

charged with precipitation in passing the bill, he hoped, they would, on this occasion, set with becoming deliberation, and save themselves from the same charge.

Mr. Gaston hoped, the house would avoid precipitation on one hand, and unnecessary delay on the other; and moved to appoint the first Monday in January. The question being put on the longest day, namely, the 2d Monday—it was carried.

Mr. Pickens moved, that the committee on the state of the union, should renew its sitting, and proceed to consider the resolution to amend the constitution.

Mr. Jewett moved an amendment to this effect: that when a state was divided into districts, all the electors should be chosen by the districts, except two; and that these two should be elected in such manner as the legislature of the state should appoint.

For the motion 36
Against it 33
Upon this, much animated debate ensued; which we will probably give in our next. At quite a late hour the committee reported progress, obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

SENATE.

Monday, Decem. 10.

Mr. Stokes, from North Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and take his seat.

Mr. Varnum's motion respecting the establishment of a branch bank of the United States within the District of Columbia, having been modified so as to make it a motion for inquiry into the expediency of directing the same, was agreed to.

Among other minor business, was the presentation, by Mr. Daggett, of a petition of Thomas Law and others, praying that certain public squares in the city may be laid out into building lots, &c. The petition was referred to Mr. Daggett, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Mason, of Virginia.

The Rev. Mr. Glendon having declined to accept the honor of Chaplain, tendered to him by the Senate, the House proceeded to the election of a person to act as their Chaplain. The election resulted in the choice of the Rev. SERENO E. DWIGHT, of Connecticut.

Public Education.

MR. MURPHEY'S REPORT,

To the Legislature of North-Carolina, on the subject of Education, 1816.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to the subject of Public Instruction, REPORT:—

That after forty years of successful experiment, the most sceptical cannot doubt the excellence of the system of government which we have adopted. Suited to our geographical situation, our genius for commercial enterprise, and to our opinions of civil liberty, it has carried us in triumph through the perils of a revolution at a time when it wanted the federative strength which it now possesses; and in a late war has exacted the respect, if not the admiration of distant nations. The national character has given force to the operations of the government, and has exhibited both the splendid virtues which adorn a nation and the more humble virtues which ornament private life. It is the government of our choice, and that of our forefathers, who established it. The inheritance is precious; and whilst we cherish it with all the feelings of an ardent patriotism, let us in prudence seek to give it to improvement and duration; that our children may receive it from us not only unimpaired, but rendered more rich by the culture which we shall bestow upon it.

A republic is bottomed upon the virtue of her citizens; and that virtue consists in the faithful discharge of moral and social duties and in obedience to the laws. But it is knowledge only, that lights up the path of duty, unfolds the reasons of obedience, and points out to man the purposes of his existence. In a government, therefore, which rests upon the public virtue, no efforts should be spared to diffuse public instruction; and the government which makes those efforts, finds a pillar of support in the heart of every citizen. It is true, that knowledge and virtue do not always go hand in hand; that shining talents are sometimes united with a corrupt heart; but such cases only form exceptions to a general rule. In all ages and in all countries, the great body of the people have been found to be virtuous in the degree in which they have been enlightened. There is a gentleness in wisdom, which softens the angry passions of the soul, and gives exercise to its generous sensibilities; and there is a contentment which brings to our aid humility in times of prosperity, fortitude in the hour of adversity, and resignation in affliction. True wisdom teaches men to be good rather than great, and a wise providence has ordered that its influence should be most felt, where it is most needed, among the great body of the people, who, constituting the strength of the state, have no other ambition than to see their country prosper & their wives and children and friends happy. To the several classes who compose this great body, the attention of the government should be particularly directed; to teach to them their duties and enable them to understand their rights. The frightful examples of a few individuals, who are led astray by the temptations of vice or the seductions of pleasure, will not deter the state from doing her duty. She will extend her maternal care to all her children; she will endeavor to reclaim the vicious, to strengthen the wavering, to reward those who do well, and afford to all the opportunities of learning their duties and their rights.

