but happy and proud to serve in any way the nursing mother of my intellec-tual life. The condition of the University as well as of the State, and the gentopics, and a different line of observation from what would then have been people whose annals are dull." We the Bank failed, and the University now know from the testimony of our was left not only penniless, but with a own eyes, what war is, hitherto known burden of debt. only from description. We have witnessed what posterity will read of with aster, to the more pleasant and profita-

similar duty, which they have made illustrious by performing, and difficult by performing so well, it is quite impossible, that I should be animated by any sentiment, but a pure and ardent desire, to promote the honor and the interests of the State. Who that is acquainted with the history, and the past and present condition of this University; who that on former Commencements has seen the halls of instruction here filled with several hundreds of young men; has seen a hundred graduates receive from the hands of the President their certificates of a diligent and successful application to learning; has seen this hall, on occa-

has had a place in my thoughts for years, and standing here as on this oc-

casion I do, as in some sense, a succes-

sor to Murphy, Gaston, Badger, and others whom in the course of nature we

have lost, and of still others of equal

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 11871. alt 14 les ages a dan Novo 6,9

least this part of the educational sys- benefits to the whole, not less great be-Gentlemen of the Dialectic and Philan- tem of the State. The pecuniary ruin cause indirect, that all civilized States thropic Societies; the honorable Board of the University was the inevitable have encouraged high education, and of Trustees; the President and Faculty result of the war, as its funds were in the most free civilized and prosperous of the University, and Ladies and vested; and for the manner of that in- have generally been the most liberal Seven years ago I was honored by an the former Trustees; they acted hon- deed would be the condition of a State, invitation on behalf of the two Societies estly, and, with the lights before them, and short-lived its civilization, in invitation on behalf of the two Societies of the University, to appear in this place, on a like occasion with this, and accepted it, but when the time came to perform the duty, it found me in other seemes and bound by obligations which I seuld not disobey. Had I been at liberty I would have obeyed the call of the University then, in the same spirit the University then, in the same spirit that I do now diffident of my ability now fill those chairs in any degree results to many and propri to serve in any learned processors who heretofore so usefully and homorably filled its chairs, and short-lived its civilization, in which no man could be found possessing any higher education, than such as can be obtained at the common schools, and where all were on the same dead level of self-satisfied medical medical many and propriate civil to serve in any degree responsible for its present want of prospective. They have taken it in charge, no men of superior learning, but only perty. They have taken it in charge, no men of superior learning, but only within the sphere of their duties, at the extremest ebb of its fortunes, and they a foreign education could make them will do all that can be done to turn so, foreigners to us. eral circumstances which surround us back the tide and carry it to the high- So long as the State shall confine itdemand of course a different choice of est mark of its former prosperity. The self to supplying the necessary buildruin which we have to lament, was in- ings and scientific apperatus, and the evitable. War, in the prosecution of corps of teachers, and leave those apappropriate; but I shall utter no senti- its great aims, for the accomplishment pliances open to all on equal terms, ment to day hostile to any that I would of the noble ends which alone can ever it violates no principle of republican have uttered then. Education, virtue, justify it, spares nothing; it batters government, or of wise policy. If inscience, literature, the only topics on down the armed fort, and with equal undertake to do more unconcern sweepsaway the institutions like this could be addressed, without a of learning, and the temples consecra-manifest violation of good taste and ted by religion to the worship of God. stitution entirely free of cost to them, propriety, have a value and an interest independent of all political changes, and as everlasting as time; they are of mostly of evil, sometimes also of good justify the Government of the United no peculiar country, they owe no ex- |-that it is. The story of the pecuniary | States in pursuing that course at West clusive allegiance to any government, but are the perpetual and inalienable is sad. The endowment of the Univerposession and charge of civilized men. sity was mostly, not the gift of the no matter on what principle the selec-In the seven years which have elapsed | State, but of the generosity and love of tion of the favored few might be made. South had their feelings outraged when since the period I refer to, what mighty learning of Person, Gerard, and others Whether made on the principle of the rebellion was crushed out in fire events have happened! mighty in reevents have happened! mighty in reference to the whole country, and distinctly to this University. We had begun to think, perhaps some of us, in the ardor of an ignorant curiosity, to fear, that we were living in one of those aneventful periods, in which history is not acted, and over which the historic lands which were the reward of their or set of men are entitled to exclusive results of the war, and their daily pen passes with a disdainful rapidity, military services. The original dona- or separate emoluments or privileges, as common place, and furnishing noth- tions were in lands, but when the late but in consideration of public sering worthy to "point a moral or adorn war broke out, nearly the whole pro-a tale." We have lived to experience perty of the University (besides these justice or of Republican government, how deceitful may be the most peaceful | bufldings, of course,) consisted of the | that the State is in no case to confer appearances, how thin the crust which stock of the Bank of N. C. The Bank benefits on one part of its people, separates us from hidden fires, and to loaned its credit to the State, and to which from their nature cannot be feel with an unexpected intensity, the | the Confederate Government; the Contruth of the saying; "Happy are the federacy failed, the State repudiated,

