

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

It is proposed by Cleveland to place before the people with some exposition, the importance of making provision without delay for educating the children of the State. It is believed that a mode may be adopted by which it will be not only practicable but easy. It will require no taxation. It imposes no constraint in carrying it into effect. While it leaves the people to their own choice in every part of the country, the probability is so strong, as to fall little short of certainty, that they will accept it with eagerness as it shall be offered to them in practice. The funds necessary for its execution are but small, and they are already provided. They will consist in nothing more than the annual interest of the literary fund which we already possess; nor need this expenditure be continued more than a year or two, to commence the system, which a very trifling sum from the same source will afterwards maintain.

In addressing ourselves to the public on this or any other subject involving the good of the country, it is certainly true that difficulties present themselves neither few nor small. If we confine ourselves within narrow limits in explanation, the subject cannot be unfolded, so as to be fully understood, and objections occur, the utility of which it would be easy to show. But on the other hand, to enlarge sufficiently for a fair development of the plan, & for the removal of difficulties, excites impatience in the reader, he throws it aside as unreasonable length, and immediately gives proof of the necessity of all that is afterwards said in exposition, by stumbling upon obstacles, which a little perseverance would have shown it perfectly easy to remove.

But a third objection still more formidable, is in the total inability to read, in a very large portion of the population of this State. From the very beginning of our existence as a people, the generations of our youth have grown up, generally unprovided with the opportunities of education even to this little extent, except as here and there the parents of a neighbourhood could be persuaded by two or three to unite in employing some one to act as a schoolmaster, who could be obtained upon cheap terms, because he was too idle, or profligate, or shiftless to live by any other means. Yet schools even of this wretched character, have been so rare, that if the numbers were taken of those who can, & of those who cannot read, our population it is to be feared, would hardly show a majority of the latter description. The consequence is, that knowledge has grown into disgrace, and the eyes of the people, when they are to act as a body, are sealed in impenetrable darkness. In a vast multitude of minds, a prejudice is established so strong against every thing that can be stigmatized as learning, that to be a favorite with the people as a public character, knowledge must be studiously concealed, and the hopes of the candidate must depend upon his success in impressing upon the public opinion that he is to be classed among the ignorant. Hence the strange and almost incredible absurdity which we often witness, of men who totally disregarding the welfare of the country, and intent upon nothing else but securing a plurality of votes, glory every where in their ignorance, and not in the superior light and information which will qualify them for the business of legislation. This is the deplorable and disgraceful condition into which we have fallen for want of popular education, and the writer of these remarks, and every other man who would boldly recommend any plan for effecting a change, has nothing so much to fear as an inevitable tenacity in this deeply rooted prejudice. But what then is to be done? Does it become those who feel and can estimate the greatness of such an evil, to permit themselves to be rebuked into silence by those who are blind with ambition, or from inability to read, are inaccessible to the light every where shining? the general firmament of the world? May we not still hope, that the number of bosoms is not so small, every where scattered through the State, in which an inextinguishable solicitude prevails for some method that may be practicable of educating the children of the people? There must be parents who are sighing for these opportunities from year to year. Nor would we despair of producing conviction in many minds, now indifferent or even averse to the subject, that it is better for themselves and for the country, to commence instantly with such means as we have, a system for the relief of our wants.

The writer makes no pretensions to present such a system in all the perfection of which it is susceptible. Nor does he claim to offer the best that can be suggested. The subject has been long before his mind. He is aware of the resources on which we can rely, and of the dispositions and habits of the people as to the creation of funds for this or any other public purpose. It is admitted as a first principle, that any plan of popular education which requires great expense, is utterly hopeless. The plan which we shall consent to adopt, if any can be found, must cost but little, and that little must be already at command. In the year 1826, the school-fund of the State of New-York was a capital of one million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, (1,330,000). In Connecticut, the fund for the same purpose was one million seven hundred thousand dollars, (1,700,000). It is easy to show that the system of education established in those States, cannot be instituted among us, without a capital equally great. Were we continually intent upon the object, many years to come would be necessary to its creation. To effect it by annual taxation, we know it is useless to attempt, and any other means to which we can resort are too limited to accomplish the object within thirty, forty or fifty years.

