## Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. This body assembled in this City on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and adjourned on Thursday even-

Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, was called temporarily to the chair; and the Convention was afterwards permanently organized by the appointment of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland, as President, with eight Vice Presidents and five Secretaries. Mr. Shepherd, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention at considerable length and in an able and impressive manner. His remarks were greeted with much applause.

On Wednesday, after the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. William S. Ashe, of New Hanover, rose in his place, and after paying a high and merited compliment to the fidelity and ability of Gov. Bragg, concluded by moving that he be nominated for re-election by acclamation. One long, loud, enthusiastic aye went up from the large assemblage,-Gov. Bragg was nominated by acclamation, and a Committee was appointed to inform him of the fact, and to invite him to appear before the Convention. The Governor soon afterwards entered the Convention and was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. Having been informed again by the President, of the action of the Convention, Gov. Bragg responded at some length and in his best manner, accepting the nomination and pledging his best exertions in the cause. We do not propose now to attempt even a sketch of the Governor's remarks,-we may do so hereafter. We have never witnessed a more interesting occasion than this. The Governor evi dently felt deeply the honor conferred upon him, and the manner in which it had been done. He spoke with great animation and force, eliciting the repeated and prolonged applause of the Convention.

On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Wm. Hill, Esq., of Halifax, made their report. We have time only to briefly state that the Resolutions approve the Baltimore platform-maintain that the public lands ought not to be given to one or more States to the injury of the other States, nor squandered "on paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction "-heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction-thank our Northern Democratic friends for their fidelity to the Constitution—declare that the contest for the Presidency must be between the Democratic party and the black Republicans, and that the only hope of the country is in the national Democratic party-denounce the K. N. organization, and congratulate the country on its rapid decaydeclare that Franklin Pierce and James C. Dobbin are the first choice of the Democracy of the State for President and Vice President,—and in addition to this, the same sentiments, word for word, on Equal Suffrage and the basis, internal improvements and Common Schools, which were announced by the party two years ago, are again proclaimed. The Resolutions, on motion of Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville, were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint Delegates to Cincinnati, and Electors for the State at large. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: Principal Delegates, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover; Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell; W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke; and R. R. Heath, Esq., of Chowan. Alternates, Hon. John Hill, of Stokes; Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk; Wm. Hill, Esq, of Halifax; and Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Wake.

The Hon. Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck, and the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell, were then appointed Electors for the State at large; after which the

Convention adjourned until Thursday morning. On Thursday, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren; Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe; A. M. Scales, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham; and B. Fuller, Esq., of Cumberland, were appointed Assistant Electors for the State at large. Able and animated speeches were delivered, in response to calls made upon them, by Dr. Pritchard, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Haywood, Sidny Smith, Esq., of Orange, and Dr. Copeland, of North-

The President of the Convention announced the following gentlemen as the Democratic State Committee, to wit: William W. Holden, of Wake; Jas. Fulton, of New Hanover; James H. White, of Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsythe; R. S. French, of Robeson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; William K. Lane, of Wayne; David Coleman, of Yancey; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; and Gen. Jos. Allison, of Orange.

There were forty-six Counties represented, by two hundred and seventy-five delegates. It was the largest, the most harmonious, and the most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the State. Under such a leader as Bragg, and with such principles, victory is certain. Many of the old men of the party were in attendance, some of whom voted for Jeffersonstronger in the cause than ever, and ready to incur

every sacrifice of time and labor in the cause. The young and the middle aged were also here by scores, full of life, energy, and enthusiasm, which nothing can withstand when fairly brought into action. It was indeed a proud and a glorious occasion for the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings of the State.an occasion which will long be remembered, and the results of which will be felt for good from Cherokee to Currituck.

