

The late A. M. Hooper, esq., in a biographical sketch, recently published in the University Magazine, intimates that the pride of the two States was touched by the election of a North Carolinian to the command of the Southern Department, when these States, and not his own, were the theatre of war; and that Howe, from the beginning to the close of his career, was never cordially sustained by either of our Southern sisters.

It seems that on the 18th August, 1778, there was a hostile meeting at Cannonsburg, in your State, between Howe and General Christopher Gadsden; the latter having refused to retract injurious reflections upon the conduct of the former. Barnard Bee was the second of Gadsden, and General Charles Pinckney of Howe. Howe's ball grazed Gadsden's ear, the former was untouched, and they subsequently became warm friends. The celebrated Major Andre made this duel the subject of a satirical poem of eighteen stanzas, which is preserved in Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, p. 204, 5, 6.

Harnett had the best possible reasons for sustaining and cherishing the reputation of Howe. The latter was not merely a gallant soldier, but a polished gentleman of rare attainments. He is understood to have been a scion of the noble stock that bears his name, and to have enjoyed extensive intercourse with good society at home and abroad. This may have been one reason for the extraordinary attention which he received at the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The proclamation of the latter, issued "on board the Palis, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North Carolina," on the 5th May, 1776, offered free pardon to all such as should lay down their arms, and submit to the laws, "excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe." On the following Sunday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, 900 troops, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, landed in the county of Brunswick, and ravaged Howe's plantation. These incidents, and his brilliant services in the defence of Norfolk, were sufficient inducements to the Continental Congress to place him at the head of our forces in the Southern Department. Can you supply me with satisfactory proof of the real causes which produced his recall?

The General Assembly of this State, at the last session, authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to collect documentary information, in relation to the history of North Carolina, with authority in his discretion to visit the mother country for this purpose. I have, at the request of Governor Bragg, given some attention to our domestic sources, and have succeeded in securing some interesting papers.

The original letter book of Governor Tryon, containing his official correspondence from October, 1764, to December, 1771, and the minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771, presenting his views of the communications produced by the passage of the Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Regulators. A folio of 600 pages is in the hands of the copyist at Cambridge, under the generous supervision of Jared Sparks, LL. D.

Your forthcoming volumes promise to obviate the necessity of much research among your public archives. In the Charleston Library, nevertheless, and especially in the files of revolutionary newspapers preserved there, which my friend Dr. Joseph Johnson has already examined for me, with good results, I hope to find interesting materials for history, which do not come within the range of your collections. Can you direct my attention to other depositories within your State of like promise?

I hope in due time to be able to examine the collections of the Historical Society of Georgia, at Savannah, which I suppose contain rich treasures of information, not merely in relation to Georgia, but the entire South. Yours very respectfully,

D. L. SWAIN.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[A.]

TENNESSEE RIVER, 35th DEG. N. LAT. OCT. 15, 1819.

His Excellencies, William Rabun, Esquire, Governor of the State of Georgia, and John Branch, Esquire, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to your letters of instructions to us directed, to wit: from his Excellency William Rabun, Esq. to Gen. Allen Daniel and Col. Benjamin Cleveland Commissioners on the part of the State of Georgia, for extending the boundary line between the State of Georgia and North Carolina, bearing date the 24th August, 1819; and from his Excellency John Branch, Esq. Governor of the State of North Carolina, to Jesse Franklin, James Mebane and Thomas Love, Esqs. Commissioners for the above purpose on the part of the State of North Carolina, bearing date the 12th July 1819.

We, the undersigned Commissioners, jointly convened at Elliott's Rock, on the Chattooga River, on the 20th day of September, 1819, when a personal interview with the respective Commissioners was had, and an interchange of their respective powers exhibited, and the manner of running and marking the boundary line, mutually agreed on, that is to say: to commence at Elliott's Rock, and run due west, on the 35th degree of North Latitude and marked as follows: The trees on each side of the line with three chops, the fore and aft trees with a blaze on the East and West side, the line trees with the number of miles from Elliott's Rock on the East side of the tree, and a cross on the East and West side; whereupon the line was commenced under the superintendence of the undersigned commissioners jointly; Timothy Terrell, Esq. Surveyor on the part of the Commissioners of the State of Georgia; and Robert Love, Esq. Surveyor on the part of the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina; upon which latitude the undersigned caused the line to be extended just thirty miles due West, marking and measuring the line as above directed, in a conspicuous manner throughout—In addition thereto, they caused at the end of the first eleven miles after first crossing the Blue Ridge, a rock to be set up descriptive of the line, engraved thereon, upon the North side, September 25, 1819, N. C. and upon the South side, 35 degrees N. L. G. then after

