### VOL. XLII.

Counties, for fifteen pupils,

for

ration of the system.

for 34 do-

29 dn.

27 do.

2d do.

for 4th do.

# REPORT

OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTER

ON THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

The Joint Select Committee of the two Houses, to whom was assigned the duty to "examine and enquire into the peenniary affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, how the Superintendent is paid, in what manner the printing and other mechanical establishments connected with the Institution are supported, beg leave to report,

T at there have been appropriated thirty thousand dol lars, consisting of six annual instalments of \$5,000 each) by the Legislature of North Carolina for said Institution: That there were appropriated and paid by

First Session,	1,125 0
From do. for 23 publis and Session,	1,725 0
From do, for 29 do, 31 do.	2,175 0
From do for 27 do . 4th do.	2,025 0
From do for 18 do. 5th do.	1,350 0
	\$3 ,400 00
Amount of special appropriation under the	
Act of the year 1847, chap.	5,000 00
Do. do.	2,500 00
Add amount of Legislative appropriations and	
those by Counties,	38,400 0
. 6	
The whole amount which has gone to the In-	- 1
stitution from all sources, is,	45,900 Q
Of the above sum of \$15,900 00; there has	- 1
been paid to W. D. Cooke, for support and	
instruction of papils as follows, viz :	
15 movie for the Samuer of 10 mouths	0.400

3,757

5,150

4,390

22 do. for 5th 3,190 116 pupils in all to the close of the 5th \$20,1270 Amount expended for buildings, furniture, and

for which vouchers &c. have been exhibted. 20,2619 Your Committee have ascertained that the Printing and other necessary appendages have been provided by Board of Directors at the cast of \$488, which, upon axamination of a practical printer, they are satisfied was fair and reasonable price. There have also been furned to the Institution, by the Board, some tools for mechcal purposes, with which the pupils occasionally work, purpose of learning to do cabinet and carpenter's worand

The Board of Directors entered in o an engagement with Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Institution, to the effethat he was to have the use of the printing press and oth materials for the purpose of instructing the pupils in there of printing, but that he was to provide a practical printet his own cost, as well as the paper and every thing else inected with printing, and that whatever loss or gain shid be he result of the arrangement, should be his. The have appended here with a paper marked B, as evidence the op-

Your Committee submit a statement furnishedby the Principal, of the expenses and profits of the printg estab-

mittee carnot dismiss "this part of if subject without expressing the decided conviction with sich they are impressed, of the great importance to the welfs and fu ture usefulness of the pupils, of acquiring, while onnected with the Institution, a knowledge of some mechan art; for while the great and noble aim of those who establed and have festered the Institution, is to collected thought and ove the heart of the nufortunate beings, whin an al wise God in his biscritable Providence has see proper to afflict; yet they believe that it will materially diribute to the humane purpose of the authors of this nobleharity to give them, as far as possible, a knowledge of one useful trade. Such is believed to be the experience at practice of other similar Institutions.

In one of the Reports of the Institution for & Deaf and Dumb of New York, it is said that "employmet of the pu-pils out of school has been a subject of solicide and enquiry. A portion of that time must necessary be devoted to study, and yet several hours in the day word still be consumed in idleness, if some useful occupation or the pupils were not provided."

Ayain-the benefits resulting from manualabor are inmediate as we'll as prospective. It gives vige to the Consti-tution, elasticity to the frame, and promotes certainess and good feeling, while it holds out the certain perpect of future support. Experience has fully demonstrate the fact, that these advantages, and many more, are realise under this system, which, at the same time, has proved amuxiliary to the more rapid development of intellect.

One of the most useful features of the system is that which, by teaching each pupil a trade, prepres him for supporting himself by the labor of his own lands, and thus renders him independent of the aid of his frinds and the pub lic. Without the advantage of an apprenticable in some use ful art, they would be a burden on their frinds or the public through life; whereas, by supporting then for a few years, and teaching them a trade, they not only beome independen of the aid of others, but the community exhanges unprofits ble consumers for producers, and, in the ed, is perhaps fully repaid the expense which it has incurred in preparing them for usefulness.

Your committee, therefore, believe that the best interest of the Institution requires the connection of mechanical establishments with it; and especially so, when by the existing indicious arrangement, they are sustainer without cost to the

Your committee have felt it their duty to inquire into the moral and social condition of the publis, and after a very rigid and thorough examination, they believe that the Prin cipal, (W. D. Cooke,) is kind and attentive to the pupils under his care, and that a proper and judicious government is ex-

The subject of the annual charge per pupil in the Insti-ation, has claimed the attention of the committee, and they have ascertained that it amounts, at present, to about the on of \$183.