The afternoon session was enlivened by a novelty in political Conventions. At the hour of meeting, our two fine Military Companies-the Oak-City Guards, Capt. W. H. Harrison, and the Independent Guards, Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret-accompanied by the Raleigh Cadets, Capt. G. Lovejoy, rendezvoused in front of the Capitol. It being intimated to the Convention that the parade was gotten up with a view to add to the attractions of our city, whilst being visited by so large a number of strangers, with a disregard to party considerations, that body acknowledged the compliment, as North-Carolinians, by the appointment of a Committee to invite the Military to seats in the Hall. The invitation was warmly tendered by Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, and appropriately accepted on behalf of the Companies by Capt. DeCarteret, who, through the courtesy of Capt. Harrison, commanded the battalion on this occasion. The President of the Convention received the Companies in a hearty manner. He thanked them on behalf of that body-not as partizans, but as North-Carolinians-he thanked them in the name of the people of North-Carolina, for the honor they had done them (the Convention) as representatives of a portion of the people. The spectacle presented there that day, was a credit to the gallant City of Oaks-nay, it was highly creditable to the noble Old North State. He would not permit himself to touch forbidden ground on an occasion like this; but he might be permitted to say, that the signs were ominous of evil to our beloved land. And, whilst at all times-in times of profound peace abroad and at home-it was pleasing to see the soldier's manly bearing, the gay plume dancing to the martial fife and drum-at a time like this, it was consoling, from the reflection that, as a last resource, we can fall back upon the stout arms and brave hearts of a well-trained citizen soldiery. After a few well-merited compliments on the appearance and deportment of the troops, the President again thanked them and resumed his seat.

Lieut, Tucker, of the Oak-City Guards, responded in his usual pertinent manner, and at some length; and was followed by Dr. Pritchard, in a speech highly complimentary to the City of Oaks and her military spirit. A. M. Lewis, Esq., moved a formal vote of thanks to the Companies, which was unanimously adopted. The whole of the business having been gone through, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Proceedings in our next.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The second, fourth and fifth electoral Districts held their conventions here on Wednesday last. In our next we will give the proceedings in full. For the present we will only state that Jno. A. Averitt, of Onslow, and Dr. Milton Selby, of Hyde, were appointed delegates to the Cincinnatti convention from the second District, with Ivy A. Lewis, of Pitt, and Dr. D. G. W. Ward, of Greene, as alternates. The delegation in attendance here have issued the following call for a convention to appoint an elector

The delegation from the Second Electoral District in attendance upon the Democratic State Convention, through the undersigned Committee, propose to the Counties composing said District the propriety of holding a Convention, composed of delegates from each County, in Newbern on the 19th of June next, for the purpose of appointing an Elector and Sub Electors for the ensuing campaign.

L. W. HUMPHREY. A. D. SPEIGHT, Committee. W. J. BLOW,

JAMES B. AVERITT, In the fourth district, Maj. G. H. Wilder, of Wake, was chosen elector. F. A. Thornton, of Warren, and H. G. Williams, of Nash, were appointed delegates to Cincinnatti, with J. M. Bullock, of Granville, and Capt. H. B. Watson, of Johnston,

In the fifth district S. E. Williams, of Alamance, was chosen elector. Dr. P. A. Holt, of Alamance, and Col. John Morrison, of Moore, delegates to Cincinnati, with Col. D. R. Cochran and Charles S. Winstead as alternates.

The names of assistant electors, and proceedings

FACTS ABOUT KANSAS. - The Pittsfield, Mass., Sun, informs us that two young men, natives of Pittsfield, who left for Nebraska and Kansas a little more than a year since, have just returned on a visit to their relatives and friends. The intelligence they bring from Kansas is not at all confirmatory of the reports which are spread before the people at the east by such "freesoil" and "free love" journals as the New York Tribune and papers of that class, which are devoted to making a fuss about Kansas upon the slavery question, for political effect, and to subserve the de-

signs of Seward & Co. The "outrages" with which the citizens of this region are regaled almost daily, are declared-most of them-to have been manufactured for the occasion, for the New England market, and to have been unheard of in Kansas, except by those who have gone there-not to honestly labor and become reputable, useful and worthy citizens, but as political adventurers-to do the dirity electioneering work of the Greeley's, Seward's, Hale's Wilson's, &c., &., The difficulties that have taken place are similar to those that have always occurred in new territories, gowing out of land claims, and with which slavery has had nothing to do.

CELEBRATION OF HENRY CLAY'S BIRTH-DAY AT SLASH COTTAGE.—The celebration of Henry Clay's birth-day on Saturday at Slash Cottage, in Hanover county, Virginia, the spot of his nativity, according o the Richmond papers, was a brilliant affair.-Among those who were present are named: Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States; Hon. S. A. Douglas; Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. A. P. Butler, of South-Carolina; Hon. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee; Hon. Jas. M. Mason, of Virginia, and others, members of the United States Senate; Hon. W. L. Underwood, of Kentucky; Hon. John Cadwallader, of Pennsyl-

vania, and others, representatives in Congress. During the dinner, which came off in the Cottage, speeches were made by Hon. Caleb Cushing, Senators Butler, Douglas, Crittenden, and Jones, and Messrs. Bigler and Sidney Webster. During the progress of the festivities the vicinity known as the Slashes was christened Ashland

KANSAS EMIGRANTS .- There is at present a large company of young men at Montgomery, Ala., gathered from different sections of the South, who are about to start for Kansas. On Saturday last they attended church, and after the services were over each emigrant was presented with a copy of the Bible.