crossing the river Cowee, or Tennessee, at the end of sixteen miles, near the road, running up and down the said river, to a locust post marked thus, on the South side, Ga. Oct. 14, 1819, and on the North side, 35 degrees N. L. N. C. and then at the end of twenty one miles and three-quarters, the second crossing of the Blue Ridge, a rock, engraved on the North side 35 degrees N. L. N. C. and on the South side, Ga. 12th October, 1819; then on the rock at the end of the thirty miles, engraved thereon upon the North side, N. C. N. L. 35 degrees G. which stand on the North side of a mountain, the waters of which fall into Shooting Creek, a branch of the Highwassee, due North of the Eastern point of the boundary line between the States of Georgia and Tennessee, commonly called Montgomery's line, just six hundred and sixty one yards, all of which were fully appear, reference being had to the survey and plot of the line as laid down by the Surveyors aforesaid, which plot and certificate we represent as being correct, according to our best judgment and exhibit as a part of our report.

The Commissioners further remark that in their first effort to designate the line at the end of thirty miles before mentioned, they found themselves one thousand and seventy-eight yards to the North of the 35 degree of North Latitude, which line they corrected by tracing, after finding the true latitude where the last mentioned rock stands.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

ALLEN DANIEL, [Seal.]
BENJ. CLEVELAND, [Seal.]
J. FRANKLIN, [Seal.]
THOS. LOVE, [Seal.]
JAMES MEBANE, [Seal.]

NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, October 22d, 1819.

His Excellency, JOHN BRANCH, Esquire.

SIR—I have just returned from extending the boundary line between the States of North Carolina and Georgia, from Elliott's Rock, 35 degrees North Latitude to the West. Before this reaches you, no doubt you will have received the commissioners' report with a plot of the line, in these papers were confided to the care of Mr. Mebane, one of the commissioners, and who resides near the city of Raleigh. This business occupied more time than was expected; but I flatter myself with a hope that the work is correctly done. Should it prove satisfactory to you, and beneficial to the government, I shall be gratified.

On my return home, the constant inquiry was "how will the land acquired by the late treaty from the Cherokee, which belongs to North Carolina, be let out?"—I could only answer in the negative, that it was a matter of future legislation. However, upon this subject I have no hesitation in my own mind, as the proper course for making the best of them, (which no doubt, will be the wish of government), I will, with deference to the better judgment of others, and with due respect to you, briefly submit the outline of that plan which has presented itself to my view.

I will first remark, that the country is an extensive bed of mountains, not fit for cultivation, except upon the water courses. To section up the whole, the expense would not justify the measure. The River Tennessee, or Cowee, with its tributary streams, forms the principal part of the lands that are fit for cultivation—within that part of the tract belonging to the State of North Carolina, acquired by the late treaty with the Cherokees.

Those valleys are narrow, but reasonably fertile. To effect the object, I would appoint one Commissioner, whose duty it should be to examine minutely, and point out such lands as should be surveyed—then one principal surveyor, with as many Deputies as necessary, to complete the survey in the shortest time that may be required. The principal surveyor should superintend the surveys, and make a connected plot, properly numbered, and designated in a plain manner; and as the survey progressed, report from time to time, to the Commissioner, whose further duty it should be to take proper entry in books for that purpose. The tracts to be laid off either in squares or oblongs, to contain not more than two hundred, nor less than one hundred acres each.

With industry, these lands might be brought into market by November, 1820. The survey could be completed and laid before the proper authority, in due time for sufficient notice to be given of the time and place of sales. They should be offered to the highest bidder; but for a sum not less than two dollars per acre, at the first sale; if they did not meet a ready market, the succeeding Legislature could make further regulations, by lessening the price or otherwise as the interest of the State might require. That those lands should be brought into market as early a day as possible, strikes me with great force, because the Indians are all or nearly so, preparing to remove to the West, and white men getting possession of their little plantations; and I have very little doubt that almost every one of these little farms will be cultivated by white men the ensuing season. Many of them flatter themselves with the prospect of taking a second crop; founded in some measure, upon a belief that the government cannot, or will not bring the land into market before the second crop is planted.

