the Scioto, fast stocking in varieties of mulberry. They design extending their plantation of Italian, to 100 acres with 1,000 trees to the acre; and an equal number of Chinese. A company in Jefferson County—capital \$50,000. The Massillon Manufacturing Company have had their capital extended to \$500,000, and design commencing largely. Several companies formed, and others have petitioned for charters.—Seventy families are said to be engaged in the culture, in the vicinity of Canton, in Stark County. Individuals in many of the counties have undertaken the business with enthusiasm, and petitions were before the last Legislature for aid.

In Kentucky, the "Campbell County Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company," has been incorporated—and has selected a favorable location opposite Cincinnati. The subject, though new, is attracting attention. A letter gives account of some zealous efforts making among individuals who are rich and able to give the business a fair trial. Kentucky will, no doubt, in a few years, do much in the silk business.

In Indiana, the Quakers about Richmond, have particularly turned their attention to the subject; and inquiry has been awakened in many sections. All that has been done, has been in so short a time, that efforts in the cultivation of the mulberry, is all that has transpired. Considerable preparations are making in this way.

In Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Tennessee, small beginnings have been made. The soil and climate of each entirely congenial, and with proper efforts, of which, there is every reason to hope, they will become silk growing States.

Mr. Judson says:—"The efforts which have been made by individuals, and the success which has thus far attended them, seem to point out the course which should be adopted by Congress. Enough has been done already to enlighten the public, so far as its practicability and profit are concerned; and nothing more is wanting to induce thousands of the enterprising and industrious to engage in it, but a thorough knowledge of its details. Could a general diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm be effected, I have no doubt the United States would finally become one of the greatest silk growing countries in the world."

#### THE KING AND THE ANTELOPE; OR PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

The court of Raharam, the fifth king of Persia, was one of the gayest companies that ever encircled the Sassanian throne. There have been periods in the history of the country when the palace has exhibited superior splendour; there have been times of greater luxury and reigns when wit has flourished with more brilliancy; but never perhaps has there been an age in which active amusements and bodily diversion have been so systematically and incessantly pursued. The understanding of the monarch might be rated considerably above the average of kingly intellect; yet a candid and impartial observer would probably have characterized him as restless rather than enterprising, ingenious rather than wise. He was yet young when he ascended the throne, and that ambition which belonged to his nature, having never been directed by prudent counsellors, to objects worthy of his predecessor's talents and station, led him to seek the distinction accorded to feats of bodily strength and skill, rather than to bend his energies to those pursuits of which the scene was the cabinet and not the field, of which the reward was the approbation of the wise, and the result the happiness of the country. The courtier of course had the taste of his master; and to hurl the lance, to draw the bow, and to rein the struggling steed, and to follow the flying deer, soon became the only occupations of the attendants of Raharam.

In all the undertakings of the king, the chief object which he sought was the ap-

plause of those around him. Whenever he went into the fields the ladies of his court accompanied him; and the wonder and delight which they testified at any extraordinary feat of skill, constituted abundant recompense for the trouble which he had taken. Among the females attached to his court was one who, though less personally attractive perhaps than any other in the circle, possessed by the commanding vigour of her intellect, and the winning gentleness of her temper, a greater influence than any ever the heart of the monarch. The mild intelligence that dwelt in every feature of her countenance, gave to her face a power which was denied to the more sparkling eye and the more blushing cheek. Notwithstanding all the efforts to gain the smiles of his lady, the king never found that to his hopes she responded with all the gratification he could have wished to inspire. Her smile when won was always mingled with a shade either of regret or contempt. In truth she loved Raharam, and was grieved to see his powers applied to ends so little worthy of his dignity; she wished him to be withdrawn from enterprises so insignificant, to others which would adorn his station and exalt his name.

"Surely," she would sometimes say to him, throwing the advice in an imperious form, "surely, sire, those persons who are eminent for mental or political greatness, command a larger portion of esteem than those who have become distinguished for physical dexterity, in which, in truth, any one could obtain the same proficiency who would abandon himself to them in the same degree."

To suggestions like these the monarch lent an unwilling ear and generally managed to forget them as soon as they were concluded.

After many an unsuccessful trial, the king had at length become able to execute a feat which he had long labored for, and was now anxious that his courtiers and ladies should be spectators of the display. He carried them, before, to the plain, and an antelope was found, asleep. The monarch discharged an arrow with such precision as to graze its ear. The animal awoke, and put up its hind hoof to its ear, to brush off the fly by which he conceived himself annoyed. As the hoof was passing above his head, another arrow from the royal bow fastened it to his horn. The exulting Raharam turned from the congratulations of the throng to his favorite lady, expecting to receive her warmest praises. Vexed to see that toil squandered upon an unworthy trick which, properly applied, might have enlarged the empire and consummated mighty revolution, she coolly replied, "Practice makes perfect."

