



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1829.

Common Schools....We have received a pamphlet copy of a "Plan for promoting Common School Education in Greece...adopted by the Greek School Committee, New-York, May, 1829:" addressed "to magistrates and gentlemen of intelligence." The Committee propose to establish in that country:

I. A High School or National Academy, at which young men may be trained for superintending elementary Schools, and for the study of the useful professions.

II. A High School for females, designed primarily for the instruction of those who may become teachers.

III. Several elementary schools as models of the most approved methods of instruction."

The Committee commence their Address "to the citizens of the United States," as follows:

"The Greek Committee believe that the cause of Common School Education needs no advocate in this enlightened nation. The miseries of the Southern half of our continent have been prolonged by the want of good Common Schools."

"If ten or twelve thousand dollars can be collected here, annually, for a few years, the present plan will be crowned with complete success."

With due deference to the opinions of the "gentlemen of intelligence" who form this committee, we cannot but express our belief that it would be equally philanthropic and much more patriotic in them, to direct their energies first to the relief of the "miseries of the Southern half" of their own country, if they have no worthy objects nearer home on which to exercise their benevolence.

We give publicity to the Plan proposed, in the hope that it may help to enlighten the "magistrates and gentlemen of intelligence" who may compose our next General Assembly, in such a degree as to enable them, after a lapse of more than half a century, to fulfil the unequivocal and uncancelled obligation entered into by their predecessors, and engraven on the Constitution of this State, in the forty-first article, viz:

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices."

A correspondent of the New-York Enquirer, remarks:

"It seems there is a proposal to get up a society, having for its object the establishment of schools in Greece. Have we no children to educate in this city? None to educate in this state? None to educate in the United States? If not, why then let us look to Greece. Our American charity glows with more ardor, in proportion as the object is distant. And many of our philanthropists prefer sending their money abroad, to assisting those under their own eye. And why? Because to do their duty gives them no *eclat*; and they like to see their names in the papers as presidents, secretaries, &c.

Let those who imprudently call upon the public to subscribe ten or twelve thousand dollars to be sent to Greece, look at the state of education in their own country."

Banks, &c....The Banking system is deeply agitated in several sections of the Union, as well as in this State. We think it highly probable that something important and decisive will be adopted, respecting our Banks and banking operations, in the next General Assembly; and that our readers may form a correct opinion, and instruct their representatives accordingly, we will occasionally present them with such views as may come under our observation. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of George Clinton, has progressed as far as his sixth number in an attack upon the local Banks of Virginia. His object evidently is to get rid of all the banks in that commonwealth, and his arguments may perhaps be condensed in the following pithy remarks from Niles' Register:

"Banks are the curse of an agricultural population:—the blast, and the mildew, the cut worm and the rot, the hessian fly and the caterpillar, drought or flood, are harmless agents of ruin, compared with banking institutions, at which farmers are liberally accommodated."

In noticing these numbers, the Washington City Telegraph observes:

"If George Clinton be serious in opposition to all Banks, we would request him to solve us the following queries:

Will the refusal to re-charter the local Banks ensure a specie circulating medium?

If so, will not the amount of that medium be much less than the amount of the specie now in circulation, added to the paper currency convertible into specie, also in circulation?

If so, will not the substitution of a metallic for a paper currency, be followed up by a diminution of the price of property, at least equal to, if not greater than the diminution of the currency?

If so, will not that diminution of the price of property, derange the existing relations between debtor and creditor, greatly to the injury of the former, enriching the latter without merit, and ruining the former without crime?

Again. Will the destruction of the local Banks not substitute the notes of the Bank of the United States, in lieu of those now in circulation? If so, will not the power of that Bank, and the abuses practised by it, be more oppressive by one hundred fold, than those of which "George Clinton" complains?

This is a subject upon which the country at large is deeply concerned. We have witnessed the progress of the Bank of the United States with alarm. We have believed that the local Banks are the only barriers against a monied aristocracy, more absolute and oppressive than eastern despotism; and we confess that we look to the Bank of the United States as the moving cause of the late pecuniary embarrassments in the South. We have witnessed its devastating influence in the West, and regret to see that the doctrines proclaimed by George Clinton are not answered in the Richmond Enquirer."

U. S. Bank Notes.—We copy

the following paragraph from the Richmond Compiler of Thursday:

"As the notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the offices south of this place, are not received at their office in Richmond, they are not current here but at a discount. This notice is given for the benefit of the Southern dealers, who usually bring such paper into Virginia."