To borrow money upon any plan which can be devised, is an expedient to which the legislative body will never consent. One other resource, and one only remains, on which the public mind is now directed, in the possibility that Congress will enact a law that the funds resulting from the annual sales of lands belonging to the United States, shall be distributed among the States in proportion to their representation in the national legislature. The plan which it is our intention to present, is of such a nature, as to appear at once equally necessary in every contingency. It would be necessary, had we at this moment in the treasury a fund equal to that of Connecticut or New-York. It will be no less necessary, if the distribution by Congress shall be admitted. And if all these methods of creating a capital shall fail, it contains within itself the means of success, which will go far, if not the whole length, to render such a capital unnecessary.

The method practicable to us, and to which no more funds are requisite than already exist, is to commence with erecting an institution for the regular preparation of teachers, who with all their competent and valuable qualifications, shall return to the counties from which they are selected, and sent to the seminary to offer their services to the people in the capacity of schoolmasters. This by the conditions of their reception into the school, they will be considered as bound to do by sufficient sureties. One of the great preventives operating against education among the people, is the want of teachers possessing sound principles, virtuous habits, competent knowledge, and good character. It is not to be understood that very much knowledge is deemed important to a teacher such as it is here proposed to train. A College education is not required. It would be a disqualification, by enlarging his endowments so extensively beyond the circumstances in which he was to act, and the station he would occupy, as to make him discontented with his situation, and unfaithful to his duties.

Every trade and every profession has its proper accomplishments, without which its productions are of little worth, in comparison with such as are furnished by an artisan of professional skill. Were our funds sufficient to-day to build the necessary schoolhouses, and to employ a hundred teachers, at the rate of nearly ten to a county, doubtless more than three times the number of candidates would proclaim themselves tomorrow. But we may confidently assert that not one in a hundred of them would be fitted for the business, or proper to be employed. Let us not forget that without pure morals, sober habits, systematic skill in their occupation, to its proper extent, and a due mixture of select goodness of heart with firmness and consistency in administration, in a greater degree than these qualities are commonly possessed, the people would begin to feel at the end of a single year as though the vast capital which they had fondly and vigilantly accumulated for popular education, were ultimately to prove of little or no value. This failure of their object they would probably imagine, and sincerely believe to be essential to every system of education for the people, and inseparable from it; when in reality the miscarriage would be exclusively due to our neglect of the most important means of giving it efficiency, consisting in a provision of well qualified teachers. Were we at this moment prepared with a fund to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, like that of New-York or Connecticut, for educating the children of the State, it is hoped we should not think of throwing it away, as no small sums are now little better, if not even worse than thrown away, upon knaves, profligates, drunkards, vile and disorderly rangers of a neighbourhood, and such men as a decent and virtuous family would be scrupulous of admitting to its fireside, by employing them as teachers of our public schools. If a system of national education conducted by such instrumentality, should disappoint the expectations and wishes of the people, would it be any thing strange to an intelligent man, though to multitudes unthinking and uninformed, it might furnish vital argument against all attempts to carry into effect any plan whatever, of popular schools?

Men may know enough of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, to teach them in some manner to children, and at the same time by their example, to make them as vain as pedants, of their wonderful attainments. But it by no means follows that such teachers should be offered by the State in its parental character, to train up the children of the country. The occupation of a schoolmaster, properly understood, has its peculiarities in external condition, in its relations to Society, mode of life, paternal benevolence of heart, exemplary virtues, plain and correct habits, and a sense of its importance to children, to families, to the community. Direct your eye if you can, upon one who is well fitted to act in this humble, but eminently useful and respectable office, and upon inquiry you will unquestionably discover, that he owes his qualifications to a happy combination of good sense, a disciplined mind and practical skill, acquired by a study of his duties, and fidelity in practice. How rare are such examples as these among us, but when seen, how invaluable to society! We have men of merit in no small numbers, but are they willing to act as schoolmasters? The mind of such a teacher must be formed to a spirit of usefulness and contentment in the business which he is to follow.