From the Staunton Vindicator. LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The following letter written by Mr. Fillmore to Henry Clay in 1844, expresses in its concluding passage a sentiment which will find a tardy response from the mass of the voters in the Union. The letter was penned, not with a view to reach the public eye, but for private perusal, and hence we must con-clude that it expresses the true opinions of the writer. "God save the country, for it is evident the PEOPLE WILL NOT!" Mr. Fillmore here explicitly declares that the people are NOT CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, because he was not elected as Governor of New York, and Henry Clay was defeated for the Preseidency in 1844! Truly this is an exhibit to be made by a man who is now seeking the suffrages of that same people who he declared were not capable of self-government!

MR. FILLMORE TO MR. CLAY. BUFFALO, Nov. 14, 1844. My Dear Sir: I have thought for three or four days that I would write you, but really I am unmanned. I have no courage or resolution. All is gone. The last hope, which hung first upon the city of New York and then upon Virginia, is finally disappointed and I see nothing but despair depicted

on every countenance. For myself I have no rights. I was nominated (for Governor) much against my will, and though not insensible to the pride of success, yet I feel a kind of relief at being defeated. But not so for you or the nation. Every consideration of justice, every feeling of gratitude conspired in the minds of honest men to insure your election; and though always doubtful of my own success, I could never doubt

yours till the painful conviction was forced upon me The Abolitionists and Foreign Catholics have defeated us in this State. I will not trust myself to speak of the vile hypocrisy of the leading Abolitionists now. Doubtless many acted honestly and ignorantly in what they did. But it is clear that Birney and his associates sold themselves to Locofocoism, and they will doubtless receive their reward.

Our opponents, by pointing to the Native Americans and to Mr. Frelinghuysen, drove the Foreign Catholics from us and defeated us in this State.

But it is vain to look at the causes by which this infamous result has been produced. It is enough to say that all is gone, and I must confess that nothing has happened to shake my confidence in our ability to sustain a free Government so much as this. If with such issues and such candidates as the national contest presented, what may we not expect? A cloud of gloom hangs over the future. May God save the country, for it is evident the people will not.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WHAT THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS DONE .- As it is deemed an easy matter in England to crush the American navy from the ocean at one fell swoop, it seems to be proper to show how difficult that task was in 1812. The following is a list of war and British merchant vessels captured by Americans during the war of 1812:

English Ships. Guns. Captured by 49 Constitution frigate. Guerrier, frigate, United States, frigate. Macedonian, frigate, Constitution, frigate. Java, frigate, Destroyed in Canada. A new frigate, Wasp, sloop. Frolic sloop, 26 Essex. Enterprise. 18 Boxer, Hornet. Peacock Epervier, Peacock. Reindeer. Wasp. Wasp. Destroyed in Mobile. Hermes, Constitution. Constitution. Levant, 21 Penguin, Hornet. 6 Decatur. Dominicia Highflyer, President. 12 Diligent, privateer. Laura, St. Lawrence, 15 Chasseur, privateer. Constitution. Perry, privateer. Pecton. Townshend 10 Halker, Syren, Landrail, Saratoga, do. Morgiana, 10 Fox, Lapwing,

Taken by Com. DcDon-

Taken by Com. Perry

Taken by Com. Chaun-

Taken on Lake Huron.

cey on Lake Ontario.

on Lake Erie.

ough on Lake Cham-

Chruff, Detroit. Queen Charlotte. Lady Prevost, Hunter, Little Belt, Chippewa, Caledonia. Duke of Gloucester,

Alert.

Ema.

Confidence,

Melville, Julia, Growler, Nancy, The following British packets carrying about ten

Do do

Nocte n.

677 guns.

guns each: Gov. McKean. Prince Adolphus Princess Amelia, Anaconda. Gov. Tompkins. Mary Ann, Ann. Yorktown. Manchester.

Herald. Little Catherine Prince Elizabeth. Harpy. America. Lady Mary Pelham. Kemp. Windsor Castle, Roger.