Enraged at this uncourtly observation, the king instantly ordered her to be carried to the mountains and there exposed to perish. The order was promptly obeyed; and the lady was left alone in the middle of a mountain forest, and the train returned to the place.

About four years after the events described above, Raharam was walking with his minister near the plain where he had pierced the hoof of the antelope.

"It was here," said the king in a musing mood, "that my rashness destroyed a lady for a thoughtless speech; and I was deprived of the only person whom I ever loved. The place which she occupied in my heart has never been supplied. Why was an order dictated by passing passion executed with such fatal precision? It is the course of royalty, that while the resolution of kingly plans is controlled by the weakness of humanity, the irrevocable decision of divinity presides over their execution. To the rashness and errors of ordinary men is granted the blessing of timely repentance; but the discovery of his wrong by an erring king, only wakes a barren anguish."

While the king thus soliloquised, his walk brought him within sight of a small cottage, almost hidden among the trees, at the door of which he beheld with amazement a young and delicate female carrying a cow upon her shoulder up a flight of twenty steps. Astonished at a circumstance so extraordinary, he immediately sent his minister to inquire by what means such unusual strength was brought to reside in a form so frail. The minister returned with the information that the lady said her secret should be revealed to none but Raharam, and to him only, on his condescending to visit her alone. The king instantly went, and when he had ascended to her room, desired her to explain the remarkable sight.

"Four years ago," she replied, "I took possession of this upper room. Soon after my arrival, I bought a small calf which I regularly carried up and down the steps, once every day. This exercise I have never intermitted, and the improvement of my strength has kept pace with the increasing weight of the animal."

The monarch began to repeat his admiration of what he had seen, but she bade him not to lavish praise where praise was not due. "Practice makes perfect," said the lady in her natural voice, and at the same time lifting her veil, displayed the features of her whom he had mourned as dead. The king recognised and embraced his favorite; delighted with that love

which had led her to pass four solitary years in an endeavor to regain his favor. Struck, too, by the visible logic of so conductive an example, he perceived that of those bodily feats which he valued so highly, the most extraordinary were easily possible to time and perseverance; and he resolved, upon the spot, to abandon so poor an ambition, and to consecrate the remainder of his life, to acts that should command the respect of virtue, and win the regard of fame.

#### From 'Courtship and Marriage.'

BY THE REV. J. M. DAVIS.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A BETROTHMENT?

The most interesting and decisive period in the history of courtship remains to be considered. We have endeavored to conduct the inquirer after truth along, from one step to another, till we have brought him to that point when he is prompted, not only by the affections, but by a regard for his own character and the character of his friend, to make those declarations of attachment and love, which, if reciprocated, shall prepare the way for the assumption of obligations the most binding and solemn. What, then, is the nature of betrothment? And what are the circumstances which will render it null and void?

I remark that a matrimonial engagement does not consist in any of the civilities and courtesies of life which a gentleman may extend to a lady. It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations of love, and the announcement is made at once that such persons are engaged. Such is the imprudence of friends often, and more frequently of the lady herself, that the politeness and attention, which is ever due between the sexes, are construed into proposals for matrimony, and a young gentleman hears the report of his engagement while, as yet, not even a dream of the thing has passed his own mind. By such imprudence the lady severs herself from the society, perhaps, of an honorable and polished mind, and brings upon herself and friends the mortification and disappointment which will inevitably follow in such cases. If a gentleman attend a lady to church; if he escort her to the public assembly, if he occasionally visit her for the sake of good society, the report is not unfrequently set on foot, by some mischief-maker or indiscreet friend, that the parties are engaged to be married.

2. Neither does an engagement consist in any politeness, or social intercourse which a lady may extend to a gentleman. There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity, as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy it must be a love affair, and equivalent to the most direct proposals for matrimony. A smile, a compliment, a social interview, a walk or ride of pleasure, is set down by such conceited coxcombs, as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquests they have made, with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserve and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves.