Let us turn from the story of its dis-

unfailing interest, and in vain endeav- ble contemplation of the means by or to realize to the mental vision. We which it may be restored. That it of it. Upon what principle is this have conversed, and may now converse; ought to be not only restored, but mag- done, not from any supposition of a unpatched, unstained; in fact, wipe out with the men on whose characters and | nifled; that there ought to be in the deeds history will dwell. We have par-ticipated in a revolution which wheth-tion, where those who may wish it may er we regard its immediate or its future | learn in any art or science that can be results is surpassed in importance, by usefully taught in a college, all that is is indirectly benefited by the policy. none in the history of the world. But known in it, no one in this audience I admit that the doctrince of indirect whatever may be the ultimate conse- will doubt. To the fortunate posses- benefit, is one which may be extended dred counties, representing the most quences, we may all congratulate our- sors of the highest culture of the age it too far, it may be; we know that it has productive districts of the cotton States, selves, that the era of violence is past. would be an idle waste of words to been sometimes perverted to purposes and showing the comparative average, The discordant drum "hateful to moth- expatiate on its value. In my opinion, of robbery and oppression, as when and the condition of the crop in the ers," is no longer heard in our streets, however, if the University is to fill out the indirect benefit does not really ex- first week of June. A diminution in and no longer, either their own spirit, the full measure of its possible useful- ist, but is only alleged as a disguise to the area planted in cotton, appears in or the arm of conscription, bears our ness, it must be emphatically a school sapacity and selfishness, but the power every State except Florida. The most young men into the fatal field of con- for the highest education. It is only in is one which all governments must oc- careful analysis of the returns, with flict. Ours are now the labors and du- that view that I can recognize its pecu- casionally exercise. The wisdom and due regard to making averages, to the ties of peace, the voice of reason, ever liar claim upon the State. The late instance, must always be the subject of tive counties, give the following per linear or unheard amid the dim of arms may now re-assert its sway, the arts which he delivered some years ago to investigation, and must depend on the centage of reduction in comparison with last year: Virginia 30 per cent.; portance, and the teachers of learning principle on which the State ought to rect benefit, whether it be commen- North Carolina 14; South Carolina 13; gladly return to their interrupted la- act with respect to education: "It should surate or not, with the burden of Georgia 12; Alabama 13; Mississippi bors. It would be foreign to my pur-pose, to consider any of the political or probably will be, as well done by pri-Two illustrations of the duty social results of the late war, but in any vate enterprise." The several very re- State with respect to education occur ages, reduced to a general average, the practical remarks upon the future hopes spectable colleges and high-schools now to me, drawn from its action without assumed acreage of the respective States of this University, and of education generally in North Carolina, and upon the duties which the State as such, and by the liberality and zeal of individuation in the state as such, and by the liberality and zeal of individuation in the state as such, and by the liberality and zeal of individuation in the state as such, and by the liberality and zeal of individuation in the state in respect to the respective states as such as s the people of the State individually owe to the University, it is impossible to avoid a consideration of its present to avoid condition, and the effects of the war but we cannot expect that such means the common necessaries of life; while tween seven and a half and eight milupon it. I, do not know how I can will ever establish or maintain such an it justly does this, it also justly con- lions of acres as the present area in cotmore usefully employ the present oc- institution as a University of North fines its bounty within the limit of ton. The average yield has not, in casion, or how I can better pay the Carolina ought to be. Assuming that necessaries; to supply the object of former years, exceeded 150 pounds per public charity with viands beyond acre; that for 1870 was more than 200 the institution will be such as I have to the University, than by taking the supposed, there may be still an object the attainment of the independent lasubjects I have mentioned, as the topics | tion on the part of some, by no means | borer, would be to destroy industry, | plant is below an average in nearly subjects I have menuoned, as the topics of this address. I propose therefore to ask your attention to the present consists of this University, to present some plans Which I have formed for advancing its prosperity, and to urge advancing its prosperity. upon the Legislature, and upon the education, and who most insist on the people what I conceive to be their resolution duty of the State to supply that to all the necessaries of intellectual life, as first stands. plans which I shall present for advancing the prosperity of the University. I can say, that they have not been to the state of the student.