President. Swallow, Duke of Montrose, Essex. In all, 56 vessels-886 guns. Merchant ships, 354; brigs, 610; schooners, 520; sloops, 135; various classes, re-capture, 750-ma-

king 2,369 vessels, carrying 8,869 guns. To this is to be added 29 vessels of war lost by wreck or otherwise, carrying about 809 guns, and we have an aggregate of 2,398 vessels, carrying 9,-

From the Boston Telegraph. KIDNAPPING AND SLAVERY OF CHINESE COOLIES. Quite an exciting breeze has been blowing through our generally quiet and unruffled community for a few days past, originating in information said to have been recently received in this city from a son of one of our most estimable citizens, who sailed some months since in one of three ships alleged to be engaged in the business, owned by a house of the most extensive shipping interests in New England. to the effect that for several months past this house, one of the wealthiest, and standing conspicuous and almost pre-eminent in the estimate of the mercantile and commercial community for its proverbial integrity and successful enterprise, has been directly and extensively engaged in relieving an Eastern empire of its surplus and refuse population, and hurrying to an untimely death, or consigning to a life of slavery in their immense and almost boundless mountains of guano, worse and more intolerable than anything we read of in modern African bondage,

thousands of deluded and deceived Chiness Coolies. Can rumors like these, Messrs, Editors, be true ?-For the credit of New England, in this nineteenth century, we hope not -but if they are, let the names of these modern kidnappers be made public, that the imputation, absolutely revolting to even the most morbid sense of civilized humanity, may not by possibility in the mind of any one rest on the innocent -if groundless, as in the name of Christian humanity and brotherly love we would hope they may be, let the Board of Trade, prominent in the management of which are the persons supposed by some to be implicated, authoritatively contradict and put to rest, at once and effectually, rumors which are rapid-ly placing, and if not immediately removed, an indelible stigma upon the hitherto fair name which has been inseparably attached to and associated with the commercial interests and reputation of Boston. MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUP. OF COM. SCHOOLS OF N. C., April 14, 1856.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of Teachers of Common Schools.—FORTH ANNUAL LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. GENTLEMEN:—As your term of office, under the provisions of the Act of the last Legislature, begins now on the third Monday in April, this letter has been delayed beyond the usual time, on this account.

It is desirable that this letter should reach the new Com-

mittees; and I may be permitted to express the hope that each member in every county will keep a copy by him, and will avail himself of all suitable opportunities of exhibit-ing it to Teachers, District Committees, and others interested in the success of our Common Schools. As I have often said, gentlemen, you are an important, an indispensable part of the machinery of our system;

and I again most respectfully urge on you, by every consideration of patriotism, to accept the position assigned to you, to bear its trials with as much patience as possible, and to discharge with zeal and discretion its responsible

We cannot dispense with your services; and if you will look back to the history of the past, you will find much to The contrast between the state of things now and five

years ago is truly surprising.

Then, there were not, perhaps, two hundred Teachers in all the State who held certificates of character and qualifications from Examining Committees; and the few certifi-cates given were good in every county, and for an indefinite period, whatever changes might occur in the character of the Teacher, or in the condition of public intelligence. Now there are two thousand Teachers under the spur of annual examinations—and of these, a considerable proportion are continually improving, while some of the old incorrigible nuisances are each year cut off, and their connection with our educational system severed forever. These are great facts: they shew that while we are getting rid of bad material, we are supplying its place with that which is better, while of those who still continue to teach, an impor-

tant number are improving. fect, and that we never will be so; and that however favorably you may be impressed by the examination of a Teacher this year, it is no reason why you should neglect to exam-

It is right to be pre-disposed in favor of those who have stood high heretofore; but ever remember that while the Teacher may depreciate in morals, and in intelligence, and thus lose his relative position, he may also lose it by the increasing knowledge of the community. A high standard of qualifications five years ago is not a high standard now: and therefore, let me urge on you the importance of granting no certificates without actual examinations. These examinations are not a thorough test; but they are a spur to candidates, and cause many of them to be constantly en-

deavoring to improve; and that is the great point. As I have heretofore suggested, you must keep con-stantly in view the state of general intelligence where the Teacher expects to labor; and while, where applicants are young, and show a disposition to improve, and where a high grade of scholarship is not needed in the Teacher, you can make allowances for want of mental culture, and put those indifferently qualified in this respect on trial, no compromises are to be made in regard to morals.

