

An Exhibit, showing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 19th May, 1829.

	Dollars.	C.		Dollars.	C.
Specie,	46,702	54	Capital stock,	1,600,000	
Foreign notes and bills of exchange,	450,993	50	Notes in circulation,	910,754	25
Foreign Bank credits,	130,321	49	Due to foreign Banks,	989,441	26
Augusta and State Bank stock, taken for debt,	26,340		Profits reserved to cover bad debts, and losses on banking houses,	197,455	92
Due from State of North Carolina,	85,906	11	Due to depositors,	239,545	53
Due from individuals,	2,305,102	07			
Stock unpaid,	1,450				
Real estate in banking houses and lands taken for debt,	180,740	09			
Internal bills and checks,	15,211	22			
	3,246,956	98		3,246,956	98

CHAS. DEWEY, Cash'r.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, Monday morning, 5th January, 1829.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Capital Stock paid in,	795,000	Specie,	48,426
Notes in circulation,	263,893	Notes of the Bank of the United States,	2,852
Deposites,	58,229	Funds at the North,	116,055
Dividends unpaid,	21,556	Due by Banks in North Carolina,	934
Amount due to Banks,	169,392	Notes of other Banks and deposits, bearing interest,	73,929
Profit and loss or surplus,	60,198	Notes of other Banks on hand, not at interest,	29,824
		Bills of Exchange,	24,437
		Real estate, including banking houses, &c.	80,756
		Debt, consisting of notes discounted and judgments,	996,001
	1,373,214		1,373,214

JOHN HILL, Cash'r.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Wednesday morning, the 1st of July, 1829.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Capital stock paid in,	795,000	Specie and notes of the Bank of the United States,	85,380
Notes of this Bank in circulation,	207,533	Funds at the North,	73,136
Deposites, (or sums due individuals.)	46,106	Deposit certificates, bearing interest,	56,725
Dividends unpaid,	22,445	Due by Banks in North Carolina,	1,613
Amount due to Banks,	144,512	Notes of other Banks on hand,	27,771
Profit and loss, or surplus,	58,025	Bills of exchange,	26,674
		Real estate, including banking houses, &c.	81,217
		Debt—notes discounted, judgments, &c.	921,163
	1,273,621		1,273,621

JOHN HILL, Cash'r.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern for period ending 31st December, 1828.

	Dollars.	C.		Dollars.	C.
To Stock,	800,000		By amount of bonds, notes, &c. due the parent Bank, its Branches and Agencies,	1,613,914	
Deposites,	99,609	61	Stock taken to secure debts due the institution,	4,620	
Debits due other Banks,	309,268		Specie, including available funds equivalent to specie,	86,087	85
Amount of notes of the Bank of Newbern in circulation,	554,751		Real estate, including banking houses and lands, to secure debts due the Bank,	46,000	
Surplus,	30,759	72	Bank furniture and utensils,	3,367	
			Amount due from other Banks,	20,400	
	1,774,388	95		1,774,388	33

M. C. STEPHENS, Cash'r.

State of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, 30th June, 1829.

	Dollars.	C.		Dollars.	C.
Bills receivable,	1,427,216	31	Capital Stock,	800,000	
Due from other Banks,	39,795	12	Bank notes in circulation,	521,998	
Property of the Bank, real and other,	82,648	20	Deposites,	126,608	52
Specie,	331,065	00	Due to other Banks,	312,435	96
Bills of exchange and foreign notes,	44,908	90	Dividends unpaid,	21,000	
Balance,	75,973	90			
	1,782,042	48		1,782,042	48

The above Exhibit is as correct a one as can be furnished at this time, from the unsettled state of the books and accounts of the late Cashier, which are still under the investigation and revision of an able accountant.
JNO. W. GUION, Cash'r.

A PLAN OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Transmitted to the Legislature of North Carolina by the Governor, with his Message of the 17th ultimo.

