0 537 make gest. Tu Known utility, without the win a.uff, and wherefire, with all emiliar with the regulations of ones and to make the study arcsentations of them, will itied too this a veit to hide a discerning public the enty which Aim to an attack so illiberal and origin-

ur here demands that we should But candour nere actioned that we should never our no ed sou of science, witen, with o much affectation, he interrogates " la it to e wordered at, that there wordly detChees a their parents system should well themelves of that faculty which they endensor to culti-ate in an eminest degree, and make tours arough the country ' to beat up reamits' and take enlishments." We answer negatively: the interest which they, as well as their resemble " parent," take in the minimum en our rights, in anstaming and invigorating a physical as well as mental powers of these the physical as well as mental powers of these committed to their charge, is afone arthcient to prompt them to that day, which calls budy on us, as voluties of freedom and friends of corporal and intellectual health, to perform. A duo sense of the importance of liberty smuld teach us to value it. But to deserve it, we must be taught how to fight its battles, and what it is to participate in its. struggles. But our "Tros Lyriasve," stell alian " tours through the constry," y endeators to stigmatise them as a "waste of ime." Dol 1 not, Messrs, Editors, know that the war may sometimes as instructed.

should not attempt to undescrive the profound "Agrinus" for he would consure the fami imperiment meddler. His assertions are sere speculations, and enterest lato without m or any " reak knowledge" of the bject. Those excursions will indeed, together with a frequent recorrence to the oution of man." give a glow of health to be youthful check, and also " cultivate a sound mind in a sound hody," but they are not the sole purpose of "tours." He who examines our system, will see they were designed, not only to prepare us for duties our country may imperatively require of us, but for the further explanation of Ueology, Mineralogy and the higher branches of the Mathematics. Thus we gain the advantages of practice with theory, privileges of which few other seminarics can boast.

He has dwelt largely on this subject; but has was his purpose? Was it the welfare what was his purpose! Was it the welfare of his State? Too gross and absurd are his remarks, and, indeed, " the good sense of North Carolina, with feelings inturally averse to dissimmulation." has not and will not " de-nounce" our system of education buthismed of assurance, led astray by malice and prance, has opposed principles which have aghad the maction of experience. We trust hat though matters & thing's appear so "obnas," the groundless assertions of this unublic printon, and that he will crute to ite such general indignation by publicly The unnecessary waste of time," says Agripps," " which is consumed in these says agrippe. "Which is construct in these littery movements, argues a very subpatie ficiency in this system of instruction." res. again, the gigentic studes of our censur-ve " outstripped the lagging pace of his mory." We have our appointed hours for dy, which complets the whole day, with a exception of two hours. These probably, never a manufake devoted to iddeness, but rwish would be devoted to idleness; but otherwise, wand de Croted to ideness, nut are now employed in preparing us for an event, which, if it should ever take place, we may be prepared to meet, and, like the noble rudents of l'E. ele Polytechnique of France, raily around the 'ree of liberty, dig up the " ted axe," and loudly exclaim " vive in na tion time is liberta!" on, vive la liberte!" I abstain from making any remarks on " on eglect of the solid branches of literature," at leave it to our lownmen to judge whether ar proficiency has been much us here to give the gentleman a kind invitation to our next examination, which takes place next. May After meing us examined upon the various branches of hterature and acience, we shall be content with his opinion, (if perchance his nodelle contains any judgment) Then and not till then will his communication re It is, indeed, with the deepest regret that we view " the decline of our temple of melence" Regarding it, as we do, an object warthy the attention of our Legislative body, we susperely acknowledge it an institution of The section of all other establish-tions in the stington of all other establish-nte in the State, we unhesitatingly protest tinst it, as hundreds will receive educations these seminaries, who could never attend at these seminaries, who could nevel attend the University. We deem it but smicsble here to advise "Agripps" to tarry at Jerico until his deard shall have received full growth, until his deard shall have received full growth, more urbanity. If at this be stands tency with more arbanity. If at this be stands "inhights are," mark yes "Shall we grant to the inwitations of Fayetteville and Oxford, in Juxaposition with the University of North Garolins, that parromage withheld vich an parsimonious a hand from the latter?" New, had he been true to the cause he endeavors to advocate, he would have hailed the estab-lishment of these academics as a dayspring of joy. For if our countermen, so blinded to their good, withheld their patronage from the University, we should reporce to see a suscedaneous introduced to diffuse light into their benighted minds. "Agripps" must purely have been so enreptured with his pro-An in

and d m Let him now or

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A CADET.

