

## Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The Education of Youth.

Mr. Editor: I wish through the medium of your paper to say a word in reference to the education of youth, not pretending that it is needed only by your readers, but as applicable to communities and individuals throughout our country. Notwithstanding the high estimation in which education by most is held, there is a great deficiency either in the view people take of the subject, or the efforts they make to carry their views into practice. When men are talking of education, we often hear them express great regard for it, and observe how important it is for the mechanic, the trader, the statesman, and even the farmer, and of course the lawyer, the doctor and minister. In this respect there appears to be no deficiency of feeling, neither too much talk, for we cannot too highly estimate education, or become too familiar with its use and importance. Whether men talk as they think and profess to believe, or whether they talk of education in this way because it has become a popular thing, I am not able to say. But when we take into consideration the few efforts and means they employ to carry their views into practice, do we not find on candid inquiry, that there is a great deficiency, and that there is more theory in words than is carried into effect by energy and practice; or that the disparity between talk and practice is too great to allow us to think that all talk or even one half of it is sincere. I repeat it, we cannot too highly estimate the value and importance of education, and as the youth of our country, that is, our children, our brothers and sisters, are in a measure the only class susceptible of receiving and benefiting by it—the only class who are verging forth from silent nature to take their chance, in a broad and diversified world, it behoves us who have our course and standing established—who have had an opportunity to estimate the value of education, and inconvenience when it is wanting, to appropriate more of our means and efforts to benefit the rising generation of which we are speaking, with the blessings education affords. When we talk of education and speak in its praise, we do well. When we say it is necessary for the mechanic, the trader, the farmer, and the statesman, the lawyer, doctor and minister, we say right; but in doing so we do but a small part of our duty, and do not imply one half of its value and importance. The employment that its pursuits gives to the mind—the effect that it has in strengthening the intellect, that part of man which distinguishes him from the beast, and constitutes him a human and godlike being—I say, the employment and effect on this part of man are worthy of more consideration than all others, if we may be allowed to contemplate them separately; and I see no reason why we should not. In the pursuits of education the rules of the sciences, when we learn them, are keys in our hands to unlock to us their mysteries. So are the sciences, when we learn them, keys to knowledge and wisdom; and at the same time, a stimulus in our mind that prompts us to acquire knowledge and wisdom. It is the sciences and knowledge and wisdom that enables us to reject the evil and choose the good. By rejecting the evil and choosing the good we prosper in this world, and do our part in fitting the mind to fulfil the great object for which God has created us human and intelligent beings. If there is any thing of importance to us besides improving our own minds and bettering our own condition, or any thing devolving on us as a duty, it is that we appropriate a portion of our means and our efforts to the education of the youth. Or, if there is any thing in the labors of mankind, male or female, that can reflect pleasure on the mind, it is a consciousness of having done something to direct the mind of those to happiness and prosperity, who shall tread the earth when we lay silent in its bosom.



TARBORO' PRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1835.

Mr. Wm. E. Bird has issued proposals for publishing in the town of Wadesborough, Anson county, a weekly paper, entitled "The Anson Advertiser." It will be printed on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum in advance, or \$3.50, at the end of the year. The Editor states that although "he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits."

Resolutions have been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, nominating the Hon. Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency.

We have heard some further particulars relative to the recent burning of Mr. Barron's Gin house and contents, which may be of benefit to those who may hereafter meet with a similar misfortune. It seems that after the House and seed cotton had been burning 18 or 20 hours, the fire was put out with water, and two bales of picked cotton saved. It is conjectured that two-thirds of the seed cotton might have been saved, if the fire had been discovered somewhat sooner.

Congress.—The Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives have come to the conclusion, with regard to the President's recommendation of reprisals against France, that as they were determined to do nothing, they ought to say nothing. The following is the report of the Director of the Mint, recently transmitted to Congress by President Jackson:—

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, January 1, 1835.