To effect this benevolent purpose, a judicious system of public education must be established. Few subjects present more serious difficulties; none is of more vital importance. To frame a system which shall suit the condition of our country and the genius of its government;—

which shall develop the faculties of the mind and improve the good dispositions of the heart; which shall embrace in its views the rich and the poor, the dull and the sprightly, is a work of great magnitude and requires details; to give it efficacy, which the little time allowed to your committee will not permit them to attempt.— They will however, give their general views upon the subject, and recommend to the legislature to appoint men to fill up their outlines in detail and make report to the next general assembly.

Your committee feel proud to look back and review the efforts which have been made in North-Carolina to diffuse public instruction.— Few states have afforded such examples of private munificence for this purpose, and the Legislature has lent its fostering care, by establishing an University and endowing it with funds. But your committee regret that such success has not attended these benevolent efforts of their fellow citizens as they seem to have merited; and they entertain the fear that no better success will hereafter attend them, until a general system of public education shall be established and enforced by the legislature.— This general system must include a gradation of schools, regularly supporting each other, from the one in which the first rudiments of education are taught, to that in which the highest branches of the sciences are cultivated. It is to the first schools in this gradation, that your committee beg leave to draw the attention of the legislature at this time, because in them will be taught the learning indispensable to all, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. These Schools must be scattered over every section of the state, for in them education must be commenced, and in them it will terminate as to more than one half of the community. These Schools will be the most difficult in their organization, and the most expensive to the state; but they will be the most useful, in as much as all the children of the state will be taught in them, and many of these children are destined never to be taught in any other. Here their education will commence and have its end. With the learning which they here acquire, they will pass into active life and take rank with their fellow-citizens. It is important, therefore, that in these Schools the precepts of morality and religion should be inculcated, and habits of subordination and obedience be formed. One of the greatest blessings which the state can confer upon her children, is to instil into their minds at an early period moral and religious truths.— Depraved must be the heart, that does not feel their influence throughout life. It is a subject of deep regret, that at this time in North Carolina, the early education of youth is left in a great measure to chance. Thousands of unfortunate children are growing up in perfect ignorance of their moral and religious duties: Their parents, equally unfortunate, know not how to instruct them, and have not the opportunity or ability of placing them under the care of those who could give them instruction. The state, in the warmth of her affection and solicitude for their welfare, must take charge of those children, and place them in schools where their minds can be enlightened and their hearts can be trained to virtue. There is another class of unfortunate children, who are objects of anxious solicitude. These are the children of the poor, whose parents, bereft of the comforts of life, are rendered doubly wretched by seeing their children bereft of the opportunities of education. How often among these children do we not discover the most promising genius? And how often has not this genius been seen to burst the fetters which enchain it to the bed of poverty, and towered its way to wealth and honours? Genius delights to toil with difficulties; they discipline its powers and animate its courage.— Hence it has happened, that many, whose elevation has been pre-eminent and whose virtues have adorned humanity, have been born in the lap of poverty. The state must take into her bosom those poor children, and feed, and clothe, and educate them, at the public expense. Such of them as give proofs of genius and hopes of future usefulness, should be transferred to schools of higher grade, and eventually brought forward into active life under the public patronage. Among these youths, who shall thus be educated at the public expense, the State will find her most useful citizens: Their devotion to her interests will be unbounded; her attachment to them will be unlimited.

From these youths teachers may be selected for the schools in which they are qualified to teach; and as they have been educated at the public expense, because they were poor, they must, in return teach gratuitously the poor children placed under their care; and to stimulate them to honest and active exertions, let those, who shall faithfully discharge their duty in teaching, for their fidelity, by being advanced into higher schools and instructed in the sciences at the public expense.

Discreet persons must be appointed in each county to superintend and manage the concerns of the Sectional Schools which shall be established, and to designate the children who shall be educated in part or in the whole at the public expense. The application of the funds which shall be consecrated to the purposes of these Schools, shall be made by them.

