

To the members of the approaching Session of the Legislature of North Carolina.

It is deemed unnecessary in this enlightened age, to enter into an elucidation of the advantages which would result from a well regulated system of public education. All, or at least all who possess common intelligence, admit that nothing would more contribute to the respectability and prosperity of the State, than the dissemination of learning among its inhabitants. The principal question, then, to be considered, is the "modus operandi," in what manner the blessings of education can be best disseminated among the common and poorer classes of society, and how the least amount may be expended, for this purpose, so as to produce the greatest possible benefit. As there has always existed a great variety of opinions on this subject, so we find a number of different methods pursued to attain the same desirable end. In some of the States, common Schools are supported out of the proceeds of what is called the School fund; in others, annual appropriations are made for this purpose by the Legislatures. But, as yet, North-Carolina may be said to have done almost nothing in the advancement of so desirable an object as the establishment of such a system of public education, as might extend its advantages through all classes of society. It is true, she has established and liberally endowed a University, which is a source of such credit to her, but the expenses attendant on the reception of an education there, are such as to prohibit all, except the comparatively wealthy, from obtaining such a one as it affords. It is also true, she has established a "literary fund," but such is the slow progress made in the increase of its amount, and the obstructions attending its application to the proposed object so great, that in all probability, many years will elapse before its beneficial results will be felt by the people. It is for these reasons that it is thought proper to submit to your consideration a Plan, which seems to hold out a speedy prospect of realizing the benefits of public education, and yet not be attended with such an increase of the public tax as to render it burdensome to the people. It is but justice to remark, that the following plan was, in some measure suggested by the remarks of Mr. Potter, made a few years back in the Legislature. Indeed, it is a matter of some surprise, that the plan he then proposed, did not receive a more mature consideration from the Legislature, but it is supposed that it may be attributed to the violence of personal invective with which he clothed some part of his remarks, and thus, instead of calling the attention of the House to the real subject of his address, unnecessarily raised a prejudice against his proposition.

It is suggested, for the promotion of the object now under consideration, that you, at the approaching session of the Legislature, appoint a Committee to contract for a loan, to be made before the 1st Jan'y, 1830, on the credit of the State, of two hundred thousand dollars. Turn not away with alarm, at the mere mention of this large sum, but endeavor to restrain your feelings until you have been informed how it is to be paid, and for what object, and in what manner it is to be applied.

There is little doubt but that this sum could be obtained from capitalists at the rate of three and a half or four per cent. interest per annum: but for the sake of not making our calculations too small, we will say four per cent. The interest, then of the two hundred thousand dollars proposed to be borrowed, would annually amount to eight thousand dollars, for the payment of which, together with the gradual liquidation of the whole debt, the following plan is proposed. That the payment of the original amount borrowed, \$200,000, be made at four different periods, regular intervals of time intervening, say \$50,000 in 1835; \$50,000 in 1840; \$50,000 in 1845; and \$50,000 in 1850: That to secure these payments an annual sinking fund of \$10,000 be established, to which such appropriations shall be added, as may be necessary from time to time, for the payment of the interest.

According to this plan, the payments would be provided in the following manner:

Table with 2 columns: Description of payment method and Amount. Includes rows for 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th years of appropriation and sinking fund details.

During the five succeeding years of 1835, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the annual appropriation will amount to \$16,000, to provide for the payment of the interest of the loan now reduced to 150,000, and the \$16,000 of the annual sinking fund. By the year 1840, another payment of \$50,000 will be made, reducing the original debt to \$100,000, so that the annual appropriations for the next succeeding five years will amount to \$14,000. The original debt being then, say 1845, reduced to \$50,000, the annual appropriation will be decreased to \$12,000, and thus in 1850, the whole debt will be liquidated.

If you have followed us through this tedious calculation, by which we have provided for the loan and payment of \$200,000, your curiosity will be excited to know in what manner we are to dispose of this large amount. We will endeavor to gratify this curiosity, and will be more than repaid, should you fortunately coincide with the views expressed. It is proposed