Sir: I have now the honor to submit a report of the general transactions of the mint during the last year.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to \$7,388,423; comprising \$3,954,270 in gold coins; \$3,415,002 in silver; \$19,151 in copper; and consisting of 11,637,743 pieces coin, viz:

Pieces.	Making
Half eagles 732,169	\$3,660,845
Quarter eagles 117,370	293,425
Half dollars 6,412,004	3,206,002
Quarter dollars 286,000	71,500
Dimes 635,000	63,500
Half dimes 1,480,000	74,000
Cents 1,855,100	18,551
Half cents 120,000	600

11,637,743 \$7,388,423

The deposits of gold within the past year have amounted, in round numbers, to \$1,389,000; of which about \$1,089,000 consisted of coins of the United States, issued previously to the act of 28th June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver; about \$898,000 were derived from the gold regions of the United States; \$225,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$2,180,000 from Europe; \$12,000 African; and \$9,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe, about four-fifths were in foreign coins.

The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the first day of August, the earliest period permitted by the act. In anticipation, however, of a change in the legal valuation of gold; it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposits received after the 1st June. Previously to this period, the sum of \$383,545 had been coined, so that, of the above amount of gold coinage for the past year, \$3,570,725 consist of the coins of the new standard. This amount, however, is the result of the operations of the mint during only five months of the year, corresponding to an amount, for a full year, of about \$1 millions in gold. Within the same period, the coinage of silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year, making a general result of both gold and silver corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly \$12,000,000.

The amount in gold in the

vaults of the mint on the 1st August was \$46,500; the amount now remaining in the mint uncoined is \$435,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 9th December. The amount of silver remaining in our vaults for coinage, is, in round numbers, \$475,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 20th November.

The amount of silver coined within the past year, it is satisfactory to state, has exceeded by about a quarter of a million the silver coinage of any previous year; while the gold coinage has exceeded the aggregate coinage of gold during the nine preceding years, from 1825 to 1833; inclusive.

The influx of silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimates for the year, occasioned during a large portion of that period, an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins; and the amount of deposits has no doubt been restrained to some extent, by this consideration. The estimate for the current year, it is believed, will cover the power required to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of coin.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the United States, annually, from the year 1825, inclusive. It will be observed that the progressive increase in the amount received from that quarter is less conspicuous within the last year. This result, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attention which has, during that period, been directed to arrangements for working the veins from whence have been derived those superficial deposits of gold, which, being most obvious, have heretofore attracted the principal regard. Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to the extent and richness of the gold mines of the United States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed, not merely in their increasing productiveness, but in their permanency.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, SAM. MOORE, Director. The President of the U. States.

A Duel was fought yesterday in this neighbourhood by Mr. Wise, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Coke his predecessor in Congress. Mr. Coke was shot through the arm. The quarrel which led to this unpleasant result, we understand, arose in the course of the canvass between the parties two years ago. Mr. Coke was the challenger.—Globe.

We scarcely remember a session of Congress more peaceful than this has been thus far. Out of doors, as well as within the walls of the Capitol, there seems to be a disposition to have the affairs of the nation conducted smoothly and calmly, and with as little bad feeling as the condition of parties will possibly admit. As yet, our public men speak courteously and kindly of and to one another; as yet, the course of legislation seems to flow unimpeded by partisan obstacles; as yet, public business appears to be attended to in preference to the calls of ambition, or to the dictates of selfishness. Whether all this is the ominous stillness that sometimes precedes the bursting of a storm, we know not. The comparative clearness of the political horizon at this time, however, is certain, and with every thing to excite party spirit, there is, in Washington, to the eye of the observer, almost an armed neutrality observed on the part of the ladies of the contending and opposite ranks.—Alexandria Gaz.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last. The Hon. Henry Clay, and the

Hon. Charles F. Mercer presided. The attendance of Delegates from various parts of the Union was large, and the crowd of auditors, both male and female, was unusually great, filling not only the hall and lobbies, but the galleries. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, of a most judicious, temperate, and encouraging character. The Society had not concluded its business at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the following evening.

Nat. Int.