dge that he er

that he that of in For we ken beb av parameters and game through him and " A lighted candle " dut who is the target him and " A lighted candle " dut who is the target hie arches, durowing his erreasoned spaces from behind a curtain" the cast he regarded as no other than the of these, who, entreaching himself under a paragonner incognito, deals out his missignific articles and undigested, schem initial collingentiation and the provident of the second s elaborate declamation, we deem supereraga tory. Its prosperity and success afford ampl reroga ment, had see no other, of its opportance and utility.

"Hea't forth by windom, nursed by discipline By patience taught-by perseverance crown'd she rears her hiad unjettic."

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## FOR THE STAR. All that glitters is not gold:

## All is not true that his been told.

Though the above quotation be not alto-gether "Shakespearway," we shall proceed to show that it is no less tracen that account. In one of your preceding numbers, Mesar Editors, we noticed the appearance of a writer under the signature of " Gasca," who has endeavorest, by many hunted assurances, to draw a voil over his real character, but, Like another personage, he seems unable to screen some particular feat-ares, by which his character and designs are readily detected. Nothing is easier than for a man to profess to have a heart perfectly "devoid of every feeling of hostility, personal prejudice or private animosity," and that his sime are as pure as those of Angels.

But when he is known to make a wanter and mulicious attack abon a perfect stranger. both is a public and private manner, "it is not altogether so cusy to believe in the extreme benevolence and purity of his motives. The great object of this remarkably " public aphrited," and lileral minded youth, it seems, to colightus the benighted understanding of the good people of North Carolina, who according to Air opinion, entertain some sad notions concerning education.

We will pass over his pretiminary assertions and consider what he brings forward in the shape of arguments. These are contained in several propositions in the form of interve gations. He inquires, have these institutions funds or capital of any description?" From the continual cry of poverty and distrets which we are, almost daily, hearing from some of our first seminaries, it is perfectly convincing to us, that if " funds and capital' institution," there is not a good one in North Carolans. Nor are bad institutions of this description are "indispensable regulaites" of a " description coolined to North Carolina; for with the exception of our national academy, there is not a seminary in the United State that does ust depend more or less upon its students for support; while some, and among these are to be found the oldest and best, depend apon the proceeds of instruction almost entirely.

Again, he interrogates, have they "spaciou buildings for the accommodation of the nadeta?? The buildings at Oxford are certainly extremely pleasant, and I have always understood them to be no less convenient. that at Favetteville, it is unques tionably of very fair dimensions, and we believe no one ever complained that its rooms were not sufficiently " sparious," for some of them are well known to be among the largest in town. This is, at best, a bogish argument; for it would be the greatest ab-curdity in the world to suppose that a student cannot study as well in a building or a room of ordinary magnitude, as in one that is forty rods square. He asks, have they "numerous and well selected books, u folding their treasures to the youthful aspirant after knowledge, or instruments for teaching philosophy and the sciences?" A goal library is undoubtedly a desirable acquisition any where; but it must be admitted, as a general rule, that the text books used at all public seminaries should be sufficiently nomerous, and the course of in atruction sufficiently extensive, to employ the whole time that the student may devote to study. Though there may be some students at every institution, who could possibly read now and then an author not required in their course of study, still it is very questionable whether even such would not be better em ployed in a more thorough investigation of the authors and subjects actually required to be understood. Moreover, a great proportion of the books in a " well sciected library" presuppose a knowledge of many branches which are not acquired until the very last which are not acquired until the very last collegiate year. For the student to read such collegiate year. For the student to read such suthors, then, before he has acquired the necessary knowledge, will be for the most past to throw away his time. An ordinary collegiate course only professes to by a saitable basis for an education, (and if it profess more, it cannot accorplish it in the time usually employed ) It is, then, after the student has haid this foundation, and completed his pre-functions studies, that a "mutarrow and well find this foundation, and completed are pre-fininary studies, that a "numerous and well selected library" becomes so "indispensable" a requisite to the "aspirant after knowledge." We have access, liowever, to several libraries and a " well selected" book store. As it respects " instruments for teaching the sciences," &c. we answer, that either through unpardonable ignorance, or some other qualities that do not belong ton "boson perfectly free from personal prejudice and private animosity," he is altogether mistaken; that we not only have nearly all the practical utility, but, what is still more portant, we care have to use them. The may not be misunderstood on this and d on this subj nore generally, that the ner are particularly and d at our academy, and that tute one of the peculiar character a man who takes it upon him whole community, to c ch to be regrette uty, to coud omid not, at least, make ise systems, and in again, he asks " are the are they placed 226