that the \$200,000 borrowed as above stated, be placed in a Loan Office, established in the Treasury, and regulated by the usual banking system, or be deposited in some reputable bank, as your better judgment may direct. Although we do not profess to be well acquainted with the banking system and its profits, yet we feel little hesitation in saying, that by either of these methods it would secure a clear income of 6 per cent. per annum, which would amount to \$12,000. It is further proposed, that at the commencement of the summer session of the University of North-Carolina, in 1830, twenty poor young men, who have prepared themselves for joining the Freshman Class, but whose parents are unable to assist them in the farther prosecution of their studies, be admitted into the University, and supported out of the income of \$12,000 above mentioned, that the young men shall present their recommendations to a committee appointed for the purpose of deciding the choice to be made out of all such as shall apply for admission, and that they (the twenty) shall only be admitted into the University under such restrictions and conditions as you may deem proper. It is especially recommended that one of these conditions should be the requisition of a bond with good security from each of those admitted, that he should, after graduating, become the instructor of a School in some part of the State, for two or three years, on such terms as would be sufficient to provide him with wearing apparel and boarding, say when boarding is furnished, as is usual in such cases, a salary of \$100. In pursuance of the plan proposed, at the succeeding Commencement, in 1831, twenty other young men would be admitted into the University, under the same conditions and restrictions, and be supported in the same manner as the former, and so continue admitting twenty every succeeding Commencement. We feel no hesitation in asserting—indeed, we know from actual experiment, that a young man, entering the University under such circumstances as those above-mentioned, could be well supported on one hundred and fifty dollars annually. In this calculation, the tuition, which, no doubt would be granted, free of expense, by the Trustees of the University, is not included, nor clothing, which, almost without an exception, would be willingly furnished by a young man himself, or his friends. The expense, then, of twenty young men, supported at the University, will amount for the first year, 1830, allowing \$150 for each, to \$3,000. This amount deducted from the \$12,000 of annual income, leaves a balance of \$9,000, which will be appropriated, as shown in the statement above, to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the increase of the sinking fund for 1830. The succeeding year, 1831, the number of students educated out of the annual income of \$12,000 would be forty, whose expenses, according to the statement above made, would amount to \$6,000, leaving \$6,000 to be appropriated in the same manner as the \$9,000 of the preceding year. In 1833, the number of students would be sixty, their expenses \$9,000—balance to be appropriated as mentioned in the statement; \$3,000. In 1834, the number of students would be eighty, whose expenses would take up the whole amount of the annual income of \$12,000. In this year, too, twenty of the students—those who first entered the University—would graduate, and proceed to the performance of the duties required by their bonds, and thus become instrumental, not only in disseminating the improvement they have derived from a liberal education, throughout the country, but would also be engaged in training up others, who, in their turn, would become students, graduates and instructors.

It will be seen, by a recurrence to the circumstances mentioned above, that after the year 1834, eighty poor young men will be constantly receiving their education in the University, twenty of whom will annually graduate—this is repeated here, in order that you may keep constantly in view the importance of the object under consideration. We have thus endeavored, in as plain and concise a manner as possible, to exhibit to you the plan which has been the subject of our thoughts, and which, with all due deference, is now submitted to your better judgment. We trust, however, if the plan should not meet with your approbation, you will not entirely condemn it, until after a candid examination of the arguments with which we now proceed to support a measure which is deemed by us of vital importance to the future welfare and respectability of the State. The young men who now receive a liberal education in this State, are generally the sons of wealthy men. Necessity, therefore, does not require, and inclination seldom leads them, to undertake the tedious occupation of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." The consequence of which is, that in most cases, the instructors in our higher Schools and Academies are composed of Clergymen, who have, besides, their pastoral duties to perform, and cannot, therefore, devote their time exclusively to teaching. We recollect, and have now every reason to regret, that our preparatory education was received under an instructor, who followed the three employments of pastor of a church, farmer and instructor; and we have reason to believe such "Caleb Quoten" kind of men are found all over the State. In the alternative of not employing a Clergyman as instructor, the people are compelled to depend upon foreigners, with whose character and qualifications they are entirely unacquainted, and who furnish, by the very circumstance of their being unsettled in their habitation, a prognostic of destruction of character, which

too often turns out true. Were the plan of educating twenty young men annually adopted, if they were required to teach for two years—forty, and if the requisition extended for three years, sixty of these young men would be constantly employed in the schools throughout the State. Being natives of the State, depending entirely on their own exertions for wealth and distinction, and furnished with recommendations according to their qualifications, by the Faculty of the University, the people might be constantly furnished with able instructors, under whose care they could confidently place their children. But if we have reason to lament the want of able instructors in the higher schools, with what language shall we express our regret at the degraded condition of the common schools throughout the State. If we visit one of what are, in the language of the country, called "Old field schools," we shall find a collection of children, most of whom are at that tender age, when