There yet remains one class of unfortunate human beings, who have peculiar claims upon our humanity and who must not be overlooked in a plan of public instruction.— These are the deaf and the dumb.— There is a language of nature, expressed by the countenance, which all understand: this is the language of feeling; and being the only one known to the deaf and dumb, is by them spoken with peculiar eloquence. But the artificial language necessary to the acquisition of abstract ideas and to the development of the intellectual faculties, remained unknown to this part of our species, until lately, when Providence in its goodness vouchsafed to discover to the *Abbe de l'Epée*, the method of applying signs scientifically, to their instruction: and at this day, they can be taught language, and instructed in religion, morals and the sciences, almost as

easily as those who can hear and speak.— Connecticut has had the honor of establishing the first asylum for the deaf and the dumb, upon this continent; and Messrs. Gallaudet and Clerc, who have been the active ministers of humanity in founding this asylum, deserve the thanks of the human race. The number of deaf and dumb in North-Carolina, is not great; but small as it is, it claims the humane attentions of the government.

When we shall commence this great work of national charity, of establishing schools for public instruction, in every section of the state, and educating at the public expense those to whom poverty has denied the means of educating themselves, may we not hope, that a benevolent God will smile upon our labors and cause them to prosper? We shall have discharged the highest duty which we owe to our fellow beings, when we shall place within their power the means of learning those things, which belong to their temporal and everlasting peace.

To carry into effect any general system of public instruction, much expence must be incurred. But your committee rejoice that the state of our Finances will shortly put it in the power of the Legislature to appropriate nearly half a million of dollars to this purpose, and yet not withhold the appropriations which shall be necessary to complete the system of internal improvements now under consideration.— Your Committee would gladly exhibit views of our Finances to prove that this would be the result; but that duty more properly belongs to the committee who have the subject of the public revenue under consideration.

Your Committee forbear to attempt the details which will be necessary to give effect to the system of Education which they recommend to the consideration of the Legislature: much time and much deliberation will be required to mature them, and your Committee recommend to the two Houses to adopt the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly appoint three persons, to digest a system of Public Instruction, founded upon the general principles of the foregoing report, and to submit the same to the consideration of the next General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. MURPHEY, Chairman.

December 19, 1816.

Lewisburg Female Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution having attended the examination of the Students, make the following report, to-wit:—

The first class, composed of Elinor Fox, Elizabeth Murphey, Mary Eliza Ann Taylor and Helen King, were examined upon reading and spelling, and were approved.

The second class, composed of Salley Bond, Maria Foster, Helen Jones, Emily Long, Salley Inge, Nancy Moore, Jane E. Fox and Sarah J. Murphey, were examined on reading, spelling and grammar—the whole of this class did very well, but H. Jones, J. E. Fox, E. Long and S. J. Murphey were considered father best.

The third class, composed of Matilda Fenner, Ann R. Hill, Sarah A. Thomas, Martha Means, Eliza Bobbitt and Mary Falconer, were examined on arithmetic—of this class, Eliza Bobbitt was considered best.

The fourth class, composed of Elizabeth Lee, Mary B. Jones, Polly Boddie, Louisa Green, Martha Williams, Martha Jones, Maria Drake, Nancy Sorby, Salley Brodie and Emily Jones, were examined on reading, spelling, English grammar and parsing—Mary B. Jones, Elizabeth Lee, Nancy Sorby, Maria Drake and Martha Williams were equal, and considered best of the class, the others acquitted themselves well.

The fifth class, composed of Lucy Dunn, Polina Thomas, Martha Williams, Eliza Taylor, Eliza Dunn, Martha J. Sanders, Mary B. Hill, Sarah M'Leomore and Henrietta Mabry, were examined on reading, spelling, English grammar and parsing—this class stood an excellent examination, and the preference is given in the order of their names.

The sixth class, composed of Eliza Bobbitt, Mary Falconer, Elizabeth J. Lanier, Martha Hill, Ann Perry, Peggy Connelly, Martha J. Sanders and Nancy Bonner, were examined on American geography—Miss Bobbitt was considered best, Miss Lanier, Miss Hill and Miss Falconer, equal, the others in the order of their names.