t is not to be de 685 and and part of spated that of instruction given at our sem men gren under 30-by eiven by g men, whit perhaps, have only pa ming men, what pe sefore they are employed to perform those very duties requiring such great " age" and

advanced experience " As it respects the "management" of eminary, we are perfectly content to yest the decision of the question upon this point, well as ill athers: to those who are in an degroenequanted with the manner in which it is conducted, and with the character of our principal. We will make only one more remark upon this point, which we believe justice and equity domands. We confidently believ : that there is not an institution under better mutagement and discipline, certainly in North Carolina.

Respecting the "public revenue" which the people have gained by so much " labor and toil," we will only inform our " mp'rant" that our institution has never asked a dollar from the public purse. It asks nothing but what its merits entitle it to ask-and that is studente Upon this point, let it be under studd, it has no reason for complaint-it makes none. And if an institution can get along, and give satisfaction to its pupils and the public, without asking a copper from the State, and others must have prime thousands every year, which, it may be asked, is under the most desirable system of organization and " management"

A word touching our young, "unpreju diced" and "public spirited" friend, and we have done. When a whole commu nity, so intelligent as is that of N. Carolina, is to he instructed, who is a proper person for their mentor? A more boy? one who has but recently made a premature escape from the confines of his recitation room? Shall we countenance him m calamnious abuse of in ividuals to whom he is a perfect stranger and of whom he is in every way entirely norant? Shall we give him efedit, when h indiscriminately condemns institutions and systems of which he knows only the names Common sense will answor, no! Such, we are authorised to say, is the personage, and such the ignorance of the writer styling him self " Gasen," and, we may also add, of his good friend and "learned" compatriot " A gripps."

We have now examined every idea i his communication, which can have the least shadow of a claim to be looked upon as argument. Respecting his extravagant decla mation and groundless assertions, we are quite willing to leave them, with the full leasure of their merits, to be decided upon by an unprejudiced and discerning public. A CADET.

Robber of the City Bank of New York taken. -The Commercial Advertiser gives the followr of the New York Bank:

By the acutecess and indefatigable igilance of High Constable H.ys, and his assistants, by far the greatest portion of the large sum stolen from the City Bank has been recovered, and one at least, of those certainly concerned in the robbery, has been arrested It appears that the suspicions of Mr. Hays had strongly fixed upon one Edward Smith, an Englishman, who was indicted about a year ago, together with Henderson, for the daring robbery of Mr. Schenck's store, in Brooklyn, but escaped conviction from the insufficiency of the testimony. (Henderson is at Sing Sing, having been sentenced to imprisonment for four years.) Smith passed for a morocco dresser by trade, and after this affair set up a small shoe store, in the Bowery, while his residence was at Division street. This latter place became fa-mous as the resort of dissipated profigates, two of whom, Welsh and Simpson, alias Johnson, were recently couvicted at the Court of Sessions: one for theft, and the other for picking the pockets of Dr. J. A. Smith. There are other charges against Smith, resting on suspicion-tilat he committed the great robbery of £27,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, six or eight years igo, and having compromised with the Bank for £9,000, came to this country; and that he took the money from the iron chest of the Chancellor Livingston on her trip hence to Providence, last autumn, which money was afterwards found secreted among the baggage. However, this may be, on Monday morning last, being probably the morn ing after the robbery, he applied for lodging at a private boarding house, kept by Mr. Baogs, at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, representing that his name was Jones, and that he wished to have a private mom to write in, tendering payment in advance. He left his family in Division street, consisting of a wife and two children. He took three troaks with him to Broome street, and something peculiar in his conduct, particularly as regarded the iks, seems to have excited the suscions of his landlord. It is stated that previously to his communicating them to the police, Mr. Hays had deemed it proper to search his rooms in Division street, but found nothing to