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I can say, that they have not been to the student to the student to the student. higher education which, from its na-quisitions to the personal energy and an average condition may be attained ture, must necessarily be limited to a ambition of the student. formed inconsiderately; its situation few. They seem to believe, or perhaps It is an universally admitted duty only to fear or suspect, that there is of the State to decide the private consomething of an antagonism between troversies of its citizens. In the disabundant yield, was only a little better an University and the common schools, charge of this important duty, it proand that the former is, in some indefi- vides Court Houses and all the neces- ent year. While the prospect is slightnite way, an aristocratic institution which ought not to be favored. I do not think that this sentiment finds any tiving, and long may they live to serve and adorn North Carolina,—standing here I say, where so many honored and patriotic men have stood to perform a patriotic men have stood to perfo

Delivered at the Commencement of the University of North Carolina in Jane, 1869.

ates upon their entrance into manhood, ficient to justify the encouragement of ably be more tolerable as an abode, will refuse to acknowledge that war the State on admitted grounds of pubthan one where all were, or fancied has touched with injurious bands at lie refuse.

conferred on all, would be to condemn act, repudiate every debt, cancel every in one sweeping sentence, all contri- obligation, annul every amendment, butions for internal improvement, and bill, and resolution; undo everything modation train remain seven hours, and butions for internal improvement, and that has been done in the last ten hid-return the same evening.

A. B. ANDREWS, compels every man to contribute to his support, it taxes the whole State to trammeled vote of the whole people of build a Railroad through some portion | the country-return to the grand old privilege which the idiot, or the favor- and begin anew." ed section has, to tax others for their benefit, but on the principle that the whole people have an interest which I admit that the doctrince of indirect received returns from nearly three hun-

Two illustrations of the duty of the 19; Tennessee 12. These States aver-

State. That instrument requires that the University shall be held in inseparable connexion with the common school system; but I can attach no other meaning to that requirement, than that it shall have its appropriate than that it shall have its appropriate place in the general educational system. of the State, be governed by the same give a high education to allits people. the season would be an absurdity. The administrative head, and guided in the If it were possible to make all men influence of future rains, floods, frosts same general direction with the com- philosophers and literati, it must be and insect enemies, cannot be calculatat least doubtful, whether the State ed in advance, but in view of the exat least doubtful, whether the State would be made happier or more prosperous by reason of the possesion of an entire population of so exalted an orgentiate bly limited to a few only of the population, the State should not confer on those few, a benefit which must necessarily be at the expense of all. But I deny that the benefits of a high school, are limited to those who attend it or sions of this sort, fined to overnowing with the intellect and culture, and with the heauty and fashion of the State, assembled from all sections to witness the sembled from all sections to witness the sembled from all sections to welcome the graducer of the state, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State, and amply sufficient ones are co-extensive with the whole State among whose people none rose above the humble learning of the com-

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

The Kansas City Journal of Comvestment, I impute no blame at all to in their encouragement. Pitiable inthe former Trustees; they acted hondeed would be the condition of a State, "The Democracy are in a terrible stew over the conduct of the great Presi-

> the people. Being a great old humbug himself he measures the people by his rotten Democratic standard.

The Missouri Democrat asks: "Could any-body have believed, half a dozen years ago, that the time would ever come in this country when leading Democratic papers would insist that Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, was a man of no political consequence?"

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "Altogether, it strikes us that there is much reason for tribulation on the part of the lows: Democracy. Their departure is merely a race after Republicanism; but they were so crippled by the shot and shell of rebellion, that they can hardly hobble along fast enough to catch their younger rival."

