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The subscriber having relinquished his intention of continuing the Public Journal, respectfully informs gentlemen who have subscribed thereto, that the amount of several payments in advance, will be returned to them through the channels by which they were received. Those who have subscribed in person in North-Carolina, will please to call on the editor for their advances. Members of Congress, and gentlemen who subscribed through agents, will have their payments refunded at the commencement of the approaching session, or earlier if opportunity offers of seeing them. And the few distant subscribers, who forwarded their payments by mail, will find their payments returned to them by that conveyance. The editor tenders his sincere thanks to all of them; and begs leave to express his regret that imperious circumstances prevent him from availing himself of their generous patronage.
A. LUCAS.
Minerva Office, Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1846.

Domestic.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
It is highly honorable to the present age and state of society, that charitable institutions are founded for the alleviation of every description of inevitable misfortune. The successful application of scientific instruction in France to deaf and dumb persons, excited a desire in the breasts of certain individuals in Connecticut, to introduce the same process among this unfortunate class in America. And a gentleman who felt strongly animated with this benevolent intention was despatched to Europe, for the purpose of learning the course of education and the language of signs, preparatory to the establishment of an Asylum in Hartford. It was at the institution of the Abbe Sicard (that Mr. Gallaudett became acquainted with M. Clerc, (now in Boston), who had been a pupil of that distinguished teacher, and was tutor to one of the classes in his school. M. Clerc, perceiving the object of the mission of Mr. Gallaudett, promptly offered to come to America with him, for the purpose of diffusing the light of intelligence over the dark minds of his brothers in misfortune. This, however, is not the first instance of prompt benevolence in the case of the distressed which has animated this gentleman. An anecdote is recorded of him in a note to a French work describing the history of signs, used in communicating with the deaf and dumb, which is honorable to his character. A young German, deaf and dumb, born in Vienna, having learned the art of engraving in Prague, repaired to Paris for employment. There not being able to communicate in intelligible language he was soon very much distressed and embarrassed in his circumstances. He sought relief at the institution of the Abbe Sicard, and found it in the person of M. Clerc, who combined great vivacity and strength of intellect with a singular grace of style. M. Clerc soon understanding the difficulties in which the young German was involved, undertook to make a written appeal to his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador at the court of Napoleon, but who happened unfortunately to be absent from Paris. This step proving fruitless, and his friend requiring immediate relief and an asylum, M. Clerc equally zealous and humane applied to other persons, among whom were several engravers. He communicated his humane intentions as well as the misfortunes and talents of his friend, by writing, and finally succeeded in placing him with an engraver, and by means of his daily labour was soon able to provide for all his necessities.

This benevolent gentleman, who has been deaf and dumb from his birth, is about twenty-eight years of age; and must be a very valuable acquisition to an establishment for the education of such unfortunate persons in this country. He was at the Athenium upon two days of the present week, and answered a great variety of questions proposed to him by a large company of gentlemen and ladies. Upon the first day the following address to the Gentlemen was delivered, which was written by him. It is proper to remark that as he has only studied the English language about three months, an apology can be necessary for the idiomatic expressions discoverable in his style; and every one will be surprised at the flow & harmony of his sentences. We print this address, as it tends particularly to acquaint the public with the blind ignorance in which even the most intelligent deaf and dumb persons were involved before the new system of instruction was introduced:—

THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—You know the motive which has brought me to the United States of America. The public papers have taught you it; but you do not yet know, I believe, the reason why I have come to Boston with Mr. Gallaudett and Mr. Cogswell, and why we have invited you to attend this meeting with your presence. I am desirous to speak to you more conveniently of the deaf and dumb, of those unfortunates, who are deprived of the sense of hearing and conse-

quently of that of speech, would be condemned all their life, to the most sad vegetation, if nobody came to their succour; but who, intrusted to our regenerative hands, will pass from the class of brutes to the class of men.

It is to affect your hearts, with regard to their unhappy fate; to excite the sensibility and solicit the charity of your generous souls in their favour; respectfully to intreat you to occupy yourselves in promoting their future happiness.