The seventh class, consisting of Ann R. Hill, Elizabeth Lanier, Martha Hill, Sarah A. Thomas, Martha Means, Matilda M. Fenner, Mary Falconer, Eliza Bobbitt, Mary Thomas and Peggy Connelly, were examined on reading, spelling, English grammar and parsing.—The great progress and perfection manifested by this class generally, renders it difficult for the Trustees to assign distinctions, but if preference is given it will be found in the order of their names.

The eighth class, composed of Matilda M. Fenner, Ann R. Hill, Sarah A. Thomas, Martha Means, Eliza Bobbitt and Mary Falconer, were examined on the geography of North and South America and Europe. If the Trustees were to make distinctions in this class, they would feel that justice would be done, they therefore would remark generally, that it passed an examination meriting the highest approbation.

A numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were then entertained with many elegant specimens of Embroidery, Painting, Filagree, Geographical Painting and Needle-work, in which the following distinctions were conferred:—

In Embroidery—Eliza J. Lanier.
Painting—Matilda M. Fenner, Ann R. Hill.
Filagree—Eliza B. Lee, Sarah M'Leomore, Maria Drake.

Geographical Painting—Sarah A. Thomas, Martha E. Means, Mary Falconer and Eliza Bobbitt.
Needle-work—Martha Williams.

The Trustees feel it a duty to remark to the patrons of this institution and to the public, that this examination throughout, afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the talents and unremitted attention of the Principal, Mrs. Bobbitt, and at the same time to the pupils under her charge—testimonials highly honorable to them.

The Academy will again commence its exercises on the first of January next, under the superintendance of Mrs. Bobbitt as principal. The prices of tuition the same as heretofore, that of board will be placed at from \$6 to \$40 per session.

The Trustees would furthermore remark, that from the healthy and agreeable scene of the Academy, the progress and good order of the Students, and the high accomplishments of Mrs. Bobbitt, they confidently hope for a continuance of public patronage.

By order, ROBT. J. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

December 6, 1816. 50-31

TAYLORING BUSINESS.—Jas. Pitt, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, that although he is now settled at Chapel Hill, he will still be happy to make up work for them at the old prices viz. five dollars for a coat, \$1-50 for small jobs.—As the stage passes up and down once a week, he will guarantee the safe delivery of the cloth, and articles which may be sent to him, and which will be returned made up by the same conveyance.—James Pitt, will occasionally attend at Mr. S. C. Brames' tavern for the purpose of taking measures.

Chapel Hill, Dec. 17. 81-11

FILED FROM JUSTICE.—As charged with being the father of a BASTARD CHILD, RICHARD MILCAR. He is slender made, dark skin, eyes, and hair, speaks quick and sharp, and swears hard. He is a widower and has left a family of small children. He lived in Rowan county, North-Carolina, and it is supposed has gone to some of the western states, where he has friends. He absconded some time in the month of September last. All good citizens and good girls are cautioned to beware of him as a deceptive and unprincipled man.

WILLIAM GAY.
81-31p

NOTICE—on Wednesday the 25th of December inst. will be offered for sale, on 6 months credit, the property of Jesse Brookway, dec'd, one WAGON; and an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of calicoes, canbrics, muslins, leno muslins, Florence silks, silk and cotton shawls, hdkts, cotton lace, silk bonnets, morocco shoes, books, jewelry, and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention.

SHERMON JOHNSON, Adm'r.
Smithfield, Nov 26, 1816 80-31

NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Jesse Brookway, dec'd, at Nov'r term, 18 16, of Johnston county court, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said deceased, to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery—and all those who are indebted, to make payment immediately.

SHERMON JOHNSON, Adm'r.
Smithfield, Nov 26, 1816 80-31

BANKLIN ACADEMY.—The trustees of the academy, having attended the present examination, have great pleasure in announcing to its patrons, and to the public generally, that the performance of the students, in each department, was highly satisfactory. They regret that the inclemency of the weather forbade the attendance of additional witnesses to the progress of the various classes, but have no hesitation in saying that on no similar occasion have the students done themselves greater honor. The trustees would be wanting in duty, were they to withhold the tribute due to the merits of Mr. Bobbitt, the Principal & to Mr. Finch, his assistant; the examination throughout having afforded ample testimony of the talents and vigilant attention of those gentlemen.