I solemnly invoke your most serious attention to this point;

and my constant advice is to have no hesitation in peremptorily refusing license to all who do not prove a good moral character. Make no allowances in this matter: remember that a great responsibility rests on you in this particular. An extra number of my last Annual Report having been printed, I take pleasure in being able to send a copy to each one of you; and I call your special attention to Appendix A., pages 47 to 54, inclusive. You will see that I am in favor of having your expenses paid while engaged in the service of the State—and that it is my determination to

continue to urge the matter on the attention of the Legis lature, knowing it to be true economy as well as a just and true policy.
You will also observe that I have recommended, and shall continue to recommend, as a farther means of im-provement of Teachers, the formation of Library Associa-

tions in each county; and as the plan is sketched out in my Report, I need only to allude to it here. I will only add, that the more I reflect on this, and observe of the course of things in other States where they have good systems of Common Schools, the more firmly am I convinced of the importance of this plan; and I would be pleased to receive suggestions from you on this subject, and would also be glad to lay your views before the Legislature. I have long felt the want of a direct medium of communication between myself as Head of the system of Common Schools, and all its parts. The State, of course, prints and

distributes all official communications and documents made in accordance with the requirements of Law; but I have supposed that I could often send out useful facts, statistics and suggestions, if I had the means of bringing them to the attention of those interested. Besides, there ought to be a medium through which Teachers and friends of edutheir views and experience to bear on the minds of or 's, through which good examples could be held up to the view of all, and by which all the current facts of our system could be brought to the attention of

As you are well aware, it is hard to reach all the District Committees with advice, or suggestions, or facts: and the importance of reaching them in this way all admit. There are over 3000 Districts: how can we convey stimulants to all the Committees of these? For a long time I have been revolving plans by which to

start and sustain a periodical to be sent free to all the Districts, and to all the Committees of Examination and County Superintendents; and some have deemed the object of sufficient importance to look to the State for aid. I thought, however, that it would be a dangerous subject for the State to touch; for, while this periodical, so conducted, could be made a great means of good, it was also liable to abuse and perversion. Without going into the details of my efforts and plans, I

will simply announce to you the gratifying fact that I have been enabled to complete arrangements for the publication of a quarterly Magazine, of thirty-two pages of reading matter: and that thirty-five hundred copies will be sent out, free of charge, to the officers of the system. A copy will be sent to the Charman of the Board of Superintend ents of Common Schools of every county, for each District Committee, and one for each member of the Board of Superintendents, and for each member of the Committee of Examination; and the first No. will be issued just as soon

as I can get time to prepare the contents.

I take great pleasure in being able to make this announcement-and I hope that in time the quarterly will be changed into a monthly Journal, and that our best Teachers, and the friends of general education will contribute useful matter for its columns. It will be devoted exclusively to the cause of general education, and especially of Common Schools in North-Carolina.

There will be no cost but the postage, and I have no hesitation in advising the Chairman of each county to pay this from the School fund, as it will amount to very little, while it will be spent to the best advantage.

Communications, facts and suggestions are respectfully solicited from members of Examining Committees. In regard to the Text Books to be used in our Schools. I sincerely hope that you will use your influence with Teachers, and with Booksellers and Merchants in such a way as to promote the obvious interests of the Schools. Economy, State pride and State interest, and success in teaching, al demand that exertions should be made to have universally introduced the books recomm

It is impossible to teach well a large School, unless the children can be classified; and it is, of course, unpossible to put them in classes when they do not use the same books. Besides, when the books recommended by the Su perintendent are used, there is no danger of change, and thus economy is insured; and besides all this, many of the books recommended are specially adapted to our peculiar wants. We have now a complete series of North-Carolina Readers, all in print, cheap and highly commended by our leading citizens—a standard geography, with a new and full map of the State, and an appendix concerning our State—and a series of copy-plates, with a synopsis of our

Common School Laws, &c., on the cover.

I have been impressed with the fact that copy-plates are much needed in our Schools: many of our best Teachers are young persons who have not had sufficient practice to learn to write well, an art generally acquired only by long effort. I, therefore, determined to urge the general use of copy-plates-and it occured to me also, that a double obect could be effected by their introduction. I thought the cover could be made a vehicle for disseminating a knowl edge of our School Laws; and I applied to the published of a popular series of copy-plates, and was able to make a contract with them by which we can be greatly benefitted They will fill the covers as I direct, without any additional charge—and the series thus commended, is besides, I be-

lieve, the cheapest in use.