The celebrated and immortal Abbe de l'Epée invented the art of restoring them to society and religion. It is according to his method that the instructions in Europe have been formed; it is consequently to him that all the Deaf and Dumb, who know how to write and read, owe their temporal and spiritual happiness.

The Abbe Sicard, my respectable and beloved Master, was the most distinguished among the disciples of the Abbe de l'Epée, whom he succeeded. The latter had left some things to be designed, the Abbe Sicard has supplied them; but if there had not been the Abbe de l'Epée, there would not have been the Abbe Sicard: thus glory, honour and eternal gratitude are due to those two friends of humanity.

I was about 12 years old when I arrived at the Abbe Sicard's school. I was endowed with considerable intelligence, but nevertheless I had no idea of intellectual things. I had, it is true, a mind; but it did not think; I had a heart; but it did not feel.

My mother, affected at my misfortune, had endeavoured to show me the heavens, and to make me know God, imagining that I understood her; but her attempts were vain, I could comprehend nothing. I believed that God was a tall, big and strong man, and that Jesus Christ having come to kill us, had been killed by us and placed on a cross as one of our triumphs.

I believed many other droll and ridiculous things; but as one cannot recollect what passed in his infancy, I cannot describe them: I am sure that the Deaf and Dumb, who are in your country, think as I once did. You must be so kind as to aid us to undeceive them. We shall cultivate their minds and form their hearts; but as the mind and the heart cannot live without the body, you will have the goodness to charge yourselves with your other countrymen with the support of their bodies. In Europe each nation, however small, has an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and most of the Institutions are at the expense of the government. Will America remain the only nation which is insensible to the cry of humanity? I hope not, and that you will busy yourselves with the same zeal as your neighbours the good inhabitants of Connecticut. If the Deaf and Dumb become happy it will be your joy to see that it is the effect of your pure generosity, and they will preserve the remembrance of it as long as they live.

Mr. Gallaudett and Dr. Cogswell will give you more ample details (if desired) on this subject; and as to myself, I am ready to answer to all that you would wish to know concerning the Deaf and Dumb.

Among various questions proposed to M. Clerc was this: What is the distinction between memory and imagination?
He answered as follows: "Memory is the faculty or power of the soul, to recollect the things which have been seen or learned. Memory continues longer than remembrance."
But not being able to explain imagination in English, he was obliged to give a definition in the French language: "L'Imagination est la faculté de l'esprit d'inventer, de forger, d'embellir de produire de belles choses, et si belles qu'elles frappent l'esprit et charment le cœur."

[Imagination is the faculty of the mind to invent, frame, embellish and produce beautiful things, and so beautiful as to strike the understanding and charm the heart.]
Some doubt having been expressed in relation to his definition of memory, he was requested by signs which he immediately placed with perfect accuracy upon paper, to explain what he meant by memory continuing longer than remembrance. He answered: "Memory usually preserves things as long as a person endowed with that faculty lives; remembrance, on the contrary, can be lost in a short time." Afterwards, upon reflection, he wrote, "I confound remembrance with recollection." He further continued: "I compare memory to a rock, and recollection to a candle."

On the second day so great a number of ladies and gentlemen attended, at the Athenium, that they were obliged to proceed to one of the New Court House Rooms, for greater convenience.—Here a complimentary address to the ladies was delivered, and M. Clerc answered a number of questions to the universal satisfaction of the company. We hear that a number of liberal donations have already been made to the new institution, and we hope the example will be followed by all classes in the community.

At the meeting in the Court-House a large number of Ladies were assembled; when M. Clerc wrote in their presence the following

ADDRESS.

LADIES,

We invited a few days past, the most respectable inhabitants of Boston to a meeting in this building, in order to speak to them of the poor Deaf and Dumb, who abound in your country. This meeting took place yesterday. I had hoped to see some of you there, but I saw none. I testified my wonder, and at the same time

my regret. I am now fully indemnified. I see you, I look into your eyes, and by your eyes, I can judge the bottom of your heart. I feel it is good, tender and sensible.—A tender and sensible heart is never inaccessible to the misfortunes of others.

There are more than 3000 unfortunate Deaf and Dumb in the United States of America, without instruction, and consequently without any knowledge whatever of the charms of society, of the benefits of God towards us all, and of the happiness of the other world.