The vast importance of a general dissemination of education, is so universally admitted as to require no comment. The only question of difficulty is, how to attain the object. The plan I propose has for its object only common schools, in which shall be taught the ordinary branches, such, of course, as would fit a man for mercantile pursuits. And, indeed, I think such information more immediately necessary in our State than further endowments of the University. In proportion to our population, I suppose, this State can number as many of collegiate education as any one in the Union, with perhaps the exception of South Carolina. But in the common branches of education, there is certainly a lamentable, I had almost said a criminal want. To correct an evil, it is first necessary to understand its true character.

It is generally supposed that the poverty of the citizens is so great as to preclude the possibility of general education. This is certainly not so, since many countries, with a much poorer peasantry than ours, are vastly better improved. I believe the difficulties, on strict examination, will be found to be, first, a want of good teachers, or rather inducements sufficient to engage such as are competent in the tasks a want of houses suitable for the purpose, and properly located; lastly, a concentration of the ability of each district to a single object.

To begin with the last of these—first, I propose to pass an act of Assembly authorising the County Court of each county to divide their several counties into districts of not more than _____ miles square, and to give to these districts corporate powers to an extent which will be hereafter seen.

And also to authorise the County Court to appoint a committee, which I denominate the school committee, who shall have power to examine all teachers, without whose certificate of good character and ability, they shall not be permitted to teach in the district houses.

I propose then to authorise the County Court to appoint some proper man in each district for a committee or trustee for that district. His, for distinction, I call the district committee. He shall be authorised to give notice for a meeting of the people of the district; which meeting, when so called, shall be authorised to tax the district not exceeding _____ per \$100, for the purpose of erecting a school house at some convenient central situation in the district; and if the inhabitants of the district cannot agree upon its location, the County Court shall, on the application of the district committee, appoint three men without the district to fix the site. The meeting so called shall also be authorised in like manner annually to tax themselves, not exceeding _____ per 100 dollars, for the pay and support of a male teacher four months, and a female the same time. This tax to be assessed upon the general tax list, and the district committee, invested with the same power of collection as the sheriff now has. This, I believe, embraces my whole plan; but you will ask my reasons for it, and an answer to some obvious objections.

The character of teachers in the country is proverbially & justly bad, notwithstanding some honorable exceptions. They usually consist of men un-derstanding any thing else. An improvement is certainly necessary, and a proper selection of the committee, by the Court, will, I think, correct this evil.

The proper time to send children, and more especially boys, to school is during winter; but this cannot be done without comfortable houses. When the houses are built, and the teacher employed, all the children within the district shall be permitted to attend.

I had forgotten to invest the district committee with the power of hiring the teacher subject to the approbation of the school committee. With respect to the success of the plan, I have remarked, that in most, perhaps I had better say in many parts of the country, a majority is to be found, who would willingly pay a liberal compensation for the benefit of a school; but yet the charge is usually too onerous to be borne by any thing short of the whole. This plan authorises a majority to compel the balance to contribute. Should it be urged that the man who paid the largest tax might have no children to educate, and that he would therefore derive no benefit, or that the privilege should be proportioned to the amount of the tax, and that the poor man with a large family would pay little and receive much benefit, the answer is, that, in legislation, pecuniary benefits must, and can be borne only by those who are able to pay. The rich are frequently taxed for the benefit of the poor, as the blood of the poor is too frequently spilt to preserve the inheritance of the rich. We legislate for society in the state in which it actually exists, and not as we would wish it to be. Again, although for a few years one man would receive no benefit from the existence of a school in his district, in all probability a few years would change the scene, and he may be amply remunerated, for the sums thus expended, by a change of circumstances. None more—as things now stand, the poor man, with a large family, cannot educate the whole, and, to be impartial, he educates none of his children; and, consequently, his district derives no benefit from his residence among them.