By reference to the report of the Board of Directors of the Institution, it oppears that they entered into a con-eract with the Principal, "that he shall receive \$145 for each puril; in consideration of which, and a salary of \$1,200, he is a furnish boarding of the pupils and all connected with the institution, nelading his own family; to furnish two teachers, a matron and all necessary servants, medical attendance of the pripils, clothing of such of the pupils whose paroute are unable to furnish it, postage, expenses of parents visiting their children, while here, books and stationery; and it is distinctly understood that there is to be no extra ge of any kind for services."

Your committee consider this a wise and very judicious sengement, and one which the best interest of the Institu-

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

ES OF INSTITUTIONS	Year	No of pupi la	AB 11 BETTTE	Expense of one pupil.
New York.	1827	63		8 214 44
do.	1829	68	12,161 60	178 80
do.	1830	85	16,923 00	
do.	1887	150	26,866 00	179 00
do.	1835	155	33,008 00	212 95
do.	1839	169	28,059 00	166 00
do.	1840	152	25,119 00	165 20
do.	1841	162	81,596 78	
do.	1843	173	25.334 49	146 44
do.	1844	168	29,467 78	184 17
do.	1845	200	39,551 44	
do.	1846	208	67,421 58	324 14
do.	1847	-25	41,289 00	183 50
American Asylum.	1844		51,763 47	
do.	1815	162	46,792 18	
do.	1846	182	52,753 43	289 83
do.	1847	198	41,689 32	
do.	1848	203	58.059 79	290-93
do.	1819	205	57,801 29	
Philadelphia Institute.	1840	58	8,569 93	147 96
do.	1841	106	18,716 91	176 52
do.	1845	106	20,164 00	190 09
do,	1847	112	21,835 110	194 80
do.	1849	107	19,371 14	181 03
Virginia Institution.	1811	53	5,935 00	256 00
do.	1842	26	5,097 00	242 00
do.	1849	59 D . D 41 Blind	21,793 00	217 93
N. C. Institution.	1845	17	2,720 00	160 00
do.	1846	23	3,910 00	170 00
do.	1847	29	4,930 00	170 00
do.	1848	27	4,590 00	170 00
do.	1849		4,390 00	199 00
do.	1850		5,550 00	185 00

	AVE	RAGES.				I
Virginia Inst	itation		\$	238	64	
Philadelphia			TOP TO STATE OF	178	02	į
Hartford	do.			295	74	I
New York	do,	(4)		196	66	į
N. Carolina	do.			175	66	

ba	Yirginia Institution		thing the whole matter at once. neither do fielieve it will meet the views of oth-
nd	Philadelphia do.	178 02	W. Co. I as it has been contended by the CIS.
	Hartford do.	295 74	gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Saunders,) and save a Committon will greate sectional feelings, in
	New York do.	196 66	the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) that I suppose, a order to keep down sectional feel-
10	N. Carolina do,	175 66	the people want Free Suffrage, and that they lings, the wist must hold her peace, however go
lo	Average of the Virginia, Philadelphia, Hartfor	d and New	ought to have it; and that it must be given to just the case may be. Sir, I cannot agree to I them by Legislative enactment, and in no that doctries. Sectional feelings already exist.
tul		u unu rem	other way Now Sig. I have not heard it and have misted much too long for the good of in
of	York Institutions, \$227 26.  If we estimate the whole cost of buildings,	enclosing	on! State Were it not for that fact, there would st
			those who are opposed to altering the consti-
	furnishing and ontfit of the Institution, together		tution at all, that there is not a desire for Free for fear of that result, when it is apparent that me
n-	other expense, the average cost per pupil has been	n \$274,28.	Suffrage on the part of the people of this our rightsare to be jeopardized and withheld the State. But it is contended by other gentle- from us? Sir, we have foreborne until forbear-
ed	[10.1		State. But it is contended by other gentle- from us? Sir, we have foreborne until forbear- men, that, although they do desire Free. Suf- are come to be a virtue, therefore we cannot to
111-	[B.]		frame: they desire something more—some- lorbear inger.
ils	THEOREM OF THE PRINTING OFFICE	P	thing substantial—something that has been Mr. Smaler, I believe I came nere as a irrena state of the substantial state of
	INCOME OF THE PRINTING OFFICE	Ere	denied them (although justly entitled to it.) an determined to act as a North Carolinian, in the
ni-	Proceedings of Grand Lodge,	\$ 125 00	for many ve.rs, that is, equal representation, every some of the word, and to know no section
11-	Blanks for do.	36 00	and a proper distribution of the School Fund. Int the pod of the Scate. And, sir, I feel that Bug, sir, although I am in favor of the peo- lam casying out that principle when I advocate
	Life Insurance,	102 00	ple's having Free Suffrage, and other privil- in openion vention. It is true that each mem-
	Fire do	20 00 9 00	ages too yet I am apposed to giving it to ler hadin special charge the interests of his
int	Blank Protests " Letters say	5 00	them by Legislative enactment. But certain he should throw saids all sectional and party
he	R. R. Checks,	17 00	gentlemen have the presumption to assume to feeling and each be found shoulder to shoulder
410	By-Laws,	120 00	themselves the right to say what the people for the lonefit of his country.
iat	Catalogues,	32 00	want, and how their wants shall be redressed. The gentleman from Burke says there will be
IP-	From Subscribers to Deal Mute,	163 00	I have their beautiful of those feater Whather Bill thing and some another
us	Dinner Tickets,	3 00 15 00	er it is upon the election of members of the For intance one part of the State will want as
ıb-	Labels,	27 25	General Assembly, or upon the election of Free Siffrage; and others the election of Justices   K
se-	Work of past month, Hand Bill,	5 00	Governor Reid! If upon the former, I pre- by the people. Sir, I want no better argument of
lic	Cards,	10 00	sume they are mistagen; for I believe that vention, and let the Delegates come from every be
rs,	Law Book. (when finished)	336 00	politics and local matters governed in their partial the State, each with their different bins as
nt	Volume of I. O. O. F. Proceedings, (if all are sold)	600 00	I will be been been assessmeled by his friends around to die and a second business what is designable 100
18-	Proceedings of Grand Lodge this year.	100 00	elected entirely on account of his advocat ne among the people, and thereby render all con-
lly		81,625 25	Free Suffrage, then sir, that is not the true tended and satisfied. Short of this cannot be to
em		41,000 20	test-for in that case Governor Reid is the dors.

