

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 6, 1853.

NUMBER 44.

HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square 16 lines or less, this sized type, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements for the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

Payments can be made to either.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

CAROLINA INN.
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
February 15, 1853.

Village Hotel,
BY WM. B. GRANT.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,
Lincolnton, N. C. Still Open.

I having been reported in some extent in the circulating columns, that the above establishment was closed, and no doubt by some designing character (the subscriber therefore takes this month of informing the community at large that the signs of said report is untrue. The hotel has been in the business for a long time, and has a share of patronage. Having lately refitted and improved and established, he feels assured that his guests shall not leave dissatisfied.

R. S. JOHNSON,
Lincolnton, N. C., August 15, 1853.

Hagler's Hotel.
The subscriber has the honor to announce that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large brick building on Magnolia street, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C. The subscriber hopes by an attentive attention to his duties to render the conditions of all who stop with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling in the winter months, or who come from a distance, or who, in the present season, are in the village of Lincolnton, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

A. E. HAGLER,
May 4, 1853.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
The subscriber has the honor to announce that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large brick building on Magnolia street, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C. The subscriber hopes by an attentive attention to his duties to render the conditions of all who stop with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling in the winter months, or who come from a distance, or who, in the present season, are in the village of Lincolnton, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

MRS. A. J. KENNEDY,
August 15, 1853.

Removal.

The Branch of the State Bank has been removed from the late office to the new one, in the corner of the lot, Main street.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier,
August 16, 1853.

Attorney at Law,

WILLIAM P. CALDWELL, Attorney at Law, and the undersigned, have been placed in the office of the State Bank, in the corner of the lot, Main street.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier,
August 16, 1853.

Dissolution.

The partnership of P. & Caldwell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, who is authorized to settle the same.

C. J. FOX,
September 1, 1853.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Superior Tobacco of the most superior brand—best in the State. Cigars superior. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 15, 1853.

FRENCH WRUGHT COLLARS—Chicox—Collar, Underclothes, Vests, Handkerchiefs, the largest and richest stock in the State.

IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.,
August 30, 1853.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

Discovered and celebrated for its wonderful effects in the cure of Scrophulous diseases and all impurities of the Blood, yet not mixed and sold by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 15, 1853.

Cowan's Vegetable Lithonetric.

The greatest medical discovery of the age for Gonorrhea and other diseases of the urinary organs. Try it, and you will never be without it. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 15, 1853.

D. R. ROGERS' Liniment, Turpentine, Balm, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, &c., &c., for sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 15, 1853.

PASS THIS OVER,

HAND IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.

LET every one know, that FELLINGS & CO. will have a great STORE wherever they go; and not only that, they will sell GOODS very LOW, and every one is warranted that this is not a mere boast, but a fact. We have a little more, I think I'll quit and go to work, for that I've got to do, because we have been moving into our

NEW STORE,

next door to Sully's New Hotel, where we have a fine large room, a fine stock of

GOODS,

comprising everything that is to be found in a

Genleman's Furnishing House,

to which we would invite your attention before purchasing. To say we

Sell Goods Low,

would be telling you no more than what every one knows. But we will say we have the largest Stock we have ever had, at prices so low that we cannot fail to please every one—and in conclusion we will say to you, and all, that we thank you for your patronage, heretofore bestowed upon us, and we have been with you; and of fair and honorable dealing, low prices and good goods, will insure a continuance of the same, it shall be done at the minimum sign of

FELLINGS & CO.,
August 16, 1853.

Cabinet Warehouse.

HORAH & TERRIS
I FORM the public generally, that they are still carrying on the

Cabinet Business,

at their old stand, one door North of the Jail, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice. They have on hand

Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas,

CHAIRS, WARDROBES, &c.

They inform the public that they have purchased the right of the county for manufacturing the

HUD DUBSHAW,

and are now prepared to furnish them to any one. They are particularly prepared to furnish them to any one who may desire to have them made in the old style, both as regards material and workmanship. They are also prepared to furnish them to any one who may desire to have them made in the new style, both as regards material and workmanship. They are also prepared to furnish them to any one who may desire to have them made in the old style, both as regards material and workmanship.

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Common Schools.

TO EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID:

Sir: When the Common School system of North Carolina was first adopted we all began to congratulate ourselves on a bargain which had not been made, to wit, that the State or the law was to take off our hands all the trouble of educating our children.

It was considered that nobody now had any thing to do in the premises; a machine had been invented and started that would catch up all the ignorance and manufacture it into intelligence, would run of its own accord, keep itself regulated, mend itself, bring the raw article to its doors, put it in the mills by its own inherent power, and regulate its motions and its arrangements by its own volition. Wonderful machine! Such an engine never had been seen before, nor will such a perpetual motion, instigated with reason, memory and a wise forecast ever be invented by man. All his inventions need his nursing care to make them useful; and of all others this is most needed by a system designed to enlighten, to moralize, and to fit for the trusts and responsibilities of men and women the rising generation of a great Republic.