This determination of the U. S. Bank, in Richmond, which doubtless has its cue from the mother bank, has made its appearance at a very opportune period. The question of renewing its charter, is already agitated; and if we are to judge from what appears in the newspapers, a powerful opposition will be made to its renewal. A few such evidences of its *shaving* disposition, as is noticed above, will complete the downfall of an institution, which has never been wielded for any beneficial purpose, but has operated to the detriment of the whole community. Unconstitutional in its enactment, it has been felt only as a scourge, and its dissolution will be hailed with gladness by the American people.

Petersburg Old Dominion.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

With concern, and not without some apprehension, we may look upon the arguments used by many, alternately to recommend those who may be aspiring at office, and to displace those who may be in. We had formerly been taught to suppose, that the pretensions of men to office were based upon talents and integrity of heart. Never, surely, did we expect to hear United Americans offer such arguments. Yet, often do we hear them; and the public prints are more and more teeming with them. The arguments alluded to are such as the following: *A ought to have the office because his circumstances are limited! B ought to go out because he is sufficiently enriched by it!*—Were offices designed to be given to men in consideration of their pauperism, to raise them to wealth? Has it ever been determined that the man whose condition is largely improved by the profits accruing to an office, shall for this *worthy* cause alone be removed? And shall these things now obtain, and establish a precedent which our posterity may hereafter execrate? We trust that men will let no man's poverty or wealth, either introduce him into office or exclude him from it. *Spectator.*

We are authorized to state that *Thomas H. Daves*, Esq. of this county, is a candidate to represent the district of Newbern, in the next Congress of the United States.—*Newbern Sent.*

Internal Improvements.—Although the gold mines of this State will no doubt in a few years prove a source of inexhaustible wealth, yet, a judicious system of internal improvements—the making of good roads, the clearing out of obstructions to the navigation of our rivers and bays, the construction of rail roads and cutting of canals, will be infinitely more beneficial to the solid interests of

the State, to the prosperity of the people as the constituents of a commonwealth, than all the gold that can possibly be dug from beneath our soil. Heartless associations of strangers, and opulent capitalists, will be the principal recipients of the riches flowing from the gold mines; while the great body of the people, the agriculturists, the manufacturers, merchants and mechanics, would be mutual partakers of the wealth and prosperity which would inevitably result from the accomplishment of a prudent and wise system of internal improvements. The only way in which the gold already found, and the immense amount which, there is no room any longer to doubt, must hereafter be found, can be rendered extensively beneficial to the State... to the physical and political condition of the State... is by making it subservient to, and consequently promotive of, the great elements of every nation's prosperity, agriculture, commerce, (internal especially, as well as external,) and manufactures. And we indulge in the pleasing hope, that our gold mines will, in this way, be promotive of our best interests, by restoring soundness to our currency, and affording us the means of developing the illimitable resources of N. Carolina... *Salisbury Car.*

Petersburg, June 1.—The market—but little doing the past week, and our quotations are merely nominal—Cotton, 7½ a 8½. Flour, 7 a 7½. Bacon, 5½ a 6½... *Ti.*

Counterfeit Notes.—Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Petersburg Branch of the Virginia Bank are now in pretty extensive circulation. The imitation of signatures and the engraving of the plate are very well done, and requires a nice judge to detect them. The principal defect is in the vignette, which is badly executed, and also the President's signature—\$10 of the Lynchburg office, but badly engraved.—*ib.*

Treaty with the Turks.—We published in our last, an extract of a letter from an American officer, at Smyrna, on the 1st March, speaking with much confidence of the United States forming a commercial treaty with Turkey—and stating that a part of our squadron was at Smyrna waiting for the result. We have since remarked an article in a German paper dated, Constantinople, March 10—which says: "Mr. Ofley, the North American Consul at Smyrna, who came here some time ago, with the view of concluding a commercial treaty with the Porte, has returned to Smyrna, without succeeding in his object.—*Rich. Enq.*

Union Course.—Betsey Ransom was again victorious on the 27th ult. She bore off the purse, \$600, with ease, beating Ariel in two 4 mile heats. There were no other competitors for the prize. Time, 7min. 52sec. and 8m. 1s.

Trotting.—The trotting match between Ephraim Smooth and Top Gallant, which took place on the 21st ult. at the Hunting Park Course, four miles from Philadel-