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Boston on the 16th instant. The Traveller states that it was composed of a large number of gentlemen from that city and its vicinity, and of a representation from all the New England States. Hon. William Reed of Marblehead, was appointed President, and Rev. J. W. Chickering of Bolton, and Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, Secretaries. Before the Convention separated, a Society was formed, one of the objects of which is, "to endeavor to persuade every American citizen, that the system of Slavery in this country is wrong, and ought to be abandoned."

That the Abolition scheme is progressing at the North, must be apparent to every individual who pays the least attention to passing events. The people of the South owe it to themselves to watch the course of these fanatics with a jealous eye, and be prepared to counteract or to resist their efforts whenever a more perfect organization shall enable them to throw off the mask with which they now endeavor to conceal their true objects. The first blow aimed at the peculiar interests of the South, will be struck in the District of Columbia. The abolition of slavery there, is now the avowed object of these disorganizers; but the accomplishment of that object will be regarded by them as only the first act in their contemplated tragedy. We would not be considered as unnecessarily bringing this exciting topic to the notice of our fellow-citizens; but when we see these Societies daily increasing in number, when we see men of intelligence and the highest respectability enrolling their names as the friends of a scheme which is destined to shake the very foundation of our institutions, we should regard ourselves as false to our trust did we let these incipient measures of future and extensive mischief pass by in silence.—Pet. Int.

Henry D. Gilpin, recently nominated by the President to the office of Governor of the Territory of Michigan, has been rejected by the Senate. At the last session Mr. G. was rejected as a Government Director of the Bank of the United States.—ib.

The Fredericksburg Arena gives the following account of an invention which, if successful, will prove of much importance to the Cotton growing States:

We have had the pleasure of examining a model of a Portable Cotton Press, invented by our Townsman, Mr. E. Eliason. It possesses, in an eminent degree, power, strength and cheapness. It is contained in a compact and horizontal frame, so constructed as to be easily carried on a wagon. The power of a single Horse, it is calculated, will exert a force of 30 tons, and press a bale of cotton every ten minutes. Should its practical operation realize the expectations inspired by the model, it will prove a valuable present to the Southern States.

The following extract from the recent message of Gov. Wolfe, to the Pennsylvania Legislature, merits the serious consideration of all those who wish to keep our National and State Governments on the "republican tack." We trust the day is not distant when "corporations" and "monopolies," of every description, will cease to receive legislative sanction, and that all will admit, in the language of our venerable Constitution, "that perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed."

"It cannot be denied that every monopoly that is established, even for the most useful public purposes, is a deviation from that repub-

lican simplicity which the principles upon which our admirable form of government is predicated would seem to inculcate, and a virtual encroachment upon our liberties. By multiplying these formidable, irresponsible public bodies, we shall, in the process of time, raise up within the Commonwealth an aristocratic combination of powers, which will dictate its own laws, and put at defiance the Government and the people. We have recently had a strong illustration of the power and dangerous tendency of such institutions, and it may be well to learn wisdom from experience.—These observations have been suggested by a knowledge of the fact, that a morbid, restless solicitude, to produce a state of incautious legislation, tending to precipitate a system of legalized speculation upon the people of this Commonwealth, has, for some time past, but too conspicuously manifested itself in our legislative halls, in the shape of applications for the incorporations of monopolies, of various descriptions. A depraved, unsound spirit, evincing a vitiated anxiety for the establishment of banking institutions, and other corporations possessing exclusive privileges, seems to have marked the era in which we live, as one peculiarly distinguished for its inveterate oppugnancy to the tardy but certain method of securing competency and independence, pursued by the men of other days, as well as for its peculiar predilections in favor of some shorter and less difficult path, by which to arrive at wealth and power."

Fire.—The Tailoring shop of Mr. Sylvester Smith, caught fire on Sunday last about 1 o'clock. The fire was communicated to the house, from a pile of trash that lay near the house, which some person had thrown a cigar into accidentally. The fire had made but little progress when the alarm was given, and our citizens rushed to the spot and extinguished it immediately.

This house is situated in the most business part of the town, and had the fire got a sufficient hold upon it, the principal part of our town would have been destroyed;—the town having neither fire engines or pumps.

Halifax Adv.