It is time for our system to begin to furnish means of a more complete education; and already, in a number of Districts, Teachers and people are prepared for a higher grade of Schools, and a broader range of studies. In fact, certain branches, formerly studied only by those who desired what was called a liberal education, are now considered as indispensable as Grammar and Geography; and those who do not acquire any knowledge of them, will find themselves sadly deficient when they enter into competition, on the stage of action, with those educated elsewhere. Among these now elementary studies are those of History, Book-Keeping and Natural Philosophy, or some of the more general and simple applications of science to the arts of life. Hereafter, I shall have certificates for Teachers issued with Hercafter, I shall have certificates for Teachers issued with some of these branches on the list of studies to be examined on—and while, of course, it is not essential for a teacher to be a proficient in them, in order to get license to teach, I do sincerely hope that their attention will be continually called to these things by the Examining Committees. I especially recommend Book-Keeping and American History—and I would also recommend the introduction of simple and cheap apparatus for the illustration of studies taught—and particularly of Mental Arithmetic, a subject very important and too much neglected. I have tastudies taught and particularly of Mental Arithmetic, a subject very important and too much neglected. I have taken much pains to find a set adapted to our use—and I am happy to say I have succeeded, there being a set, costing only \$20, made by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Cannecticut, answering exactly to my desires. But on this subject I will, if spared, issue a special circular.

Upon the subject of Dictionaries I would remark that as

\_Uron the subject of Dictionaries I would remark that as

it is coming time to build up School Libraries, &c., the Unabridged Dictionary of Noah Webster, revised and enlarged by Dr. Goodrich, should be among the first standard

literary works bought.

It is invaluable to the scholar, and to all who wish to become good scholars, it is the most important work on the English Language now extant.

As good primary works, I have heretofore recommended Worcester's School Dictionaries, which are well prepared; but I find that Webster's smaller works of the kind are much more extensively used, while his Spelling Book is on my list of works recommended, and his Unabridged Dic-tionary is also my preference among the higher works of this kind. Besides, since I first made my recommendation, a new and more convenient abridgment of Webster's large work, called The High-School and Pronouncing Dictionary, more full than the Primary, and less and more convenient than the University Dictionary, has made its appearance; and hence, there is not now the necessity for recommend ing a work not so well known to our people as are those of Noah Webster.

Dictionaries are not class books; and, therefore, for reasons given above, and as it seems to be most convenient to our people, I recommend Webster's Dictionaries, at the same time remarking that Worcester's can be used where most convenient. The High School Dictionary I prefer for the schools. The list of books recommended is here given, and for convenience divided into two classes—

the Elementary Series embracing the works on studies heretofore generally pursued—and the works for more advanced classes, those now recommended and urged. The Houses which publish these works have high, national characters: they are not connected with the sectional agitations that are now having such pernicious influ-ence, and they have manifested the most enlightened and liberal kind of enterprise, by trying to promote their in-terests in a way to benefit us. For their agents I bespeak the kind attentions of our people—and may add that, in recommending books, I have carefully consulted the best interests of our own people, and instead of seeking to enrich publishers, have obtained liberal sacrifices for our benefit from them. I can, therefore, cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of our citizens, as well as to their confidence; and, as an instance of the importance of carrying out, in the selection of books, the suggestions of those who have given auxious attention to the whole subject, I may mention that I knew a merchant of our State recently to purchase Readers which contain an article strongly reflecting on the South, and are published by bitter and bigoted abolitionists. I am not blaming the merchant: he only knew the books were used in his section, and doubtless had little acquaintance with their contents, or with the charac-ter of publishers, matters to which I have given special at

The books recommended, are.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK,
WEBSTER'S OR WORCESTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES,
DAVIE'S ARITHMETIC, (First Lessons—Intellectual & School

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY-Also Firs

MITCHELL'S INTERNEDIATE GEOGRAPHY-North-Cirolina Edi tion,
FULTON & EASTMAN'S COPY-BOOKS-(3 Nos. only)-North-

NORTH-CAROLINA READERS-Nos. 1, 2 and 3,

ADVANCED COURSE. PARKER'S FIRST LESSONS IN PHILOSOPHY—PARKER'S SCHOOL PHILOSOPHY-FULTON & EASTMAN ON BOOK KEEPING-MCNALLY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY-WILLARD'S SCHOOL HIS-TORY OF THE UNITED STATES-DAVIE'S UNIVERSITY ARITH METIC-WEBSTEr's DICTIONARY, University Edition.