"The mind impressible and soft, with ease, Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees, And thro' life's labyrinth holds fast the clew That Education gives her, false or true;"— yet over this interesting little band, we find placed, as pretended guardian of their morals, and assistant of their first efforts to tread the path of learning, a man, who is distinguished alike for his ridiculous ignorance and vulgarity. Too indolent to obtain support in an active employment, too ignorant to be a proper judge of his own qualifications, and too vulgar to know what constitutes decency and propriety in conduct—yet this man is he to whom parents are compelled to trust the formation of their children's character, or suffer them to grow up, their minds wild and uncultivated as the forests around them: Is it not the business of a Legislator to endeavor to alter such a state of things as this? Shall he, to whom the people have delegated their rights, make no exertion to improve a situation thus degraded? Certainly none will be backward in pursuing the path that will lead to a reformation, when it is once pointed out to them.

[To be concluded in our next.]

MARKETS.

The "New Orleans Price Current" of the 6th, states, that there had arrived during the previous week, from the Interior and Mississippi, 116 bales of Cotton; and cleared in the same time none! The only sales effected were two lots of about an equal proportion of Tennessee and Alabama, in all 300 bales, at an average of very near 93 cents. No new cotton had come to market except three bales, received from Mobile. There had been much less difference in the quantities received during the two seasons, than was generally computed—for instance, arrived since 1st October, 294,985 bales, and during the corresponding period of the previous season, 336,124. There had been no arrivals, clearances, sales or demand for Tobacco. Of Flour, 2,804 bbls. had arrived during the past week; which, in the absence of any export demand, had caused the article to be dull at \$5 per bbl. in store.

The Mississippi river was then ten feet below high water mark, which makes it 11 inches lower than it was at the same last year.

The Philadelphia Price Current of the 4th inst. states, that the flour market had continued inactive until the 2d; when a reduction took place from \$6 75 a 7, to \$6 25; at which, sales were made, but transactions had not been extensive—that a fair supply of Southern wheat was at market early in the week, and sold at \$1 12 1/2 to 1 15, & in some cases rather higher for extra quality was paid; towards the close of the week, there was very little at market.

The accounts of the harvest and wheat market in England, by the Florida, reached this city on Saturday evening; and have had the effect of depressing the price of wheat and flour yesterday. Canal Flour \$5 75, City Mills 6 a 6 25; Wheat, red, 1 05, white 1 10.

MAUCH CHUNK RAILWAY.

One of the Editors of the Savannah Georgian, who has been on a tour to the North, thus describes the Railway leading from Coal Mines to the Lehigh River:

"The Coal Mines at Mauch Chunk, & the country for miles around, all mountainous, belong to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who have expended immense sums upon the works connected with them. From the Lehigh river to the summit of the Coal mountain, is near nine miles, over which space a Railroad has been laid, for the transportation of coal.—The mountain is oblong, its extreme height being about one thousand feet, and the rise of the road, on an average, one foot in seventy. A road is first cut along the side of the mountain, on which, billets of wood are laid transversely, (like our swamp causeways) and on them parallel with the road, the rails of pine, six by four inches thick, are placed. On the upper surface and inner edge of these rails narrow bars or plates of iron are screwed, for the wheels to run on. The cost \$4500. per mile.—The cars for carrying the coal are made of sheet iron, with strong wheels, about two feet in diameter, and carry a ton each.—They weigh, when empty, near 1500 lbs. and three of them are drawn up with ease by one mule; but in descending, from ten to fourteen, fully loaded, are linked together, passing over the road with great rapidity by their own gravity, with a noise that may be heard for miles. The speed is regulated by a lever to each car, which stands up between the wheels of one side,

and, by using it, a pressure is applied to them, which lessens or prevents their revolution at pleasure. One man guides the whole line with a rope tied to the ends of the levers of the first six cars, he sitting on the seventh. Immediately after the coal cars, the mules to drag them up, after being emptied, are sent down in cars, three in each, and it is ludicrous to see the poor animals riding by at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, unconcernedly munching their corn, and quite indifferent to their novel situation."

CHARACTER OF THE TWO PRE-IDENTENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinions of General JACKSON'S claims to the Presidency. "My faith in the self-government of the people, has never been so shaken as by the efforts made at the last election to place over their heads one, who in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, has made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own ambitious will as the guide of his conduct." "One might as well make a Sailor of a Cock, or a soldier of a Goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—Jefferson's letter to T. W. Gilmore.