While it lies in your power to contribute to render them happy here below, will you leave them to die in this sad state? I hope you are too good to permit it.

Behold, LADIES, what I should desire to obtain from you. Mr. GALLAUDETT and I are in the design to rescue those unfortunates from their nothingness; we propose to establish an Institution in their favour, and to collect them there. This institution must be in the middle of your country, that the Deaf and Dumb may arrive there from all States. The town of Hartford has seemed to us to be the most convenient place and has consequently been chosen. The Deaf and Dumb whose relations are rich, will pay their own board; those whose parents are indigent, will be at the expense of your liberality, and as they are the most numerous, the charity of all the citizens of America is indispensable. It is then to solicit that charity, that we have come to Boston; and thence we intend to go to the other principal cities for the same object, and we have no doubt of its success.—If you remark among your husbands, or relations, or friends, some who may be insensible to this action of benevolence, I request you to change them into better determinations. You have naturally great sensibility, you are endowed with the talent and the art of causing the insensible to feel, and of subduing the inexorable. Thus, my friends rely on you, and I place in the number of the obligations I shall owe to you, those which my companions in the same situation as myself, will owe to you; and when they are educated, they will doubtless themselves express their gratitude to you.

He again answered numerous questions in the most satisfactory manner.

We learn, that several liberal donations have been made to the Institution, by our Exemplars of Benevolence; and we trust the reputation of the town for munificence, will not be diminished on this occasion.

Political.

For the Minerva.

TO THE YEOMANRY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Fellow-Citizens.—In a government like ours founded on public sentiment, where the will of the people, maturely formed and deliberately expressed, is the supreme law of the land, every act which is calculated to control a free exercise of the elective franchise, or has a tendency to give an undue bias to the public mind, is so far an infringement of the rights of the citizens and a violation of the spirit of the constitution.—The voter, when he goes to the polls, should have his mind free as the air he breathes; unfettered by prejudice and unshackled by party engagements. The man who will sport with the privileges of freemen and barter the right of suffrage for popularity, or to aid his party, is unworthy to be called a freeman. The popular character, whose influence is extensive, ought to be doubly cautious how he suffers his mind to be swayed by any consideration but an eye to the public good; for he is accountable, in some measure, not only for his own votes but also for those of many of his neighbours and friends. To men high in office, particularly to those who fill the exalted and important station of a legislator, the great body of the people look up with a degree of reverence. From the nature of their duty and the importance of the trust confided to their care, they are presumed to employ their time in the study of those laws, which they have to amend, if defective, and repeal if impolitic or unwise; and that constitution which they are sworn to preserve inviolate and administer with impartial justice to all.—Their minds are presumed to be illuminated with the rays of science and stored with the rich treasures of practical information; and their judgments to be formed from mature deliberation and reflection. As they are bound to legislate, not for particular individuals or a particular party, but for the whole community, they are presumed to occupy their thoughts on subjects honorable and dignified, and to be divested, as far as human nature can be, of those selfish motives, party prejudices and local jealousies which foster political divisions and keep alive the spirit of animosity. From these causes, the great mass of mankind look up to legislators as the oracles of truth and wisdom. It is to no purpose to say, that experience proves the fallacy of all these presumptions; for so long as such is the common impression, the consequences will follow of course. Every man in a political as well as a natural point of view has his atmosphere; and that of a member of Assembly or of Congress, who conducts himself with common prudence, is extensive, and has a great influence upon the county or district he represents.

The sages who formed our Federal constitution, aware of the great temptations and frequent opportunities members of congress have, by intrigue and patronage, to insinuate themselves into favor with those who may be destined to wield the affairs of the nation, and the door that would thereby be opened to bribery and corruption, very wisely precluded them from the privilege of being Electors. Surely men

ought not to be permitted to do that indirectly and by evasion which the laws of their country prohibit them from doing directly and openly!