I will take the liberty to mention another subject, wherein I think the interest of the State possibly may be involved, viz: The line between North Carolina and Tennessee as a natural boundary, as laid down in our act of cession to the U. States, of 1789, beginning upon the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, where the Virginia line crosses it, running from point to point, as therein described, until calls for the main Ridge of the Great Unacooy Mountain, from thence to the Southern Boundary of the State.

The line recently run between the States of Georgia and Tennessee, commonly called Montgomery's line, has been extended according to my opinion, many miles to the East of the Unacooy. Upon the 85th degree of North Latitude, we stopped our line, where we found the Easternmost point of, or rather a due North of that point, six hundred and sixty-one yards—I traveled westwardly, from whence we concluded our line perhaps 12 or 15 miles—inquired of Indians as well as white men, where was the Unacooy Mountain and all occurred in

pointing to the West for the Unacooy. What object the Tennessee Commissioners had in view for extending their line to the East of the Natural Boundary, I have not been able to discover. I have understood that there is an arm of the Unacooy that leads up between the waters of the Highwassee, and perhaps the Nantahalee rivers, which joins the Blue Ridge near the 35th degree North, which has been contended for by some as the Boundary between the two States. Should this matter rest for a length of time, may it not be construed into an acquiescence on the part of N. Carolina? that she claims no further than where we set up the rock at the termination of our line? I have submitted these remarks with a view to the interests of the State of which I am a citizen.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient,

J. FRANKLIN.

Extract of Mr. Mebane, one of the Commissioners.

"THUS SIR—I have given you a detailed account of the manner in which we have discharged the duties of our Mission; you will no doubt discover, from a perusal of this Journal that we have met with some disappointments, and more difficulties than we could have expected, which have of course, prolonged the time in which the business has been done, and increased the expense. We however, flatter ourselves that we have executed the duties of our office faithfully, and that the line as far as extended by us, will be found correct, be approved by your excellency and ratified by the Legislature.

As to the money which may be due me for expenses, or payment of the hire of hands, I expect to see you, if not before, during the session of our Assembly, when I will give you a correct statement of the whole.

If it would not be considered assuming in me, I would take the liberty to remark with respect to the country reclaimed to our State by the late treaty with the Cherokee Indians, and enclosed by the line just extended, that I apprehend, although the greater part of it is mountains, yet it is much more valuable than generally supposed. The mountains afford an excellent and lasting range for cattle and horses; no doubt some valuable minerals, and the streams of water which break through them, many of the best sites for mills, iron works or other machinery that I ever saw.

The valleys, especially of the Tennessee and its tributary streams, afford considerable quantity of as good farming land, as any in the Western country, with as pure and wholesome water as ever ran out of the earth. It is believed by those best acquainted with this valley, that there is now living in it, near about three hundred families of Cherokee Indians, who will nearly all remove in the course of the next year, and that there will be good land enough to make from 800 to 1000 good farms of a moderate size, which if prudently laid off, and sold to the highest bidder, would probably produce to the State, from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. All this however, is conjecture, but I am inclined to think it well founded. Although the valley is surrounded by mountains, yet the gap in the mountain, at the head of it, is the best by far that I ever saw in the Blue Ridge; indeed it is so near a dead level that no person would imagine whilst passing it, that it is a mountain at all. The prospect of market to this valley is not disencouraging; it is said to be more than 100 miles from Augusta, in Georgia, with an opportunity of making a very good road and tolerably convenient to Charleston, South Carolina, which generally affords a good market for beef, an article which could be raised with the greatest ease in this country.

As to the part of our State which still belongs to the Cherokee Indians, it is impossible as yet, to speak with any certainty, as the boundary between this State and Tennessee is not yet defined, and as there appears to be a considerable difference of opinion where it will be finally established. It would however, seem, from all the information we could procure either from Indians or whites who have been long resident in that part of the country, as to the names of mountains, &c., that our Western Boundary must be finally settled, and we shall have, when purchased from the Indians, (it is said) as much good land on the Highwassee, &c. as we now have on the Tennessee. This together with a plot of the line, Commissioners' Report and a letter from Major Franklin, in behalf of the Commissioners, will I hope, be handed to you by the bearer, to whom I have entrusted them. It is not convenient for me to come to Raleigh at this time, or I would have done myself the pleasure to deliver them in person.