The St. Paul Press says: "If the spirit which led so many loyal men to Weldon with the Seaboard & Roanoke Bail graves in Southern soil, will always Road and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, shrieks of hated to the Union only illustrate how ridiculously miserable some Southwest. people can make themselves."

The Lexington Caucasian says this is the true Democratic programe, and no "departure" allowed: "Rescind every takes the poor idiot in its charge and eous years—except just so much as may be maintained by a free, full, fair, un-Constitution of our fathers as it was,

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The Department of Agriculture has The weather has recently been more

season. The condition of cotton in July, 1869, a year favored with an abundant yield, was only a little better

From and after June 15th, 1871, until the first Monday in October, 1871, TICKETS may be obtained from any Ticket Agent, on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of turn for one feet class for all return for one first class fore or one second class fare, as follows: ... toques von'l

From Goldsboro' to Morehead City and return, first class, \$5.00, second class \$4.00. From La-Grange to Morehead City and return, first class \$4.25, second class \$3.40.

From Kinston to Morehead City and return, first class \$3.75, second class \$3.00.

From New-Berne to Morehead City and From Newport to Morehead City and re-turn, first class 50c., second class 40c.

Children over five and under twelve years of age, half the above rates. Persons who fail to obtain such tickets, will be charged full regular fare. Persons getting on train, between stations where such tickets are sold, will be charged local fare to the first station, and then be allowed to purchase a return ticket, but if they fail to purchase a ticket, will be charged full fare both ways.

E. R. STANLY, President.

New-Berne, June 8, 1871.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Raleigh, N. C., January 29, 1871. On and after Wednesday, Oct. 29th, 1870, trains on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will run daily, (Sundays excepteed) as fol-

MATETRAT	N. della b
Mail Train leaves Raleigh	8:40 A. M
Arrives at Weldon,	2:30 P. M
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10:15 A. M
Arrives at Raleigh,	4:30 P. M
- ACCOMMODATION	TRAIN.
Train leaves Raleigh,	10 10 / 5:45 AU M
" arrives at Weldon,	6:00 P. M

arrives at Raleigh, Mail Train makes close connection

Northwest. And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Rail Road to and from all points South and

Accommodation and Freight trains, connect at Weldon with Accommodation and Freight trains on Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Road and Petersburg Rail Road, and at Raleigh, will Accommodation and Freight trains on North Carolina Rail Road.

Persons living along the line of the Road can visit Raleigh in the morning by Accom-

Gen. Supt.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Company Shops, June 3d, 1871. On and after Sunday, June 4th, 1871, trains will be run over this road in accordance with the following time table:

-	Mail Train-Goi	ng West.
Logs	ves Goldsboro'	3.00 P. M.
1.64	Raleigh,	7.40 "
	Hillsboro',	10.09 "
	Company Shop	12.02 A. M.
**	Greensboro',	1.35 "
**	Salisbury,	4.37 "
Arri	ves at Charlotte,	7.15 "
	Mail Train-Goi	ng East.
Toda		3.10 P. M.
Lea	ves Charlotte, Salisbury,	5,30 "
		8.35
	Greensboro',	
	Company Shot	11.37 "
	Hillsboro',	2.40 A. M.
	Raleigh, ives at Goldsboro'.	
AII		
	Express-Going	West.
Lea	ves Raleigh,	8.45 A. M.
66	Hillsboro'.	11.10 "
4.4	Company Shop	ps, 12.50 P. M.
	Greensboro',	2.20
	Salisburp,	5.26 "
Arr	ives at Charlotte,	8.00 "
	Express-Going	g East.
1.00	ves Charlotte,	5.35 A. M.
1100	Salisbury,	8.23 "
	Greensboro'.	11.13 "
66	Company Sho	ps. 1.05 P. M.
**	Hillsbero',	2.33 "
Arr	ives at Raleigh,	5.05 "

THTEMPERANCE AND NATIONAL Integrity.

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To all questions embraced in the phrase

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female, white and colored; with the number
of wellings and families in each; area in
square miles, number of farms and families in each; area in
square miles, number of farms and families of
the townships are described, the mainter
and quality of the soil and the products of
each being given. Population of the city;
amount invested in manufacturing; county
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Junes, 1874qois exad Idgina them

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