In the above calculation is included what will be received for a Law Book when ompleted. This is but just commenced and most of the expense upon it has yet to be incurred. There is also a Volume of Proceedings of L. O. O. P., which has been published at the risk of the Principal, the sale of the whole of which is very doubtful. The above items, it is helieved, embrace the most of the work done; it is not, however, rendere i as having been taken from books, but as what could be remembered at this time.

EXPENSES OF PRINTING OFFIC	E.
, W. Field, bills	8 301 49
T. White's bills	575 19
urnop & Babcock,	39 49
aper of J. D. Royster,	10 00
rom Pearson & Conger, bill	20 13
ress work.	4 00
Mather,	13 90
aid wages,	478 00
aper,	192 25
Vriting paper, say	25 00
ressing Boards,	4 50
White & Sheffield.	11 00
andles.	23 76

The above is the smount for which I have tills or which I know to have been expended for the Printing Office. There

In order that the Legislature and the public may have the The above is, from Pebruary, 1849.

elected entirely on account of his advocat ne among the people, and thereby render all con-Free Suffrage, then sir, that is not the true tenned and satisfied. Short of this cannot be test-for in that case Governor Reid is the only man who is invested with authority, and I suppose that no one will contend that le suppose that no one will contend that uld say what this Legislature shall do regard to Free Suffrage.

It was contended by the gentlemen fre Burke, (Mr. Avery.) that the bill for an op Convention was only intended to defeat whole. Why he should come to that consion is more than I can tell. Now, sir, I leave to differ with him; and ask him,

Sir, the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Av. ought proper to throw out a boast the

leave to differ with him; and ask him, we he thinks it will defeat the whole object! as it because certain gentlemen will not good any thing but their own hobby! Does that give all that le proposes, and give it inne more Republican form? It not only gives it inne more Republican form? It not only gives and part of the consultation.

Mr. Speaker, geatlemen may endeavor to put off the evil day as long as they can, but the ball is in motion, and a ball too that was not put in motion by the West—they claim to have had nothing to do with it. But if that ball put in motion (in certain guarders, as gentlemen say, for certain purposes,) evalues them like the car of Juggeranut, they need not complain—their blood be upon their own heads. Sir, we have not brought on this contest, but being, as we be lieve, vitally interested in the result, and being desirous that the result shall be a just and equitable one, are unwilling to be put off with mere whadows. We want men to show us their faith by their works, and not to be singing hosamnahs to the dear prople; and afthe same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and at the same time refinsing in the dear prople; and the tree issu Mr. Speaker, why do gentlemen try to dedge the issue in this matter? why do they labor so hard to enforce the idea that the people want Free Suffrage, and that they should have it? Sir, that is not the true issue, in I site it. It is not the true issue, in I site it. It is not the true issue, in I site it. It is not the true issue, in I site it. It is not the true issue, in I site it. It is in their own products; scarcely two agreeing of unt, by which they may be heard, and their grievances redressed? Whether they, in their sive and the mount of ash they yield, or in the its of the interest of the most yield in the interest of the most yield, or in the interest of the most yield in the interest of the most yield, or in the interest in the most yield, or in the interest in the most yield, or in the interest in the most yield.