For one I would not voluntarily live under any government that would take off my hands the care of educating my children; of the cost, so far as money is to be paid, I would willingly be relieved, but of the cost of care and oversight, never would I consent to be discharged.

A government having such a power would be an intolerable despotism. Your Excellency, having much experience of human nature, will doubtless agree with me in one conclusion, namely, that it is a slander on our race to say that the love of money is the ruling passion. Counting by heads, very few of the human family sell themselves to the sordid passion of gain merely for the sake of gain; the great majority are seeking ease, pleasure, to get rid of that doom pronounced on Adam and every son of his to make their bread by the sweat of their brow. To be able to get relieved of trouble, in some way, is the great aim of a vast majority of mankind; and in aiming at this goal, or rather at the goal of happiness, they forget what really constitutes the pleasures of immortal beings.

God made labor our duty, and as he is all beneficence he made our duty our happiness. Every trouble he imposes on us is really a blessing; and if our children, like brutes, could take care of themselves as soon as born, there would be no such thing as family ties, filial reverence, fraternal affection or conjugal love and fidelity.

Nevertheless, without reasoning on this subject we were disposed to rejoice at the mistaken idea that the State had taken from us all the care of educating our children; and acting on this fatal notion we were all indisposed to do any thing to promote the success of the schools, and deemed it a great hardship to be called on to act as Committee-men. When specially required to perform any duty we murmured, exclaiming in bitter disappointment, "I thought the State had taken this trouble off my hands—it is an outrage to have to be troubled in this way when others are as much interested as I."

Yes, it was considered an outrage to have to look after the education of our own children—to have to be troubled with the regulating of schools, the repair of school-houses, the selection of good teachers, the settling of disputes, and the oversight of the schools where our own precious offspring were being trained and prepared for honor or infamy! It was nobody's business, it was the State's look-out, and if it could not regulate these schools it ought to abandon them.

Such was the universal feeling, and the State not being able to keep watch at every school-house without having the most absolute power, and a revenue to spend in this object, ten millions a year, the school were left to chance.

To do what we unthoughtfully looked for—to watch vigilantly at the door of every school-house, see specially to its management, without the aid of the parents themselves, would cost more than the whole amount paid to teachers. But is this the language becoming freemen? I write with plainness—I want people to consider—What is the fundamental principle of our government? That all power is vested in and derived from the people—that the People are the Government.

Officers are created that their incumbents may discharge certain duties which the people can delegate with convenience and safety. You, Sir, perform certain Executive duties, inconvenient to be performed by all the people, and that can be safely entrusted to you for a limited period. I act in like manner—as do the Chairman of the County Boards, &c., &c. But can you enforce the law without the help of the people? Can you send agents all over the State, spies into every neighborhood to take up criminals for trial? The people, through their grand juries, present them, the people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves, regulate their own affairs.

So with the schools—the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statistics, pass laws and establish officers to execute them, &c., &c. But still the people must every where assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each school-house, an active, wholesome public opinion.

This cry about trouble is unworthy of us as American citizens, unworthy of us as men, unworthy of us as immortal and accountable beings. We had our choice when erecting a form of government; Europe afforded various models, most of which relieved the people of all public cares. We chose a new kind of one, involving a perpetual series of troubles to each citizen.

Every four years we choose to be troubled with the election of our highest magistrate, the President of the whole country, and much time and anxiety does it cost us to find out and get the right man; every

six years our representatives, chosen by us, select our Senators; every two years we are in great trouble to get the right man to represent us in the popular branch of Congress; every two years we have to listen to speeches, and read circulars, and go to barbecues, and pay for them, to secure the proper men to act in our places in the State Legislature; every two years we take much pains to find out and have elected a good Governor; every four years we overhaul our Clerks; every two years bring our Sheriffs to a general reckoning before all the people; and every year pass on the Constables.

Then we—all who read—very properly take the political papers to see what our officers are about—and we discuss all public matters and quarrel over them from youth to age. Now we would have selected a form of government involving none of this trouble; we could have taken, for instance, a government like that of Russia, a country which is just now attracting much attention. The people there are never troubled with public matters; the entire responsibility of affairs is thrown on a miserable being called the Czar or Emperor, and a few unhappy friends who constitute the nobility. The people have uninterrupted, profound, eternal peace from public quarrels and political squabbles; and so careful is the government of their ease that if any one, forgetful of his comfort, in a fit of dyspepsia or excitement of any kind, utters even a whisper, in his chimney corner, concerning the troubles of the State or the condition of public affairs, he is immediately dragged from his family and beat to death with rods or banished forever to the frozen wastes of Siberia, to cool and congeal in that purgatory spot.