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silent during his m, and refused to give any a concerning the st shed to consult with his paned until the recorp of the faster from the country.

At the same time (about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.) Justice Hopson, with two officers, arreated Mrs. Swith, in Division street. She is described as a very good looking woman, of about wenty-six years of age. She denied all knowledge of the transaction; but it was thought proper to commit her for the present . At her request the was allowed to have the company of her children, two fittle girls. A third wife of one of the passengers, he put to person, between whom and Smith to death. That he forced the female for kens of recognition passed at the examination, was also committed on surpli-cion. Us said that his name was Pye, and that he was a son of a distiller in this city.

Smith has the appearance of a re spectable mechanic; is about five feet six inches high, has sandy hair, and small whiskers, and is apparently a-bout 35 years of age. He says he was born in South Carolina, but wrnt early in life to England.

The Commercial says there are \$66,000 still missing, and is of opinion that there are other accomplices fand that the manuer in which this daring fetony was perpetrated will in due time be brought to light.

"The great Bank Robbery."-Under this head a Boston paper contains a communication stating that a poor Methodist preacher was arrested, under the impression created by his conduct or the state of his saddle bags, as one of the accomplices in the robbery lately perpetrated in this city. The reward was so large that every stranger arriving in that city was looked upon with suspicion.

It appears that one of the worthy la borers of the Methodist persuasion, af ter a long absence to the south. returned to Buston on Monday, and left the city, in the after part of the day, for a eighboring village, to take one of the nothern stages on the following mornng. He stopped at a public house for the night, and related that he had just arrivd from N. York in a very quick passage. He took the stage as contemplated, in the morning, soon after which the land lord learned of the robbery, and informed his neighbour that the passenger must be the robber, as he appeared to be very uneasy during the night. Well says the neighbour, he must be pursued, and if you will divide the reward, I will go with you and bring the robber to town in a twinkling.

The bargain was made, and the parties started off, post haste, and after travelling some sixty or seventy miles, the supposed robber was overtaken, charged with the theft, and searched. On opening his trunk, the supposed packages of money were found nearly stowed away. All hearts were elevated to think that Fankee vigilance had so soon overhauled the great villam The pursuers were made rich at once. with their twenty five hundred a piece; but there are many "alips," and judge of their disappointment, when the said bundles were-not bank notes-but packages of religious tracts!

Gibbs the Firste .-- The Provid Subaltern states that-" Gibbs the pi rate, now under sentence of death the city of New York, consisted of pi racy and morder committed on board the Brig Vineyard, has made to his his condemnation, counsel, since his condemnation, a confession, fraught with horrible and frightful strocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba-That while out on a cruize, he captured a valuable American ship, with a numerous crew and passengers. all of whom, excepting a female, the some weeks to be his wife, but the cruize being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh sup ply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he cut her throat and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsorpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the histories of Pierre Le Grand, and

Kidd are forgutten. "The name of Gibbs, which the man bears. is an assumed one, to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was commu nicated with the charge of profound se crecy. He is a native of Rhode Island however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families of the State."

Zanesville, Ohio, March 12.