I remain most respectfully, your humble servant,
JAMES MEBANE.
November 4th, 1819.
His Excellency John Branch, Esq.

THE PUTRID SEA.—By reference to a good map of the Crimea, it will be seen that a long and irregular shaped gulf extends along the whole northern and eastern coast of that peninsula. This is called the Sivache or Putrid Sea. It is, however, rather a lagoon than a sea, resembling in many respects the shallow bayous in Southern Louisiana. This sea communicates on the north with the sea of Azof by the Strait of Yertich, which is only a furlong in breadth, and it is elsewhere separated from that sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land seventy miles in length. The breadth of this sea is from five to fifteen miles, and it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an east wind, the water of the Sea of Azof is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon, while at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud. It is this sea of which the allies have obtained command.

Geniec, Gentchi, Denatchi, or Yenitski, as it is variously spelled, and which has been destroyed by the allies, is situated on the straits at the entrance of this sea, and about sixty miles due east of Perekop. The possession of this place menaces the communication across that narrow neck of land, especially if the northern part of the Putrid Sea is navigable for vessels of a smaller class, as is not improbable. It must be obvious on an inspection of the map, that with the Russian army in the Crimea can now only

depend upon supplies received by the long and difficult land route via Perekop, and this communication is liable at any moment to be cut off by the occupation of this place. The importance of the sea of Azof to the Russian army in the Crimea is made manifest by the fact which is stated in the news by the St. Louis, that two hundred Russian transports (one hundred says two hundred and forty) have been captured and destroyed by the allied squadrons. The loss will be seriously felt by the Russians, and will undoubtedly tend to hasten the capitulation of Sebastopol.—Boston Journal.

A BRIGHT PAGE IN OUR HISTORY.—We append below, a brief extract from the address delivered by our townsman, George Davis, Esq., before the two Societies at Chapel Hill, at the late Commencement. It speaks in brief but eloquent language of an incident in the early history of our State, to which the due meed of credit has never been assigned. When all the circumstances are considered—the position of parties—the advance in patriotic spirit which this bold deed denotes—its execution without disguise in the open day—the importance and high daring of the act, stand out in bright colors. History has not yet done it justice. The act was committed in North Carolina.—Wilmington Herald.

In the first of the year 1766, the sloop of war Diligence arrived in the Cape Fear, bringing the stamps. Now, look what shall happen! She floats as gaily up the river as though she came on an errand of grace, with sails all set, and the cross of St. George flaunting aloft, her cannon frowning upon the rebellious little town of Brunswick, as she yawns to her anchor. The people of Cape Fear, the issue is before you! The paw of the lion is on your heads—the terrible lion of England! Will you crouch submissively, or redeem the honor that was pledged for you? You have spoken brave words about the rights of the people—have ye acts as brave? Ah! gentlemen, there were men in North Carolina in those days.

Scarcely had the stamp ship crossed the bar, when Col. Waddell was watching her from the shore. He sent a messenger to Wilmington to his friend Col. Ashe. As she rounded to her anchor, opposite the Custom House at Brunswick, they appeared upon the shore, with two companies of friends and gallant yeomen at their backs. Beware John Ashe!—Hugh Waddell, take heed! Consider well, brave gentlemen, the perilous issue you dare! Remember that armed resistance to the King's authority is treason! In his palace, at Wilmington, the "Wolf of Carolina" is already chafing against you; and know you not that yonder, across the water, England still keeps the Tower, the Traitor's Gate, the scaffold and the axe? Fall will they know; but

They have set their lives upon the east, And now must stand the hazard of the die.