Upon this plan he will pay something, and proportionally lighten the charge upon the rest. And, after all, I should look for less opposition from the rich than the poor. You will observe that I have spoken of a female teacher. This is a custom common in the New England States, where I have witnessed its great utility. I myself received the first rudiments of education from a country girl, and during the summer, never went to any but a female teacher. They never teach but in the summer, and are employed for the young misses and those boys that are too small to be serviceable on the farm. For these two classes of children, I should give a decided preference to a female teacher; and for the purposes here proposed, and in the present state of the country, a girl of common education would be fully competent to teach in most of the districts. The very small price at which she could be commanded is an inconsiderable object. I ought, perhaps, here to remark, that delicacy would forbid, and necessity would not require that she should pass an examination before the committee. Her selection may be safely committed to the district committee. For the education of boys, and even larger girls, the winter is decidedly the best season, first, because they cannot, in an agricultural community, be spared from the farms during summer; and a teacher may be employed at a much lower rate at that season. A longer time than I propose would be desirable; but even that time every year will do much, and perhaps is as much as it would answer at first to attempt by this half compulsory means. I will say a word upon the size of the districts. They should be so large as to lighten the burthen as much as possible, and may be from three to five miles

square, though much must depend upon the number of individuals, and their form may be changed in compliance with the country so far as rivers or impassable swamps intervene. The Court should also be empowered to change their size and form as occasion may require; but I would limit their power, but upon the application of some ten or twelve householders of the district in order to prevent litigious applications.

I propose to make the acceptance of the act optional with each county, and then leave each district the liberty of accepting or refusing the terms. I presume a compulsory act could scarcely be passed, and, if passed, would be scarcely more efficient than this. I believe that a majority of the counties will accept it during the first year, and more or less districts in each county will also avail themselves of it in that time. But should but a single county and a single district therein accept the benefit, even then a great point will be gained. The advantages will be apparent, and the example, I trust, will be followed.

Should the act remain a dead letter upon the statute book, little injury will be done; and should no better plan be suggested, perhaps this may be worth an experiment.

I make no apology for thus, unasked, proposing this plan. Every man owes something to the society in which he lives, and all that can be expected from him is to endeavour to discharge the obligation. My object will be completely effected should this be a means of suggesting a better plan. I have no partiality for my own, unless no better can be found. Indeed, I scarcely know whether it should be called my own; for really there is no originality in it. It is at best but a new application of a power already known to exist in various forms. Should you be able to extract any hints from it worthy of notice, I shall think I have deserved well of my country; but if you think it useless, you will cast it with those things that are forgotten.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. R. KINNEY.

September 19, 1829.
HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. OWEN.

FOR THE STAR.
Messrs. Editors.—I saw in the Register a piece extracted from the Knoxville Republican, which speaks of a Penitentiary; and to enquire his subject, the writer brings in a story of one Coffee, who compared the prisoner in the common Jail to a hog. I know nothing of Coffee, his story or hog either; but I know that his comparison is not a bad one, as the prisoner in many respects does resemble the hog. His dining, sleeping and pleasure room is the same. Coffee speaks of his living like a gentleman. In that I think he is mistaken. If I were going to lead the life of a gentleman, I should take a situation some distance from the walls of a Jail, and choose servants that would serve me better than rats, who steal my bread and rob me of my rest at night. A prisoner sometimes has inmates that annoy him worse than rats, which is a kind of human being, worn out in the old cause, who have arrived to perfection in every thing that is evil. Coffee says, or some one for him says, that the prisoner is freed from the necessity of work; which is another mistake in his calculations; for I know it is necessary for a person, that has been bread to work, either to work or take exercise in some way to preserve his health. There are many reasons why they should work. One great and important reason is, that they may pay their prison charges, which is commonly paid by the State.

Now if the members of this Legislature will put their shoulders to the wheel, and establish a Penitentiary in or about Raleigh, and make a considerable alteration in our criminal laws, I think it would be a saving of many thousand dollars with in the time of this generation, and much improve the state of society. I would particularly recommend to the members not to forget a species of cattle in the shape of human being, who paint their faces and dress exceedingly fine, and use many soft words to lead the men and dark corners, from whence they very often come with empty pockets and clothed with infamy. We find upon inquiry that at least one half of the criminal cases date their origin to their acquaintance with these cattle. Now if we had a Penitentiary, and rigid laws upon the subject referred to, we would see the Penitentiary crowded with old practitioners, and the rising generation deterred and turning to honest occupations, and finally become an advantage to themselves and society.

A THREE YEARS PRISONER.
Raleigh, 22d Nov. 1829.