We had an opportunity of observing the strong-feeling existing in this community against the imprisonment of femates for debt. Two females of good character, as we 'earn, were committed, on Wednesday last to the jail of this county; one. for a debt of one del lar and twenty cents, and the other for a debt of three dollars and seventy cents. Their case was made known, and in a short time the sum necessary to release them was subscribed by our citizens, which will no doubt gratify the humane gentleman of Dresdeo, who trunk in the money drawer, had them imprisoned. The whole sys- was found next minroing in tem of imprisonment for debt is ablior fing-room of the store, but th rent to the feelings of the community- was missing - Free Press. a barbarous relique, inherited from the depotisms of the dark ages, and altogeth er unfitted to our country. The feelin against it amounts to indignation, who

this petty tyranny is exercised upon female who may happen to owe a de lar or two to some overbearing skinflit. Messenger

From the Alabama State Intelligence. A Herione.-During the late for al the Fayette circuit court, Judge folier presiding, a youg lady was brougt before the court, charged with an ssault upon a young man, with intent o kill; however, after a patient investigtion of the case she was acquitted. he circumstances out of which originaed this prosecution, as related to us,

ed us that h the President at to have his at to exercise spon a

Collisions bet egislature of Canad difficulty now prevailing Legislature in respec for tration of the public respects prars that beretofors, co have been, under act of the disposal of the pres subject to accountibili government. Lately cabinet have directed that the revenues be placed as d of the provincial swembly, tended by some that the m no right to de this without Parliament recaling the fo Lord Ayimer, the Govern

da, in a mersee to the su the 25th ult, mys that the teritorial rectue of the crut included in the surrender made in a former message ence to intructions from the This messige has caused m ment not only in the Legisla with the people at large, majority if the people declare thing shot of the absolute conto whole prvincial revenue will b ed, and/hey appear fully de to mainain their declarations. A sprit of liberty is evide gainingground in Canada, and many here desirous of throw legiane to the British king. course on the part of the Br verprent may delay a separat long ince; but the day must com when British North Ame tak/a station among the n the arth-And the tyranny a of inch governors as Dalho Atmer will hasten the great of Albany Daily Ada

Tarborough, Man

Robbery -- On Thursday eve 7th inst. the store of Mir lopkins, in this place, was re bout \$550, which was in a -020-

Fire -- On Monday morn week about 9 o'clock, the this place ware alarmed by fire-on hastening to the w smoke bouse of Miss F. Can found to be on fire, which some tricated itself to the Stables of Hadly'stavera. By the active en of the engine company, aided by fizens, the fire was here a The smakehouse and contents, er with the stables and a large ty of fodder, several small unt fences, &c. were entirely col Fortunately, the wind blew the from the Main street; if it had otherwise, no human exertions have saved the lower part of our from total destruction .- Il. -000-

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lead to any discovery. On Saturday, the removal of one trunk, and apparent preparations for taking away another, nduced Mr. Bangs promptly to communicate his suspicions to the officers; and High Constable Hays, with his and High Constable Hays, with his son and Mr. Homan, repaired at night to the room occupied by Smith, who was absent, and opened the two re-maining tranks. Nothing all conse-quence was found in one of them, but in the other, under some clothes, which carefully covered it, they found the sam of \$185,738 in bank notes. Thee ing to strike fire—a part of his waggon was cat into small pieces for kindling, and all the torses in a heap, stiff in their barness. The name of the unfor am of \$185,758 in bank notes. Three and all the torses in a heap, stiff in hours clapsed before the appearance of their barness. The name of the unfor the soi-dismit longs. When he enter-tunate family, or where they were from,

-020-

The New York Evening Journal has the following account of an attempted escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing, by Livingston alias Jackson, whose successful fraud upon Gen. Begardus, in the pretended purchase of a large property, we published some weeks ago:-His time was employed in the blacksmith shop where he improved an opportunity to make himself a nee dle and cast a set of coal buttons;of pantaloons, turned his jacket and put his new buttons on-made himself a tarpaulin hat add a steel watch chain. at the end of which he fastened a pewter seal of his own manufacture. Thus accoutred he improved a favorable op portunity (as he thought) to slip off in a sloop; but when he arrived near the dock, where the guard was posted, the sloop hart sailed a few minutes before. He asked the guard " where the sloop was, that was to sail on that day?" On being answered "she had just sailed" he replied, "he was very sorry, as he was a hand on board and had walked three miles to go in her, but be ing disappointed he must go in another." He then with great coolness attempted to pass the guard, who informed him that no person could be allowed to pass that way, and directed him another course Suspicion was excited in the mind of the guard that he was a coovict udi-guise, and infermation was conveyed to the Agent. who soon overtook and recognised him."