By threats of violence they intimidated the commander of the sloop, and he promises not to land his stamps. They seize the vessel's boat and hoisting a mast and flag, mount it upon a cart and march in triumph to Wilmington. Upon their arrival the town is illuminated. Next day, with Col. Ashe at their head, the people go in crowds to the Governor's house, and demand of him James Houston, the stamp master. Upon his refusal to deliver him up forthwith, they set about to burn his house above his head. Terrified, the Governor at length complies, and Houston is conducted to the market house, where, in the presence of the assembled people, he is made to take the solemn oath never to execute the duties of his office. Three glad hurrahs ring through the old market house, and the stamp act falls still-born in North Carolina. And this was more than ten years before the Declaration of Independence, nine before the battle of Lexington, and nearly eight before the Tea Party. The destruction of the tea was done in the night by men in disguise, and history blazons it, and New England boasts of it, and the fame of it is world-wide. But this other act, more gallant and daring, done in open day by well known men, with arms in their hands and under the King's flag—who remembers or who tells of it? When will history do justice to North Carolina? Never, until some faithful and loving son of her own shall gird his loins to the task with unwaried industry and unflinching devotion to the honor of his dear old mother.

"Can you let me have twenty dollars, this morning, to purchase a bonnet, my dear?" said a lady to her husband, one morning, at breakfast.

"By-and-bye, my love."

"That's what you always say, my dear, but how can I buy and buy without the money?"

The husband handed over.

A MAN will be what his most cherished feelings are. If he encourages a noble generosity, every feeling will be enriched by it; if he nurse bitter and envenomed thoughts, his own spirit will absorb the poison, and he will crawl among men as a burthened adder, whose life is mischief and whose errand is death.

REV. THOS. G. LOWE.—We were present at the laying of the Corner-Stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Hertford, N. C., on Saturday last, and had the pleasure of listening to the discourse of the distinguished and eloquent divine, whose name heads this article, delivered on that occasion.

We do not recollect ever to have heard the effort equalled on any similar occasion, by any one indeed Mr. Lowe's style and language are approached by few, and surpassed by none we have ever listened to. We should do the gentleman injustice were we to attempt a description of his address. But we can say the subject of his Address, (Free Masonry,) was handled in a masterly and most eloquent manner. At the conclusion of his speech, he remarked, that he had been charged with flattering the ladies, but whoever made the charge—whoever said that he possessed language to flatter them—perpetrated a libel upon the sex! All we need only pleased but delighted with the speech.—N. C. Sentinel.

LOCAL EPISCOPAL PREACHERS.—The Episcopal Church has by a canon created an order of men not unlike the local preachers in the Methodist church. Men in secular life can attain to the order of deacons, and continue in secular business still. Seven or eight gentlemen in New York City have complied with the provisions of this canon; and now although on work days employed in various secular business, on the Sabbath assist in the ministrations of the sanctuary; they are deacons but not permitted to preach without special leave of the Bishop.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.—NEW CHARTER REJECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, took place at the Banking house, in Raleigh on Monday last.

Hon. D. L. Swain was called to the chair, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., appointed Secretary of the meeting. The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock represented in the meeting, in person and by proxy, reported that there were 6,664 shares of stock belonging to individual stockholders, represented by 154 shares, and entitled to 1,568 votes, besides 1,000 shares belonging to the University, entitled to 70 votes, and 5,027 shares belonging to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, it being a very large majority of the stock.

The President submitted the usual statements showing the condition of the Bank, which were accepted and approved.

The question of the acceptance of the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, "be, and the same is hereby accepted."

This resolution, after being ably and calmly discussed, was rejected by the following vote:

Yea—Fifteen persons, representing 1,360 shares, entitled to 169 votes.

Nay—One hundred and thirty-four persons, representing 6,067 shares, entitled to 1,555 votes.

Not Yorn—Five persons, representing 237 shares, entitled to 47 votes.

The Stockholders then proceeded to the election of seven Directors of the principal Bank, when the following persons were re-elected—

George W. Morehead, Wm. Peace, William Boylan, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, and B. F. Moore.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held the next day, George W. Morehead was re-elected President of the Bank.—Register.