"The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic; he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida; in a word, there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency.—See Governor Coles, Letter, Nov. 1827.

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of our diplomatic corps." The public, more & more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected." Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go the Senat."—[Mr. Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817.

Chief Justice MARSHALL'S opinion—addressed to the Marylander.

In a letter from this gentleman he expressed himself as friendly to the present administration of the general government, and that he intends voting (as act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to do, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to disregard, in consequence of the "injustice of the charge of corruption against the President & Secretary of State," by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

MOUNT VERNON, July 1828.

"Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair. BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Gen. JACKSON'S opinion of Mr. ADAMS.

In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. Jackson alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State in the following language

"I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced he will give general satisfaction."

NORTH-CAROLINA Administration Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH.

ELECTORS.

- First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, Abner Franklin, of Iredell, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham, Alexander Gray, of Randolph, Benja. Robeson, of Cumberland, James S. Smith, of Orange, William Hinton, of Wake, Edward Hall, of Franklin, Samuel Hyman, of Martin, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank, Thirtieth, William Clark, of Pitt, Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven, Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Electoral Tickets. D

ANY number of ADMINISTRATION ELECTORAL TICKETS can be procured at this Office. It is desirable, that we should receive information as early as practicable, from such Counties as expect to be supplied at this Office.

BOARDING.

BENJAMIN S. KING, WILL be prepared to accommodate thirty-five or forty members of the approaching General Assembly with board. Raleigh, Sept. 12.

Mansion House.

THE subscriber having moved from Cambridge to this place, respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand, called the Court House square, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, (and usually known as Clark's Hotel,) where he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, under the above title. The premises are spacious and well adapted for the business; the tables are large and supplied with careful hostlers; and travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To professional gentlemen, and others, having business in this place connected with the courts, this establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons, travelling with their families, can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature will be accommodated in the best manner. Town boarders will be accommodated at the terms usual in this place.

JOHN M'COLL, Columbia, September 12, 1828.

State of North-Carolina.

PITTS COURTS. Court of Equity September Term 1828. Warren Wallace, admr. of James English dec'd.

JOHN Surmon & wife & others. WHEREAS suit had been brought by bill of complaint in the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County of Pitt by James English against John Surmon and Euphania his wife, and Gately, Sully, and Ira Ledon, which suit at September Term 1825 abated by death of said James English, and at last March Term of said Court, Warren Wallace, the admr. of said James English, filed his Bill praying to have said suit and proceeding thereon revived against said defendants, which was granted, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Surmon and Euphania his wife, Gately, Sully, and Ira Ledon, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register that the defendants appear at the next term of said Court to be held in the County of Pitt at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the complainant, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.

W. HANRAHAN C. M. E. Sept. 30

A NEW BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 22d day of October next on the premises, the tract of land on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831. Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of land is situated in the county of Granville, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and J. Nathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country. The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house.—Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bush of wheat, per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, yields to none in the State. The subscriber forebears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale. HENRY YOUNG, Granville Co. Sept. 1, 1828.

Medical College of S. Carolina.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy—By JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D. On Surgery—By JAMES RAMSAY, M. D. On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By THOMAS G. PROLEAT, M. D. On Institutes and practice of Medicine—By SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D. On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D. On Materia Medica—By HENRY R. FROST, M. D. On Natural History and Botany—By STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy—By JOHN WAGNER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy—JOHN WAGNER, M. D.

The Faculty take pleasure in stating, that the establishment of an INFIRMARY for Surgical Cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated. It affords to the Students during the last course of instruction, the opportunity of witnessing a variety of operations—amongst these were most of the capital operations in Surgery.

To enable the students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive Rooms have been erected, and provided with all the conveniences necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy during the summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South-Carolina, extensive and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the departments connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of Minerals particularly, must be considered a very important acquisition to the Chemical department of the Institution. EDMUND RAVENEL, Dent.

BOARDING.

MRS. JOHN HAYWOOD is prepared to accommodate twenty-five or thirty Members of the Legislature—She assures all those who may honor her with their patronage, that every exertion shall be made to contribute to their comfort.

N. B. Mrs. H. would receive ten or twelve gentlemen as boarders the ensuing year. The favor of early applications is requested. Sept. 3, 1828.