We find in the Western Times, pubised in Centreville, Indiana, the following account:

veller, from the west, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illipois .- When dis covered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms-five other children around her-the father, with an axe and fint in his hands, as if he had been try

-Some months previous to the ial, the young man upon whom the ashult was made, paid his addresses to the oung la

dy, and after passing through the usual formalities of courtship, they fited their faith, intending soon to consumate their happiness at the altar of Hypen. But the young spark not being saslied with one conquest immediately aid court to another fair damsel; and ie probably coming nearer his beau idil, they were in a short time " engaged fand the wed ding day fixed. Upon baring this his first love stung with kappointment. & mourning over her bliated hopes, de termined on revenge; if which purpose she procured a horsema's pistol, and on the evening the neddig took place stationed herself at a puit where her false swain would pass. Is short time the youth was seen leisely wending his way to the centre of araction, doubiless dreaming of the joys' wedded love, and sketching with a gphic peacil it, his "mind's eye," the tile heaven on earth

which he was abou forming. He had no dread of suddh calamity-all his thoughts were disted to the futurehis young imaginion was busy in pic-turing little work of bliss: but his airy eastles were an dissolved by the dis charge of a pist levelled at his breast by her whom head so deeply wronged. She had prepad herself with a razor. probably thinking with Remeo, in case her shot shou take effect-

O, what more for san I do to thee, Than with that had that cut day youth in twain To sunder his ers] that was think chemy?" The your man however soon re-covered his suilibrium, and was married on the same evening.

> 1-020-Prindence, R. I. March 18.

The verible Lorenzo Dow, one the most reentric men of the sge, called on us yest day to complain of the great inconveniece he is put to by a Dromio of a fello, who resembles himself in Distressing!--" We were informed few days since by a gentleman Tra-celler, from the west, that during the renzo, of has succeeded in imposing up on a gat many of his friends. He al ways soids the neighborhood of the genuit Dow; and the latter, though followhim as the substance pursues the shade, has have been able to encourr him in person. The counter-feit as never detected but once, when he vs cross questioned closely some-when in Vermont, and could not give satiactory answers.

Attempt to Murder .- Early o day morning last, Mr. Amos ( verseer of the plantation of F. cy, Esq. near this place, was and severely wounded by some or person. A number of shut we tracted from him and he is in a of recovery .- Ib. -000 Deaths by Lightning - Du

severe thander storm on Saturda last, about 11 ofciock, a cabin plantation of Mr. Redding Pill this county, was struck by lig and a negro woman aged as years, and a child about gyear were instantaneouly killed. A ger child, lying on the same h which it is supposed the other sitting, escaped uninjured .- Ib.

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Richmond. (Vo.) March The Elections .- Yesterday, the ral election law passed the l Delegates. This law provides 0 election for Congress and the G Assembly shall be holden, this y the month of August-in all p come, in the month of April. this act, the most advantageo may be expected mimplifying monizing as it does, the u provisions heretofore to force, subject of elections .- IF hig.

000 We are informed that the s General Jackson, built\*some in New York, at an expense of with a low pressure engine o liorse power, is expected out the fall or sooner, to run as between this city, Augusta and ton, and it is thought she will pe distance between the two pl mentioned in twenty four hours Savannah Geor

A great man commonly dist those who visit him. They the look out for his thunde lightning, and he speaks about mon things much like other nay, sometimes he may even blaughing. He proportions his tions to his excitements; basing accustomed to converse on lofty thoughts, it is not to be ed that he will flare and sp ordinary chit-chat. One i To began to doubt whether the originer the fac simile was before us, but he the Atlantic.