3. Neither does an engagement consist in any of those preliminary steps, which are so important in order to a just estimate of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life. Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a committal. While the individual is only forming that wise estimate, and making those judicious investigations, which every one is bound to make, in the affair, by a regard to his happiness—and that of others—he is considered as fairly committed, without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals or public sentiment. The very object of his researches is to ascertain if the character and qualifications of the person are such as will make him a happy companion for life. Without such investigation he might as well commit his interest, in this matter, to a lady he had never beheld. He might as well be betrothed, as heathen children, by their parents, without his consent or knowledge, and while yet in a state of infancy. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a great assembly and select a companion at random. Parents must suppose their daughters little else than angels, if they expect to betroth them in this manner. And if young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments, as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny, they had better give up the idea of married life, and become nuns at once. Such should be the sentiments on this subject, that every young gentleman should feel himself at liberty to make every necessary investigation of character, without subjecting himself to the report of being engaged, or of other than honorable intentions, if, disappointed, he sees fit to retire.

4. Neither does an engagement consist in the most unqualified declaration of love on the part of either the gentleman or lady. This may all be, yet no obligations are assumed, no contract is formed. And yet there are those who suppose that declarations of attachment impose an obligation on their friend which cannot be resisted or violated. The gentleman, whose province it always is first to make such disclosures, considers that when he has done this, he has secured by right his object. But not so. The lady may be wholly unprepared for such an event. Such a disclosure may be made before she has made the necessary inquiries and investigations herself. Such a declaration may be made when she had no suspicion of an attachment existing, and whilst her own engagements and circumstances do not admit of her entertaining such proposals for a moment. It is true, such a disclosure on the part of a gentleman, imposes certain duties on the female. If her circumstances are such as to render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as to render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then that she make his proposals a matter of immediate and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains such an affection for him as will render a union happy, she has nothing left to do but to make known to him, in a modest and affectionate manner, her acceptance of his proposals. But if, after due consideration, and inquiry, and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conclusion, she should lose no time of informing him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities, or mortify his pride. She will consider it too, both a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor, to disclose the circumstance to no living being.

5. A matrimonial engagement, then, is when the parties, having made mutual disclosures of affection for each other, in view of such disclosures, bind themselves, by promises, to become each other's wedded companion for life. There must be a contract formed, in which the parties pledge themselves to each other for life, or there can be no matrimonial engagement. Nothing short of this can be accounted a betrothment, and nothing more is necessary to its perfection.

#### FROM THE VIRGINIA TIMES.

To give some idea of the evils of a depraved irredeemable paper currency, (a state of things which, without great forbearance on the part of our Banks, will occur,) we have appended an extract from the account of Major Garland, paymaster in a Regiment of Virginia State line on continental establishment in 1781: *Stram Conyers in act. with the State of Virginia.*

June, 1781. To twenty-two weeks' work in making coats, cloaks, waist-coats, and stable jackets, at \$1,000 paper per week, \$22,000  
*Jno. Griffin in act. with the State of Va.*

July, 1781. To repairing bugle horns and trumpets for 1st Reg. Dragoons, \$13,232  
To making 4 dozen shirts at \$200 per shirt, 9,600  
To 40 pairs of boots, at \$2,000 per pair, 80,000  
To 10 cuts of thread, at \$250  
Col. White, Capt. Belfield, Capt. Watt, Capt. Hill, and Dr. Ross, having called on us to value their horses, taken and lost in the service of the Army of the United States, we do therefore value them, to the best of our judgment, in the following manner:

Col. White's, a bay gelding, at \$23,000	20,000
Capt. Belfield's, a sorrel do	20,000
" Watt's, a bay do	20,000
" Hill's, a bay do	20,000
Dr. Rose's, a bay do	25,000

JOHN HUGHES,  
Fifth Regiment, L. D. and others.

*As you were.*—During the late war with Great Britain, a dashing belle, who is now a very kind mother of several children, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, Boston, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite bank. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looked towards the desired haven, when an honest tar, with a canvass hat, and blue ribbon inscribed—U.S. frigate Constitution, bore up and reconnoitred her position. Without any apology or ceremony, he encircled her waist with his muscular arms, and wading knee deep through the water, landed lady sensitive on the opposite shore: More vexed than grateful, our belle curled her pretty lip, and said "you are an impudent fellow, sir." Belay that my dear, said Jack, I'll make you fast again. Smiting the action to the word he lifted her a second time and re-fording the stream, placed her safely again where he first found her, observing with a good natured laugh.—An you love your mooring so well, hearty, smoke my binnacle, but you may lay at anchor there. The above is true. The lady has grown wiser and less sensitive since this lecture on squeamishness was read to her, and she frequently amuses her friends by relating the anecdote.