But, sir, I shall take up the subject in a plain and unvarnished style; and endeavor to show the impropriety of alter-ng our Sfate constitution in any other way except by a Convenion and unvarnished style; and endeavor to show the impropriety of alter-ng our Sfate constitution in any other way except by a Convenion and the way they want is and I am sure, sir, that this is the only good of giving general satisfaction to our peale. I believe that the people wast free surfrage. Sir, it is the gentleman from Wake says we have presumptive evidence when the body, on this important subject on presumptive evidence shows the way they want is the subject under consideration? Sir, it is the grand question of altering the fundamenal principles which are been engrafted in our State Government. It is to change some of the radical principles which are been engrafted in our State constitution of 1833 intended that our constitutions should only a mended by legislative even since it first came out of the hands of its framers. And how do gentlemen propose to take that instrument. (which to us is of the most vital importance,) and pass upon it here as Legislators, without even consulting the people as to its defects or the mode of redressing shows to its defects or the mode of redressing shows to fefers. It is not an instrume to f such small.

honor to represent on this floor, is alive on the subject of a Convention. And, sir, should I go for anything less here, as their representative, I feel that I should be acting like one of ald, who sold his birthright for a meas of pottage. I must therefore be permitted. Mr. Speaker, to stand up in defence of the rights of my constituents who have sent me here. Sir, I should have been pleased to have had time to notice the remarks of other gentlemen upon this subject; but the anxiety which I see manifested in this House bring this discussionity a close, admonishes meto to bring my remarks to an end. I shall therefore conclude by saying that, under the circusstances, I shall be compelled to vote against altering the constitution of the State by Legislative enactment. lative enactment.

asheries of Albany and Troy, and paying as much for it as the soapmaker paid originally for the live ash. In looking about for a fertilizer, the Long Islanders have found by exwe administer, when first attacked, I ounce le also says that a certain portion of the State will never confide a convention to the people of the State again. Sir, there must be a reason for that, but I believe the gentleman did not give it. I must therefore try to give it myself. It is besty that therefore try to give it myself. It is besty that portion of the State who are unwilling. I must therefore try to give it myself. It is because that portion of the State who are unwilling to do so are aware that the West will stand a chasec for being placed upon equal ground with him, in representation and the division of the public School fund—a ground which she should long since have occupied, and it is a shame to North Carolina that she does not.

North Carolina that she does not. better keep all their a hes for their corn and and strong sedatives internally.

WILLIAM C. BOUB, Asseriate Editor

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

SPECH OF ME J. M. DEAKE. or abstraction, the bittuition, you're committee hope and becked it this institution, you're committee cannot disning the interesting subject. It is also considered that have been appended marked and careful investing an acceptable services in public with the word with the word and the word of the constitution, they are fully impressed that have a few reason to be bless by the Bond of Directors: and the state of the institution, which is taken from antithemic sources, and the first of the institution, they are fully impressed their demands of the constitution of the word of the constitution of the wo

do. 1843 106 20,164 60 190 09 147 112 21,833 00 194 60 187 113 181 03 184 192 5,855 00 282 00 185 00 185 01 184 192 5,855 00 282 00 185 00 185 01 184 192 1,739 00 217 00 160 00 185 195 00 185 register do lictiove it will meet the views of others.

So, the entionan from Burke, (Mr. Avery.)

So far as my knowledge extends, I can say that that portion of the State which I have the herbage, and give promise of uncommonly

## FRIED POTATOES.

Why are Ashes moor valuable than Link of Gypsum as Fertilizers!

Our neighbors of Long Island have become famous for their trade in ashes. They send their boats the entire length of the Mohawk Valley, and they would push their edterprize as far as the Black River Valley, if the Black River Valley Canal was complete; and they could well afford to transport not merely the wild ash, but the refuse ash. They have been in the habit of buying the refuse of the asherics of Albany and Troy, and paying as

perience, that they form the best which they each of spirits of nitre and paregorie, in a quart

wheat lands, rather than sell them for one shilling per bushel.

Spent ashes, then, we repeat, are valuable for the phosphates they contain, together with the lime and magnesia, which are in a state of great sub division. Besides the foregoing eleuents, silex, both soluble and insoluble, is present. The amount of the foregree will as a product of that decay in the soluble and insoluble, is present. The amount of the foregree will as a product of the propriety of adding chargonic to the foregree will as a product of the product of t

ments, silex, both soluble and insoluble, is present. The amount of the former will vary in the quantity by the intensity of heat to which the vegetable may have been subjected. Thus the yellow pine, which grows on the sandy lands west of Albany, contains in its weight silicia.

When the value of ashes is sought for, it