

MISCELLANEOUS.



SYMPATHY.

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
 While each was in quest of a fugitive
 love;
 A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
 And they wept in its waters for sympathy.
 "O never was knight such a sorrow that
 bore!"
 "O never was maid so deserted before!"
 "From life and its woes let us instantly
 fly,
 And jump in together for company!"
 They searched for an eddy that suited
 the deed—
 But here was a bramble, and there was a
 weed;
 "How tiresome it is!" said the fair with
 a sigh;
 So they sat down to rest them in company.
 They gazed on each other, the maid and
 the knight;
 How fair was her form, and how goodly
 her height;
 "One mournful embrace!" sobbed the
 youth, "ere we die!"
 So kissing and crying kept company.
 "O had I but loved such an angel as you!"
 "O had but my swain been a quarter as
 true!"
 "To miss such perfection how blinded
 was I!"
 Sure now they were excellent company!
 At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile
 and a tear—
 The weather is cold for a watery bier;
 When summer returns we may easily die,
 'Till then let us sorrow in company."

MEMORY AND HOPE.

Oh, who art thou of pensive beauty,
 Whose looks so set, so sad appear,
 All court thee with assiduous duty,
 And yet all greet thee with a tear?
 I sing in low and plaintive measure
 Of days and sorrows long past by,
 And young and old with weeping pleasure
 Dwell on the strains of Memory.
 Oh, who art thou of youthful brightness,
 With airy step and locks of gold,
 The heart to meet thee bounds in light-
 ness,
 The eyes with smiles thy form behold;
 I strive to gild this world of sadness
 And change it to a sunny slope;
 All love my song and tale of gladness,
 And call me by the name of Hope.

North-Carolina Institute of Education.—It will be remembered, that an advertisement appeared in several of the newspapers in this State, requesting the attendance of teachers and the friends of education at Chapel-Hill, on the 22d ult. the day preceding the Commencement, with a view to organize a society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of Education, and the improvement of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

At the time and place appointed, there was a numerous and highly respectable meeting. Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair. The objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith, of Milton, in an appropriate and highly interesting address. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution, to wit: Professors Mitchell and Hooper, of the University, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benj. M. Smith, and W. J. Bingham. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday morning at 6 o'clock. Thursday morning, met according to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following Constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble. We, whose names are subjoined, pledging our zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education, agree to adopt the following Constitution, and to obey the bye-laws made in conformity with it.

Article 1. This society shall be called the North-Carolina Institute of Education. Its object shall be, to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education, and by every proper means

to improve the condition of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

Art. 2. MEMBERS. Any person of good moral character, interested in the subject of education, may become a member of this institute, by signing the Constitution and making an annual contribution of one dollar; or by paying the sum of ten dollars may become a member for life, and exempted from the annual contribution.

Art. 3. MEETINGS. The annual meetings of this institute shall be held at Chapel-Hill, on the afternoon preceding Commencement, at such hour as the directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be called by the directors, of which due notice shall be given in the public journals.

Art. 4. OFFICERS. The officers of this institute shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a corresponding and a recording secretary, (the last of whom shall act as treasurer,) and an executive committee of three who shall constitute a board of directors.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the institute.

Art. 5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The recording secretary shall give notice of each meeting of the institute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a record of their transactions—he shall receive all the moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the board of directors.

The corresponding secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals.

To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meetings. They shall report annually to the institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and make bye-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports, and all other communications made to the institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting, shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6. The meetings of this institute shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7. Bye-laws, not repugnant to this Constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meet-

ing, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting, next preceding the annual meeting of the institute, and receive their concurrence.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors.

Simmons J. Baker, Presid't.
 Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. Rev.
 Wm. M. Green, Hon. Freder'k Nash, Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Walter A. Norwood, Recording Secretary.

Wm. J. Bingham, Corresponding Secretary.

Professor Mitchell, Professor Hooper, Professor Philips, Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The board of directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments.

To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next Commencement—Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange.

Lecture on the imperfections of the present mode of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—to James D. Johnston, Esq. of Oxford.

Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for college.

The corresponding secretary was directed to procure for the use of the institute, the "Annals of Education," and five copies of the "Education Reporter."

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceedings of the meeting and of the board of directors for publication in the *Hillsborough Recorder*, and that all the newspapers in the State be requested to publish them.

By order of the board,
 W. J. Bingham, Sec'y.

From the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder.

The end of "Great Men."—Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were *Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte*. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of their slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hanni Baal, and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unla-

mented and unwept in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men who from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great...those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died...one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine...one a suicide...one murdered by his friends...and one in lonely exile!—"how are the mighty fallen!"