DEAF & DUMB, & THE BLIND.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The wonderful discoveries and inventions of the last half century, by which commerce, agriculture, and all the arts that tend to increase the wealth, comfort, and material well-being of our race, are to the humane and philanthropic mind less striking than those less prominent, but more enduring ones, whereby the rays of intellectual light, and the voice of heavenly wisdom are communicated to those whose eyes have never looked upon the wonderful works of God; whose ears have never heard the whisperings of a mother's love, the counsels of a father's wisdom, the songs of Zion or the glad tidings of Salvation by a Savior's cross; and whose tongue has never lisped a mother's name, or answered to affection's call. The active energies of these last days have not passed over these unfortunate untaught. For long ages they were regarded as hopeless. But now a brighter day has dawned upon them. An avenue has been found to their minds and hearts. The treasures of knowledge, the fields of science, the delights of social intercourse, and above all the faith and hope of the Gospel of the Son of God with all its other elevating, purifying, and hallowing influences, have been made their inestimable inheritance. The countenance—once the vacant index of the blank within is now lighted up with the fires of intelligence—the eyes of the mute, once heavy and dull, has been taught to flash and kindle with new emotions, and the hand, once useless, has been taught a cunning, "which will supply the want of vocal sounds." They are indeed excluded from the fierce and heartless strife of political ambition and the busy din of the commercial mart, but they can converse with the sages of the years that are past, and have a never-fading resource in the silent and instructive companionship of books; they can "commune with their own hearts and be still." So far, then, as the mental surpasses the material, and the spiritual the earthly, are the discoveries and inventions that tend to develop the resources of the former higher than those which terminate only in the latter.

While North Carolina may proudly point to her rail-roads and river improvements; to her improved agriculture, increasing commerce, and flourishing schools and colleges; yet with no less real satisfaction, may she point to the provision which—though slowly and inadequately—she is making for the comfortable accommodation, relief, instruction and well being of the insane, deaf, dumb and blind among her people.

A deep and lasting debt of gratitude is due by her to the able, energetic and accomplished gentlemen, who, some years ago, opened a school for the education of the deaf and dumb at Raleigh. This was done at his own risk. But feeling confident that such an Institution would be sustained, he went on; and now we can see the rich fruits that are rewarding his patient, and self-sacrificing labors.

Who can visit the class rooms of the Institution occupied by intelligent pupils, full of new life, whose very minds may almost be seen developing, trained in every branch of useful knowledge, and fitted to take their place among the most refined and intelligent class of the community, and not feel grateful that the Capital of our State has such a school, so ably managed by such officers?

It was the delightful privilege of the writer of this article to be present, for the first time, at an examination of these pupils on the 15th inst. Seldom have the deeper feeling of the heart been so stirred as when we listened to the sweet music of the blind, or when a mere child, Wm. Covington, of Anson county, read in the raised characters, some of the Psalms of David, which were mentioned by gentlemen present. In fluency, accurate emphasis and distinct enunciation, the reading of this blind child is rarely equalled by any of his age, even though blessed with the possession of every sense, and means of improvement.

It is not my purpose to give any detailed account of this examination, but rather to give utterance to some of the impressions it made upon those present. A goodly number of clergymen and others from various parts of the State were in attendance, and the dense throng of citizens, which filled every part of the sacred edifice, in which the examination was held, testified to their deep interest in, and cordial appreciation of this noble Institution, and to the success of its wise managers.

It was amazing to behold the rapidity with which the deaf mutes could communicate with each other, to see the accuracy of their written language, the facility with which they comprehended abstract ideas; and especially to look upon the graceful gestures which took the place of sounds, and the high and glowing eloquence that beamed from the countenance, as if the

faculty of speech had been transferred to the eye, and the whole soul were laboring to give utterance through that organ to its swelling emotions. Many a manly eye was filled and dimmed by the tear of deepest feeling as it gazed upon that impersonation of devotion which exceeded all that the poet has ever imagined, or painter depicted, when Miss Perlinia Shelton, of Edgecomb county, a child of — years of age prayed the Lord's Prayer in the sign language. Never did we witness true devotional feeling till then. It was eloquence of the highest kind. We could realize the force of Demosthenes' "action," "action," "action," as we never before could.

Words must necessarily fail to convey any idea of the manner in which that prayer was prayed. We might describe the upturned eye—the hands now gently moved—now gracefully folded—the open palms uplifted to heaven. We might speak of the bright intelligence—the child like purity—the large liquid eyes, and intense expressiveness of that lovely child, but never could convey any adequate idea of that impressive scene. To raise such a child from the death-like silence of her former animal existence to such a mental, moral, spiritual existence is reward sufficient for a life's labor; and recompense enough for all the State has expended in this noble work. And she is but an instance of what Mr. Cooke, Dr. Waddell, and their accomplished assistants are doing for our fellow beings, your brothers, sisters, and children in the State.