This careful is the government of the case of the people; and it goes even farther, and will not allow them to be troubled with an education at all, nor to bruise their brains with study or burden their minds with ideas. No, they, the people, are in the happy condition of our mules and horses, having nothing to do but to work and eat coarse food, to fight and be slaves.

We thought this was not the highest condition of human happiness; we selected, in preference, a form of government involving, on each citizen, the perpetual series of troubles before alluded to; and he is unworthy to enjoy the privileges of that government and unfit to be one of its free citizens, who will not cheerfully assume all its troubles, multiplied a thousand times, rather than submit to the infamous case of a serf of Russia!

And chiefest of its responsibilities, the greatest in its results, and the least difficult, so far as mere labor is concerned, is the proper education and training of our children; this is the *instauratio animarum*, the one thing upon which the maintenance and usefulness of our free institutions depends more than on all our other public burdens and troubles put together. If the men and women of the State are enlightened and noble-minded it makes very little difference what party succeeds, or who is elected, the State will be happy, prosperous and powerful; if all the men and women grow up in ignorance, vice and idleness, elections and parties will be powerless for good, and the republic will decay and give way to despotism.

If we cannot start and uphold a system of Common Schools, could we have begun and maintained a Republic as our fathers did! The whole world was against them—they were a few feeble colonists, with no name or influence among mankind, and surrounded with one universal night of despotism; yet, by their vigilance, aggressive and threatening.

And when they began the experiment of a common government for the common good, to be administered by the people, ten thousand new and startling difficulties sprang up in their path, unseen before; nor could there be a unanimity of opinion on any subject, while even the father of his country himself, the incomparable Washington, was often opposed in opinion by his highest officers. Did they do as some propose to do with our Common Schools because there are difficulties and disputes and various opinions? Did they, in a pet or in a fit of unmanly and unrepentant timidity, declare they ought to give up the government and fall back on a King! That government has descended to us, now powerful, respected and feared; would we have had the nerve to have initiated, or founded and maintained it, as did the men of '76? If we believe we cannot carry on our Common Schools—if, on account of differences of opinion or little difficulties, we abandon the undertaking, we declare, before the world, that we, the people, are incapable of self-government—our Declaration of Rights becomes a solemn mockery, and our Constitutions unmeaning riddles, since the spirit that conceived is no longer here to interpret them.

In another respect we also most solemnly belie ourselves, and are sitting for a most humiliating picture in history. As politicians—when we want to be promoted—we universally profess unbounded confidence in every neighbor to take up criminals for trial? The people, through their grand juries, present them, the people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves, regulate their own affairs.

So with the schools—the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statistics, pass laws and establish officers to execute them, &c., &c. But still the people must every where assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each school-house, an active, wholesome public opinion.

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do all he could to destroy the confidence of the people in themselves; and instead of encouraging them in their efforts to improve a system of common government for common good, make himself an effective champion of Kingcraft by helping to confound, misrepresent and destroy a people's effort at common improvement, because administered by the people? That he could, from the same rostrum, still resonant with his loud protestations of love for the people, make a deadly and insidious thrust at their most vital interests—make a mortal effort to strike them down in the very hour of deliverance, by arresting them in their march from the bondage and the flesh-pots of Egypt and send them back to darkness and inglorious ease! This march at true independence is somewhat toilsome; there must be self-denials and compromises of opinions—there must be watchings and labors, patiently performed, and endured by all.

There is a duty for every body to discharge—there is a sacrifice that every one must make. We must not ask exemption from trouble; the trouble of self-government and of popular improvement is a freeman's pleasure. It is a duty which we owe to the offspring which we bring into the world; and if we refuse to be troubled with efforts to start them on a career of virtue and happiness we will have to face them as witnesses against us at that Tribunal before which every man must give an account of the deeds done in the body. It is a duty we owe to God, our beneficent Creator, who has endowed us with reason and immortal souls; we were not made for mere brute indulgence, but gifted with the glorious faculty of humbly serving the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth by acting as builders in the eternal Temple of Light. If we refuse so to build, then we scatter with the destroyer; and we must look, not for a child's reward and a place in the Father's house of many mansions, but for everlasting penance in the realms of darkness. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and country; and while we claim the proud title of freemen it is a shame to us to talk of trouble in connection with the education of our children.

Our liberties do not depend on our rulers but on ourselves; if we will assume the trouble of raising our children right, there is no earthly potentate or politician we need to fear; if we allow them to grow up effeminate with indulgence, debauched with luxurious ease, and prize nothing but money and pleasure, then the days of our Republic are ended and we are its destroyers.

We think if we can only make money we will