Legislature of North Carolina.
SENATE.
Wednesday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, a message was sent to the other House, proposing that the two Houses proceed to ballot to-morrow morning for a Solicitor of the 6th judicial circuit; and stating that the name of William J. Alexander is in nomination for the appointment; and, on motion of Mr. Askew, the name of Anderson Mitchell was added to the nomination.

Mr. Sneed presented a resolution, instructing the committee of Finance to burn such amount of the Treasury Notes in the Treasury office as they may consider unfit for circulation; and that they report the amount to the Legislature; which received its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williams of Martin, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavourably to the petition of John Griffith, Jr. of Buncombe, praying to be restored to credit; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Moore presented a bill directing the manner in which justices of the peace shall hereafter be appointed; and Mr. Love, a bill to repeal so much of the act of 1827, to keep open the Tuckaseega river, the Tennessee river, and their tributary streams in Haywood county, as relates to the Catagay creek, now in the county of Macon; which passed their first reading.

Mr. Mayo presented a bill to amend the act of 1828, altering the time and places of holding the elections in Greene county; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort presented a bill making provision in certain cases for the widows of intestates; which was read the first time, passed,

and referred to the committee on the bill of individuals, and their form may be changed in compliance with the country so far as rivers or impassable swamps intervene. The Court should also be empowered to change their size and form as occasion may require; but I would limit their power, but upon the application of some ten or twelve householders of the district in order to prevent litigious applications.

On motion of Mr. Hinton of Wake, a message was sent to the other House, stating that the name of James Graham is added to the nomination for Solicitor of the 6th judicial circuit.

The bill providing compensation for the jurors of the counties of Beaufort and Onslow, was amended on the motions of Messrs. Montgomery of Hertford and Miller, so as to extend the provisions of the bill to the counties of Hertford and Duplin, read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Diarmid, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to enable creditors to proceed to collect their debts out of the property of persons who die intestate, when letters of administration are not granted within a limited time.

Mr. Allen presented a bill to amend the act of 1824, establishing and regulating a turnpike road in the counties of Lutherford and Buncombe; Mr. Harris, a bill designating the place where the first regiment of Davidson shall hereafter hold their musters, and Mr. Allison, a bill to revive the act of 1828, authorising the committee of finance of Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville; which passed their first reading.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:
Whereas much inconsequence and unnecessary expenditure of public money has been the result of trying free negroes and mulattoes by a jury; to remedy which,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to constitute three justices of the peace in any county in this State a competent tribunal to try free negroes and mulattoes for all offences against the State, other than capital, without the intervention of a jury; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, Nov. 26.
Mr. Martin, from the committee of Claims, reported a resolution, directing the Treasurer to pay to the legal representatives of John L. Taylor, deceased, late Chief Justice, the sum of 1250 dollars, in consideration of his services during the current year; which resolution passed its first reading.

The bill to erect out of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe a new county, was taken up, and again ordered to lie on the table, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The following engrossed bills passed their first reading: (The bill to provide for the payment of jurors in the counties of Rowan and Wake; and the bill concerning the parols of Richmond county.)

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution, requesting the Treasurer to report to the present General Assembly what, in his opinion, would be the best way of investing the stock and funds of the States, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Allen presented a bill authorising the justices of Iredell county to purchase a tract of land and erect thereon buildings for the accommodation of the poor of that county; which passed its first reading.

The bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the people, was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Sneed, Resolved, that a select committee be appointed to inspect and examine into the condition of the office of the Clerk of the Senate; and that they make report thereof to this House.

The bill to provide for the payment of jurors in Rowan and Wake, was amended on motion of Messrs. Miller and Crump, so as to embrace the counties of Duplin and Montgomery within its provisions. It was then read the second time and passed.

Mr. M'Diarmid presented a resolution instructing the committee of Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of amending the law, so as to permit persons to enter vacant swamp and marsh lands, when there is not a greater quantity than 640 acres vacant in any one swamp. The said resolution being read, Mr. Miller submitted the following as a substitute for it, which was adopted:
Resolved, that the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law as regards the entry of vacant lands.