—The constitution contemplates, not only a free exercise of the elective franchise, but also a gradual rotation in office.—Every combination, therefore, which has a tendency to perpetuate any class of men in office, is unwarranted by that charter, and deserves the severest censures of a people proud of their liberties and determined to support them at all hazards. Can any thing be more hostile to the freedom of election than this principle of caucusing which has lately obtained so generally throughout the United States? Is any thing better calculated to perpetuate men in office and further the views of party? The history of our government for sixteen years past will show us that our Presidents, after retaining their offices as long as they pleased, have in effect, by means of caucusing, appointed their successors; and so long as this pernicious practice is adhered to, by a politic distribution of offices, and artfully holding out the loaves and fishes as inducements to members of congress, they will have it in their power to continue to do so. We well know that sixty-five members of congress have virtually elected a President for the four ensuing years. North-Carolina, but for the caucus at Washington, would have given a decided majority for Mr. Crawford, in preference to Mr. Monroe. A majority of our delegation in Congress were opposed to the nomination, and several of the candidates for Electors, nominated by the caucus at Raleigh during the last session of the Assembly, although nominated principally by the friends of Mr. Monroe, had declared themselves decidedly in favor of Mr. Crawford; reserving to themselves at all times, the privilege of changing their sentiments in the event that Mr. Monroe should be nominated by his party. This has since been done, and the magic influence of the caucus has wrought an entire conviction on their minds, that Monroe has superior if not exclusive claims to that appointment, probably on account of his uniform and consistent political conduct, his famous diplomatic skill, his tender regard for the Constitution of his Country, or above all, for his profound knowledge of the art of war and his heroic valor evidenced at the Battle of Bladensburg! where his venerable brows were encircled with the never fading laurels of fame! The friends of Mr. Crawford, who before told us that he possessed the first talents, firmness and integrity, now tell us that he is ambitious and intriguing, and desirous of taking the lead where he ought to follow. Indeed, as Mr. Crawford has since positively refused to suffer his name to be held up as a candidate, it is more than probable a contract has been made with him similar to the one made with Mr. Monroe; and that when the latter gentleman shall have served his four or his eight years, that he shall be permitted to succeed him, unless, like poor Robert Smith, he should be compelled to give way to another descent in the right line of the Virginia Dynasty!—As for "the lovely Tompkins," whose eyes are now sparkling with joy at the bright prospects in view, I venture to predict he will have to negotiate with Mr. Crawford or relinquish his hopes of the office of President.

Our government seems fast degenerating from its republican simplicity into a *Caucocracy*, or a government of caucuses. Is a member of Assembly to be chosen? Convoke the leaders of the party! Let them deliberate and determine and when they issue their fiat, let it be as unalterably obeyed as the decrees of fate.—Are Electors to be chosen? Our members of Assembly must call a caucus for that purpose, and the party must support the caucus candidates for Electors, and these in their turn dare not vote against the caucus candidate for president.—Is a governor, a senator to Congress, a judge, or a general to be elected? Rally the leaders—consult whether a majority of the party (not a majority of the legislature) will support their favorite.—If so, call a caucus.—Let the fundamental rule be well understood that each member will be bound to vote in the legislature as a majority of that meeting decide.—Thus the republican candidate gets the unanimous support of his party in the legislature, although he got perhaps but a majority of one in the caucus!!

Suppose A. and B. are the candidates for Senator—Both of the same politics, but the federalists and a part of the republicans are in favor of B.—The legislature consists of 50 members—100 Rep. and 50 feds.—It is apprehended that B. may be elected.—To prevent this, "the alarming" consequences of suffering "the republican ranks" to be broken, are resounded from one end of the "phalanx" to the other. A caucus—a caucus is necessary—one is had, and after some idle discussion on the necessity of union among themselves, the vote is taken, when it is found that A has 51 and B 49 votes.—In the legislature, A having the unanimous support of his party, has 100 votes and B only 50; whereas had there been no caucus A would have had but 51 votes and B 99.—Yet this is called an election, a free unbiased election!—This is purely republican; and the man who does not approve of it must be denounced and proscribed.—Thus, fellow-citizens, out of 150 votes you see a complete sacrifice of 49; or what is worse you see 49 men to whom you have committed your most important rights, caucusing away the right of suffrage and giving their votes to men who, their judgment tells them, are less competent and less qualified to serve you than their antagonists!!! By this means an officer is palmed on the public, who is not the choice of the body