We would respectfully suggest that such exhibitions of this school should be given at suitable points over the state. The health of the pupils would thereby be promoted, the labors of the teachers would be appreciated; and our representatives in the legislature would feel that they are only carrying out partially the wishes of their constituents, in appropriating the sums that are now given to provide for these stricken ones of our race.

PHILOKORON.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

Their religious condition before education.

There is no class of persons whose religious education is of such peculiar interest, as that of Deaf Mutes. In the full possession of every mental faculty, and living in the midst of the full light of science and religion, they are yet as completely shut out from its illumination, as if they dwelt amongst the most benighted tribes of the earth. The ordinary portals of knowledge are closed; no ray of light finds admission to their darkened and imprisoned intellects; their faculties, dwarfed and dormant by disease, fail to pierce and to recognize the significance of what might, antecedently, be supposed within the power of their comprehension; their minds remain a perfect blank, upon which no religious ideas or sentiment is ever written; darkness encloses and envelops them on all sides; and thus they would continue until the imprisoned soul should be free from its earthly tenement, in which it lives a mental death. This is a description, not over stated, of the common condition of ordinary deaf mutes, who have either been born deaf, or have lost their hearing in early childhood. There is a class of semi-mutes to whom it does not strictly apply, whose religious condition, however, is only one remove above the strictly deaf mute.

Occasionally one of the latter class is found into whose mind a ray of information as to the existence of a Supreme Being has struggled, by the aid of some intelligent and sympathizing friend. The most intelligent mute previous to education, whom I have ever seen, was a young woman who had been taught to articulate and read upon the lips of others, to some extent, by a sister, while confined for years upon a sick bed. But even the amount of her religious knowledge was very small, embracing the name of God and the Redeemer, with some faint views of their character, and of a future existence of rewards and punishments. I have known no other, who said after education, that he had any thing more than a glimmering idea of the Divine existence, with little or none of the Divine attributes.

Such persons have not unfrequently been received into the communion of the Church by baptism. I have just been requested to say by a young man now well educated, to whom I have communicated the preceding remarks, and who himself was admitted into Church membership previous to his education, that such reception of uneducated mutes is wrong, being based upon a totally inadequate knowledge on the part of the mute. At least, such was his case, and I have not known a more favorable one. He had a brother-in-law, a very able and excellent minister of the Baptist Church, who had given him all the instruction he was capable of conveying, and who was deeply distressed when told by the young man, since his education, that he had previously had no intellectual, much less experimental knowledge of religion. I was once urging upon a mother the duty of sending her daughter, then nearly of age, to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in this place; and when every other argument had failed to overcome her unwillingness to be separated from her, I appealed in behalf of her eternal interests to the duty of affording her the opportunity of receiving religious instruction—when she assured me she had no doubt of the conversion of her daughter. Upon my inquiry into the grounds of her belief, she admitted that her daughter had no intellectual and religious knowledge—did not even know of the existence of God or Jesus Christ—certainly nothing of the Savior's character or work of redemption. Her faith in the Christian conversion of her daughter rested, and firmly rested, upon the fact, that on a certain occasion, on her way to church, she had experienced a strong bodily sensation, as if she was struck all over her person with pins. It was upon the relation of this experience that the young woman was admitted into Church-membership.

This is a fair specimen of the religious ignorance of the unfortunate deaf mutes and of their parents also, in many instances. For these unfortunates are, in many cases, found in families of extreme indigence and ignorance. About one half, perhaps a large proportion, lose their hearing in the first years of childhood, by various diseases, from want of proper care and medical attention. Very few such cases occur in intelligent families, where the child is properly provided for.

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APOLOGY.

We hope our readers will excuse us, for copying so little space this week with editorial matter. Absent from home, and considering unwell, we have not been able to perform our usual task. Under such circumstances, such thinking is often a burthen to the longed-for, and we turn with distrust from a contemplation of duties which, at other times, may have been sources of pleasure. At this present writing, we labor not only under domestic sickness and hot weather, but also under another difficulty, which gentlemen connected with the press know how to appreciate. We are literally out of topics. What to say, we do not. Our thoughts and ink have run out at the same time, and we are compelled to make our bow to the public, with an assurance that, if spared and well another week, we will endeavor to make some amends for the present deficiency—which, after all, we are not so general as to suppose will be regarded as a fatal flaw in the present issue of our paper.