For the practice of the law we never doubt, that to a long course of previous discipline, a special preparation of at least two or three years ought to be superadded. The same is true of medicine, and as many think, of theology. To be a merchant it is not enough to be educated in our best schools. Even the youth who has enjoyed

larger opportunities in an academy or a college, must be formed behind the counter, to the singularities of his profession. The former too, plain as his occupation appears, commences and must continue to grow under instruction, example, and practice into the proper methods of agriculture. Every mechanic or manufacturer, must be inured even for years to the methods and mysteries of his trade, in addition to the advantages of an English education. Why should the profession of an instructor alone be supposed to need no previous formation? How can this only be imagined spontaneous and instinctive, and be excepted as it now is, from a law admitted as necessary to every other species of business? Is it really of no consequence under what influence or example of virtue or vice, of good or evil habits, of conceit, ignorance, or indiscretion, or even of stupidity and brutality, children are placed, while passing from the age of five to fifteen or twenty years? How embarrassing is the absurdity in which the parent is often necessarily entangled, who is compelled to resort to such tutelage as this for his child? From a sense of duty, as well as danger, he must often be engaged in the perplexing contradiction of inculcating upon him an obedient and respectful submission to a man, against whose vices & weaknesses, vulgarities, if not even beastly practices, he must the next moment be most solicitously warned to be upon his guard, lest by falling into them, they should sink him into disgrace and ruin. And will such advice from the parent prove a sufficient security to the child against the baleful influence to which he is subjected? Will the child come out from these degrading and corrupting circumstances with manners, principles, and impressions, that will promise to be a security in future life from all that is base and pernicious in character and conduct? Even could it be supposed that he might remain uncontaminated, because the being by whom he was taught, might be too profligate or contemptible for him to imitate, at least he must lose all that effect upon his mind and heart, flowing from the goodness and authority of a virtuous man, which would purify and elevate his principles, and confirm him in honesty, industry and sobriety, through the remainder of his life.

How an institution is to be created and conducted for educating schoolmasters and training them to their profession, and how to provide them in sufficient numbers for the demands and exigencies of the people, it will be an object with us more fully to explain. If young men of established habits in virtue, and in the knowledge and methods proper to their profession, can be furnished from such a fountain, and return to offer themselves to the counties from which they come through the State, they will be seized with avidity as objects of the first value; and every provision will be voluntarily and eagerly made in schoolhouses and the necessary support. As experience will give proof and illustration of their efficacy and usefulness, it will ensure a growing demand, and there will be an annually increasing supply, until the opportunities of education shall be open to the whole people. It will be attended with no oppression, for it calls for no tax, ample means being already provided in the interest of the actually existing literary fund, and this for a year or two only. Nor is compulsion in any form to be feared, since the plan can be so modelled, that all are left free who are indisposed to participate in its privileges.

CLEVELAND. March 26, 1830. It is recommended to such persons as receive these numbers on the subject of popular education, to preserve them for future perusal, and more mature consideration.

FOR THE REGISTER. UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Of the Synods of North-Carolina and Virginia.