The exercises of this seminary will commence again on the first of January next, under the superintendance of Mr. Bobbitt, as Principal, at the same prices for tuition. Board will be placed at from \$35 to 40 per session, payable in advance.

If a healthy and elegant situation, moderate price of board and tuition, orderly department of students, and the high accomplishments of the teachers, are incentive to public patronage, the trustees flatter themselves that this institution will meet its full share.

By order, G. HILL, Sec'y.
Lewisburg, Dec 10 80-31

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.—The subscribers have just received, in addition to their late Stock of NEW GOODS, the following articles viz:—

Best superfine blue and mixed cassimeres, women's fine black worsted hose, men's lined beaver gloves, best quality cut glass pitchers, large cut glass goblets—Also, best West India rum, Baltimore rectified whiskey, tallow candles, &c. —SHAS WEBB & Co.
Raleigh, Dec 13 8-31

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that on the night of the 28th ultimo, there was found lying under my fence, by my well, A NEGRO-BOY CHILD, supposed to be between 2 or 3 months of age. The owner desired to identify the child, pay all expenses and take it away. JOSI-IL POPE
Dec 13 80-3

EDUCATION, near the Red-House, Caswell county.—The trustees of the HYCO ACADEMY, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they have procured Mr. JAMES MORRISON, as successor to Mr. Holbrook, their late teacher. Being aware that a frequent change of teachers is, in general, detrimental to such an institution as theirs, they had apprehended, in the loss of Mr. Holbrook, a serious evil.— But viewing the case in all its bearings, they cannot now look upon it as an inauspicious event. It is well understood, that our small academies and grammar schools are to be considered as nurseries for the University. It is the case, it certainly cannot be considered as a matter of small consequence, that those who superintend them, should do it in such way as is best calculated to prepare pupils for that institution. Mr. Morrison comes to us, then, recommended not only as a young man of talents, a graduate, and a superior scholar; but as having the additional advantage of almost two years' experience in the tutorage at the University. This circumstance alone might be considered as a sufficient pledge for his superior qualifications. But when it is remembered that all institutions of learning begin now to command respect in proportion to their opportunity for religious instruction, the trustees cannot forbear to state, that Mr. Morrison is expected to engage in the ministry early in the spring; and it is not less confidently expected that he will endeavor to render his services in the academy subservient to the great cause of religion. The exercises of the academy will commence on the first of January next.

In behalf of the Trustees,
GEO. W. JEFFERSONS, Sec'y.
Caswell, Dec. 8, 1816. 8-31

HAYWOOD'S JUSTICE.—Will be published within a few days, the third edition of Haywood's Justice, (corrected and revised by the author) embracing all the provisions of the acts of assembly up to the present year, besides new and improved forms, &c.—This edition is printed on excellent paper, and may be had, next week, at the book store of WM. BOYD, No. 14.
Dec 14 8-31

MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is ready to execute paintings in his line, at the shortest notice. Specimens of his painting may be seen, at his residence, near the Red-House, every afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.
Nov 8, 1816 7-31

S. BOND, has just received, a large assortment of FALL, WINTER AND FANCY GOODS; and he is disposed to sell them at a moderate advance, for cash, or on credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on. He has among a variety of other goods, the following:—Superfine clothes and cassimeres, second ditto ditto, blue milled drabs; pelisse cloths; orange, blue, black, green, flannels, green baize, rose and striped blue ticks, bombazets, fancy cords, linen and cotton shawls, dimities, cambrics, calicoes, ladies work and dress boxes, veils and shawls; worsted cotton and silk hosiery, paint boxes and brushes, floss, lutescent and levantine silks, silk crapes, silk sleeves and gowns, rich purple silk and cotton umbrellas, vestings, shoes, glass and queens-ware and cutlery, spoons and shavers, wedding gowns, castings, sugar and coffee, sheets, powder and shot, black-anth tools, hardware, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 27. 7-31

A SURVEYOR, who is of a strong constitution and active, as well as a neat draftsman, if moderate in his terms, would meet with a good job.

A MILLWRIGHT who understands his business, and that particulars apply to the printer.
Dec 5