The Watchman and some other papers in the western part of the State, express their disappointment, and indeed evident dissatisfaction, with the terms on which the State is to go into Convention; because those terms are less favorable to the West than they expected, and as they say, they had a right to claim. In this, we find full confirmation of the view we took of the matter last week. The terms are manifestly highly advantageous to the East, and no doubt, will be ratified by the vote of the State. Indeed, the talented Editor of the Watchman, ably and patriotically urges the West to sustain the compromise, as infinitely preferable to continuing the strifes and ruinous policy inseparable from this exciting controversy.

Washington Statesman.

Murder.—On the night of the 27th ult. two negroes belonging to Mr. W. Amis of this county, quarrelled, and came to blows, the result of which was the death of one of the parties. The offender has been bound over for trial at the next term of the superior court.—Oxford Exam.

Our Legislature.—The Brooklyn N. Y. Advertiser states that our Legislature, at its recent session, "decided by a vote of 50 to 38, that a free man of color shall not be permitted to educate his own children, or cause them to be educated." It is an old saying, that the D—l is not as black as he is painted, and it is so with our Legislature. Some of their doings were outrageous enough in all conscience, but they exhibited no such symptoms of barbarity as the above extract would indicate.

Raleigh Reg.

The Rev. Joel Parker, Pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church in New Orleans, has become the subject of a very extraordinary excitement in that city. On a visit to the North last summer, he made, it seems, some public expressions respecting New Orleans, the morality, that deeply wounded the pride of the citizens. He was burnt in effigy before his return, and other means were taken to manifest their disapprobation of his conduct. After he returned to the city, an "immense meeting" was held, characterized, it is said, by excellent order; and Mr. Parker was heard in his defence, and was afterwards resolved, unanimously, "that he had no intention to exculpate himself; and that his continuance in that city, was fraught with injury to the peace and quietness of the population."—ib.

Removal of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi.—We copy the following information from the first number of a very neatly printed paper, entitled the Jacksonville (Florida) Courier, dated 1st instant:—

"A company of the United States troops, from St. Augustine, passed through this place on the 15th ult. on their way to the Indian Agency, (Fort King.) Officers—Captain Drane, Lieutenant Dancy, Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary, Lieutenant Smith, Dr. Weightman, and file 55, with the regular number of baggage wagons. The force will be united with other companies. The whole will be under the command of Gen. Clinch. The tribe are to be moved to the banks of the River, West of the Mississippi. From an authentic source we learn that they will probably submit without any resistance. They are exceedingly degraded, and, as has been said, 'possess all the vices of the white man without any of their virtues.' An annual appropriation of \$5000 has hitherto been afforded the General Government for their support, but it has not been sufficient to deter them from the commission of crimes; or prevent them from low and grovelling indulgences."

Another Administration Triumph!—An Administration Senator is elected in Louisiana strange as it may appear, after that has been claimed by the opposition. Mr. Gayarre, (decidedly Jackson,) walks into the slipshod of Mr. Waggaman (Whig) on the 4th of March next. Thus to go—triumph. Will Virginia be the only recreant to the right cause? We trust not.—Pet. C.

Maine.—On the 16th inst. the Legislature of Maine elected Dr. Ruggles of Thomaston, (Administration,) to represent that State in the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, also to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sprague (opposition) this winter.—ib.

The amendments to the constitution of Missouri, restricting the terms of service of the Judges, have passed by the constitutional majority.

Singular circumstance.—A hog measuring 8 feet, was slaughtered on Thursday last in this city. He was attacked the night previous to being killed, by a dog and at least three pounds of his hind quarters eaten by them.

N. Y. Ec. Star.

Singular Affair.—A married ninety-eight, residing at the west end of this city, who has thus far lead a strictly economical life, living entirely by himself, was a short time since taken ill, and through the persuasion of his friends, induced to become a boarder in a private family. It was with much difficulty however that he was prevailed upon to adopt this course, as he considered it would be attended with greater expense than his means would afford. Indeed, he consented only on condition that it should cost him no more than his previous maintenance. On removing his furniture, &c. to his new