The North-Carolina Readers are published by A. S. Barnes & Co, No. 51, John St., N. York, as is also the special edition of the Copy-Books recommended, as well as several be found ever ready to furnish facilities to Teachers and Pup Is here, all the works recommended may be had of any of the booksellers and publishers.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat, for your guidance in examining persons wishing to teach, a few suggestions embodied in the form of rules, in my last annual letter to you. Rule 1. To receive all applicants kindly-so to conduct the examination as to give them a fair opportunity of show-

2. To EXAMINE NONE as to mental qualifications, until satisfactory evidence is given af good moral character during the year preceding the examina 3. To have constant reference to the wants of the community, in granting certificates with low grades, and grant

as few of them as the circumstances will permit. . 4. To candidates of good character, presenting themselves for the first time—and to those so affi cted as not to be able to follow any other calling for a living, grant the greatest number of the lowest certificates—that is, among a given number, badly qualified, if any are to be licensed, and all are equally indifferent in scholarship, give the preference to these over those who have been on trial, are able to work, &c., and have not improved.

5. Require each candidate to present his or her last certificate-and if the numbers are all fives, or very low, and no improvement this year, refuse a certificate, unless under special circumstances, or for public reasons.

6. In granting certificates to those presenting old ones. make a memorandum on the new certificate, something as fallows: "One, two, no higher," (as the case may be,) or "Same No. on —— as in the year 18—." So distinguish those who have fallen, &c., &c. This will make each certificate show, on its face, to the public, not only the rank of the Teacher, but also whether he is advancing, standing still, or going back, and it will act as a powerful stimulus. In giving notice of the times and places of examination, request all Teachers to bring their certificates, &c., &c.
7. To each one, when the certificate is handed to him or

her, say that the certificate must be exhibited at the next examination, and that the next certificate will refer to the numbers on the present, &c., &c. 8. Elecate the standard continually, and with a prudent

eference to the wants and condition of the community, the supply of candidates, &c., &c. 9. NEVER PERMIT ANY AMOUNT OF MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS TO ATONE FOR WANT OF unimpeachable integrity and moral CHARACTER; and while you do not pretend to decide on

uestions of faith and doctrine, beware of atheists and infils, whose morality, to say the least of it, is built on a sandy foundation, and not likely to resist a storm of temp-We not unfrequently hear discussions of the foolish question whether general education improves the morals and adds to the happiness of a people. I call it a foolish

education," and because, without more precision of terms we cannot answer it either way. Unquestionably a bad man, with a mind improved with knowledge, is capable of doing much more mischief than one of similar morals and no intelligence: it is the difference between an antagonist armed and one without weapons. Just in the same way are the influences of a good man

But we mean here by the word education, the training of the heart as well as of the mind; and to suppose that careful efforts to subdue the evil passions of the one and to add to the resources of the other, directed in a prayerful de-pendence on God, with humble and sincere desire for the Juidance of His Holy Spirit, and with a careful study and unrestrained use of His inspired Word, will make men worse and more unhappy, is to confound all ideas of goodness, of happiness, of truth itself. Let us so conduct our embering, that however we may plant and water, God only can give the increase; and ever remembering that while it is our duty to labor diligently, He alone can change the heart, and overcome the depravity of our fallen

nature. The fruits of such labors will undoubtedly be With my best wishes, and sincere sympathies, I am, with much respect, your anxious fellow-laborer, C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools for the State. N. B. Three copies of this Letter, and three copies of my ast Aunual Report are sent to the Chairman of each Board f Superintendents of Common Schools in the State; and these Chairmen will please hand a copy of each—(of this Let-ter, and the Report)—to each member of the Committee of

SENATOR DOUGLAS .- The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Hon. Judge Douglas has conveyed to the Baptist denomination of Chicago, Illinois, ten acres of land-a grove-beautifully situated within the city limits, for the purpose of erecting thereon a university-with a condition that the trustees shall lay the foundation of the edifice during the approaching fall, and spend annually towards the building \$25,000 until completed. The value of the land is estimated at \$50,000 The Judge has also made a handsome donation to the new Thirteenth street Baptist church in Washington city."

Municipal Election.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15 .- Joseph Wood. Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday by 230 majority. The whole Democratic ticket, with one exception, that of School Superintendent, was elected by about the same majority.

Coffee Sale.

New York, April 15.—The auction sale of Coffee here to-day was well attended and the bidding spirited. The entire lot of Rio offered, about 4,000 bags, was sold at 11 a 121 cents, which figures are considered full.