Many years ago, the Presbytery of Hanover undertook to provide for the education of its own candidates for the ministry. For this purpose a small Theological Library was collected, and a Professor of Theology appointed. In this incipient stage, the school was so far connected with Hampden Sidney College, as to have the President for its Professor of Theology, and to have the use of rooms and books, for its Students. After some trial, the Presbytery surrendered their plans and their funds to the Synod of Virginia, in whose hands the school sustained but a lingering existence, owing to the general impression, that the Southern Country would not sustain a Theological Institution. The Presbytery being still confident of success, again renewed the charges and having collected funds sufficient, appointed a Professor unconnected with the College. The institution thus assumed a more distinct form; and was located on land given to it near the College. Buildings were also erected at an expense of \$7000. About this time, it began to be perceived, by judicious men, that no Presbytery, and no Synod could support an Institution of the sort, either with funds or with Students, and that it would cause an unnecessary waste of funds if they could. The Presbytery therefore, offered the Institution in its more perfect form, to the united Synods of Carolina and Virginia. At that time, the prospect of having an institution in each State was carefully viewed and abandoned as impossible. The plan of having one institution, in a central point, further South, which might suffice for the region extending from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi, was examined and found unwise, from the fact, that Maryland would probably wish to enjoy the benefits of the Institution, and that there must be, ultimately, an Institution somewhere in the upper part of Georgia & South-Carolina, for those lower States. These views, united with the reflection, that the funds already in hand had been

given in the neighborhood of the Institution, and that a location had been made, induced the Synods to fix it permanently near Hampden Sidney in Prince Edward County. In all the affairs of the Seminary the Synods have an equal rate, and cases of disagreement in views are to be referred to the General Assembly. The Institution has now, a Professor of Christian Theology, and one of Oriental Literature, and it is supposed, that at its next meeting, the Synod of Carolina will nominate a Professor of Church History. There is now, but one Professor's house, (built by the friends of the cause in Boston) and no houses to be rented near enough, to answer the purposes of the Institution, there are 38 or 40 students in a building originally designed to accommodate 14. The Library is still small, containing only 2000 volumes. Another Professor's house has been contracted for, and also a building, intended with the present rooms, to accommodate 70 students. The Synods have also authorized a committee to purchase a Library lately selected in Europe, worth perhaps \$14 or 15,000 if funds can be raised. The heads of the friends of the cause will soon decide whether the Institution shall be permanently established or languish and become inefficient. These facts have been stated from general recollection in order to satisfy some who wished to know the history of the Institution. AMICUS.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

Tuesday April 6. The Senate were occupied this day, in the discussion of private bills, entirely uninteresting to the general reader.

Wednesday April 7. The Resolutions offered a few days since, by Mr. Hulmes, in relation to certain alleged abuses in the Post-Office Department, were on motion of Mr. Grundy, laid on the table to afford further time for their consideration. The bill for the relief of the owners or their legal representatives, of the ship Alleghany, was reported without amendment; and after the transaction of a variety of other business, Mr. Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate for about two hours on the bill for removing certain Indian tribes.

Thursday, April 8. A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, shewing the number of subordinate Officers of the Customs that have been removed since the 4th of March, 1829. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill for removing certain Indian tribes, Mr. Frelinghuysen continued his remarks for more than two hours, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday April 6. Mr. Wickliff submitted a resolution, instructing a committee to inquire into and report some regulation by which accidents on board of steamboats, from the explosion of the boilers, may be prevented, which was agreed to. The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Buffalo and New-Orleans road bill. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, rose, and in a speech of between two and three hours, delivered his views in decided opposition to the bill.

Wednesday, April 7. Bills were reported on several subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress in the President's message. The Committee of Claims was discharged from the further consideration of various private claims. A bill connected with a memorial of the Colonization Society, &c. &c. was reported and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Several appropriation bills were passed, and other business transacted, among which was a resolution, allowing Judge Peck to make to the House before Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, a written or oral argument in reply to the charges preferred by Mr. Lawless against him.

Thursday, April 8. This being a day set apart for legislation in reference to the District of Columbia, the House of Representatives acted on the bill for the better organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Saturday. The House then went into Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, on the bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia; and on the bill to appoint Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia, which were reported to the House. The House then adjourned.

State of North-Carolina, Granville County. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. Robert B. Gilliam, Adm'r, &c. vs. Thomas H. Willie & Thomas N. Pulliam, Adm'rs of John and James Pittard.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas N. Pulliam, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that the said Thomas N. Pulliam appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. Pr. Adv. \$2 75.