Extraordinary Occurrence.

The New-England Gazette says...Mr. Joshua Hempstead, a respectable citizen of this place, an acquaintance of ours, has been so blind for ten years past, as scarcely to discern the difference between day and night. Being of an industrious habit, it was his practice to be led into the field to assist in hoeing his corn and potatoes. A few weeks since, while at work, he placed, as usual, his staff in the centre of a hill of corn, as a guide; when stooping with a quick motion, the top of the staff struck his eyebrow a violent blow, and glanced over the eye, producing a severe pain. Immediately an intense light broke in upon the organ of sight, of every color of the bow, 'a new heaven and a new earth,' were presented to his view, and he immediately hastened home alone, bearing the joyful tidings to his astonished and happy family...his eye has not been inflamed, and he continues to read a large type, and to distinguish objects at the distance of a mile with a vision nearly equal to perfect sight.

Rheumatism.—It is said to be a specific for the rheumatism to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk on the back, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel on going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions a cure will be effected.

Quackery...the scrutinatory case.—A lady on Long Island, N. Y. considerably advanced in age, having been for sometime afflicted with an affection of the nerves, and the neighboring physicians having failed to effectually repair her broken constitution, hearing of one of the quack order, she had him called. After he had for some time examined her pulse, she inquired, 'Doctor, do you understand my complaint?' he answered, 'Madam, it is a scrutinatory case.' Pray, Doctor, inquired the lady, 'what is that?'

'It is a dropping of the nerves, ma'am, the nerves having fallen into the pizarimtum, and the head goes tizarizen, tizarizen!' 'Ah! Doctor,' exclaimed the lady, 'you have described my feelings exactly.'

NORTH-CAROLINA

Constitutionalist,

And State Rights' Advocate.

"The Liberty of the Press—the Shield of Freedom—the Scourge of Tyrants."

William S. Ransom & Wm. Potter,

PROPOSE to publish in the City of Raleigh, North-Carolina, a political Newspaper, under the above title. They promise to give to the public an independent and consistent Republican State Rights' paper; one that will always support its principles and regard the truth; that will labor to further the views of the true friends to liberty and democracy.

They will contend for the "Union" to the last—support General Jackson for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and the political promotion of those who would advance his pretensions. They will oppose all latitudinarianism in the construction of "the Constitution," that instrument, by which the sovereignty of the States is secured, and our happy land, so far saved from the direful influence of a grand, consolidated, general government. Believing the present Tariff laws to be violently oppressive and unjust, if unconstitutional, they will use every exertion to effect their repeal.

Though from their attachment to South-Carolina, the Proposers of this paper sincerely commiserate and would gladly relieve its embarrassments, and on most points agree with the politics of that patriotic and talented State, yet they must oppose the doctrine of "Nullification," as their reverence for the authority of the laws of the country, and their attachment to the Union, are too great to allow a conniving thought as destructive a sentiment. They have now candidly stated the outlines of their political creed, which they seriously believe to be that of North-Carolina generally. It is a melancholy fact, that the politics of this State are much misrepresented, and that she does not now, nor ever did, stand as high as she deserved to be elevated, among her sister States.

Fairly to represent her,—to do justice to her talents,—to foster her institutions,—to bring forward her promising sons, and to give to her citizens correct statements, both of men and their principles, shall be the aim of the Proposers of this publication. They are sons of North-Carolina, and are not ashamed of their birth, nor do they blush to own her as a parent. They wish only to elevate her to that station to which her territory, population, and her moral and physical resources, entitle her.

They now call upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North-Carolina—upon the friends of republicanism, and the advocates of State Rights, generally, for patronage. As intelligence is essential to our peculiarly happy government, the "CONSTITUTIONALIST" will be a useful paper to all classes of the community, viz: the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Physician, the Lawyer, the Divine;—to the Politician highly interesting.

The proceedings of Congress, important foreign news, well written essays, and the proceedings of the State Legislature, will fill its columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be made.

Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the editorial department.—Mr. Potter will superintend the Press.

The first number of the "Constitutionalist" will appear as soon as One Thousand Subscribers shall have been obtained.

Persons holding Subscription Lists, will please return them, addressed to the Editors at Raleigh, by the 1st of August next.

CONDITIONS.

The North-Carolina Constitutionalist, will appear weekly, on an imperial sheet, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued semi-weekly,) at three dollars per annum, payable on receipt of the first number, or four dollars at the end of six months.

May 14, 1831.