Hartford Municipal Election. HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—The Democrats have carried the city of Hartford by 538 majority on Mayor, and they carry four of the six wards, electing, by large majorities, their Aldermen and Coun-

Tracing shadows on the embers, At the silent close of day; Tracing shadows on the embers,

Of the loved one's far away! First my Father's form is bended As it often was of yore;
And with open hands extended
Dealing good for ever more.
Then my Mother comes before me

As when sitting by my side; Then she stoops as leaning o'er me With a mother's hope and pride: But a coal has quickly vanished,

Both those forms now from my sight! Ah! poor coal you sadly banished Many thoughts from me to-night.

Now, I spy upon another Two loved forms in beauty beam, Tis a Sister and a Brother, With a glorious light they teem. Ab! But now another dearer Than all other things beside,

And this form seems nearer, nearer, In his glowing manhood's pride. Tis a loved one - tis a loved one That I oft have wished to meet, That forever in whose bright sun, I might sit beneath his feet;

Then this life would sweetly glide; All my moments pass in bliss, And while sailing down life's tide I would sing there's love in this! Then my praise to God extending. For the mercies of his grace, Till my blissful life in ending

Found my soul in Heaven a place. KATE, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16. The SENATE passed the bill to remove from circulation all smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, establishing their value in receipt of government dues, and providing for the coinage of a new description of

Mr. SEWARD introduce a bill providing for the taking possession of American discovered guano islands. Mr. Jones, of Iowa, made a speech on Kansas Affairs, after which the SENATE adjourned.

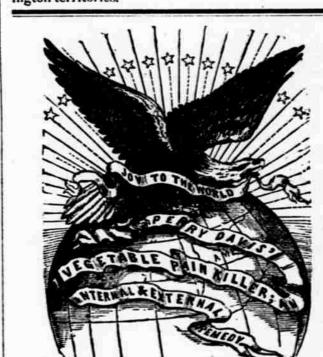
The House passed a bill providing \$20 per month for the relief of a lady in South Carolina who lost her husband and three sons in the Mexican war. Also passed a joint resolutions subscribing for 15,000 copies of Kane's Arctic Narrative, and providing medals for the officer's and men of the Kane Expedition. The agricultural portion of the Patent Office report was then received, after which the House ad-

Burning of a Steamship-Defeat of Walker's forces -Twenty Americans Taken Prisoners and Shot

-Nicaragua about to be Invaded. New ORLEANS, 15 .- By the arrival of the Enpire City, we are informed that the splendid steamship Osprey was burnt at the wharf in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th of March. She will prove a total loss, but is fully insured.

The Aspinwall Courier of the 5th, says General Schleisenger, at the head of about 400 troops, had been signally defeated near san Jose, by 500 Costa Ricans under the command of President Mora .-Among the prisoners taken, were 20 Americans, all of whom were immediately shot. The Costa Rican army had made extensive preparations, and was about to enter Nicaragua.

The Indian troubles continue in Oregon and Wash-



THIS UNPARALLELED PREPARATION IS RE-CEIVING more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life.— Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conver-sant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c., fever and ague, asthma and phthysic, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, canker, thoils and ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint and dysintery, cholera, liver complaint and dyspensia, toothache &c.

ra, liver complaint and dyspepsia, toothache, &c., &c.
Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegenable Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family

JAMES C. BOOMER,

Pastor of the Dapust Church.
This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Veg. Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, particularly for children, and it is in my opin-ion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases When given to children, I have always combined it with

the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea-spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. This certifies that I have for several years used Mr. Daics' Vegetable Pain Killer in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family

Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Fall River. Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used in my family your medicine, called Pain Killer, for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore

very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards. Yours, very truly, HENRY CLARK, Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Randol CALCUTTA, November 4th, 1953.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son :- I find it necessary to ad-

dress you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable med-cine is increasing so rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My particular object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another lot as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last despatch reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from

Mesers. Perry Davis & Son: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysintery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe, and as fur as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours, very respectfully, EDWARD K. FULLER, Pastor of the 1st Bap. Church, Somerset, Mass.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysintery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera yields to its merie rower as we see by your face. cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the southwest where the disease has been

particularly virusent the past summer. Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greens-borough; Lucas & Moore, Goldsborough; Geo. R. French, Wilmington and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers every

March 17, 1856, SEGARS & TOBACCO -of the finest quality al ways on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856.