Internal Improvements. THE Board for Internal Improvements for this State will meet at Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County, on Monday the 28th of May ensuing, of which all persons interested, will please to take notice. By order of the Board, J. GALES, Secy. Raleigh, April 14, 1830. The Elizabeth City Star will insert the above three times, and forward the bill to this office.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA. Dismal Swamp Lottery, Extra, NO. 1, for 1830. To be drawn at Richmond, on Wednesday 21st of April. SCHEME. 1 of 15,000 is 15,000 1 of 4,000 is 4,000 1 of 2,000 is 2,000 1 of 1,500 is 1,500 5 of 1,000 is 5,000 Besides \$400, 300, 200, 150, &c. &c. Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

Dismal Swamp Lottery, CLASS 4. To be drawn at Richmond, Monday 3d May. 60 No Lottery.—10 drawn by Ballots. 1 of 25,000 is 25,000 1 of 10,000 is 10,000 1 of 5,000 is 5,000 1 of 3,000 is 3,000 1 of 2,250 is 2,250 10 of 1,000 is 10,000 10 of 500 is 5,000 10 of 400 is 4,000 10 of 300 is 3,000 20 of 250 is 5,000 20 of 200 is 4,000 35 of 100 is 3,500 &c. &c. Tickets \$8, Halves 4, Quarters 2, Eighths 1. For tickets, address all your letters to Yates & McIntyre, Richmond, Va. All orders promptly attended to. Orders for tickets in any good and responsible lottery will be attended to—a package of 21 whole tickets in the above Lottery can be had for \$160, and is compelled to draw \$30. YATES & MCINTYRE, Managers.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CAPITALS. To be drawn 3d May. 25,000 Dollars 10,000 do 5,000 do 3,000 do 2,250 do 10 Prizes of 1,000 do 10 of 500 do 10 of 400 do 10 of 300 do 20 of 250 do 20 of 200 do 35 of 100 do Besides many of 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, &c.

Grand State Lottery, CLASS 4. The drawing will certainly take place on Monday, 3d May, and the cash paid upon as the drawing is received. Tickets \$8, Halves 4, Quarters 2. Orders enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention. Recollect and send to "Head Quarters," for the lucky numbers, a fresh supply on hand. Address to B. W. HEWSON, Petersburg, Va. April 10, 1830.

Odd and Even System. \$10,000. CAPITAL PRIZE. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. (J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, MANAGERS.) This Lottery draws on Wednesday, the 28th April, and by the purchase of two Tickets, one odd and one even, the purchaser is certain of obtaining one prize, and may draw three. Tickets \$5 Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25. Send your orders for Tickets or Shares.—Address to B. W. HEWSON, Petersburg, Va. April 11, 1830.

40,000 DOLLARS. May be had for \$10, by sending to HEWSON'S OFFICE, Sycamore St. Petersburg. To be drawn on Tuesday, 27th April. Grand Consolidated Lottery, SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of 40,000 Dollars 1 of 10,000 do 1 of 6,000 do 1 of 5,000 do 1 of 3,000 do 10 of 1,000 do 10 of 600 do 10 of 500 do 10 of 400 do 10 of 300 do 29 of 200 do 51 of 100 do Besides Prizes of \$90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, &c. &c. The Whole payable in Cash, which as usual can be obtained at Hewson's Office, on presentation of the Tickets. Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50, Eighths 1 25. A better remedy for the hard times, I am not able to offer you. The low price of tickets and the numerous Capitals ought to be a sufficient inducement for every person to secure a chance while they have it in their power. Send your orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, and they will meet with prompt attention, and the drawings sent where directed. Collect and address your letters to B. W. HEWSON, Petersburg, Va. At his prize selling Office, Petersburg, Va. 12th April, 1830.

North-Carolina—Granville County. John Bullock, Ex'or of William Bullock, dec. vs. Richard Bullock & others. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William B. Inge, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that the said William B. Inge appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.