

THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS: Three dollars per annum...

BEEF AND PORK FOR THE YEAR 1838. NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1837.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Officers for Beef," or "Officers for Pork," as the case may be...

The whole quantity of the said beef and pork must be slaughtered between the dates of the acceptance of the respective offers...

The barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of White Oak, free from sap wood...

The beef and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards...

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork...

The parts of the beef to be excluded from the barrel are particularly designated in the engravings...

To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, Globe, Army and Navy Chronicle...

ANN JOHNSON. July 26, 1837.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the Town of Oxford, N. C., a Weekly Newspaper...

LIVE OAK TIMBER. NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 22, 1837.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 2d September next...

Class No. 1.—For the frame timber, beam, and keelson pieces...

Class No. 2.—For the frame timber, beam, and keelson pieces...

Class No. 4.—For the frame timber, beam, and keelson pieces...

Class No. 5.—For the frame timber, beam, and keelson pieces...

The quantities and dimensions of the promiscuous timber for each vessel...

For the ship of the line, 6,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 13 inches...

For each frigate, 3,000 cubic feet, which must be sided fifteen inches...

For each sloop of war, 1,500 cubic feet, which must be sided twelve inches...

For each steamer 150 cubic feet, which must be sided fifteen inches...

For each small vessel 800 cubic feet, which must be sided eight inches...

A part of the promiscuous timber may be set to larger dimensions...

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers...

Of classes numbers one and three, at least one-fourth of the whole quantity...

The said Live Oak Timber must have grown within twenty-five miles...

The barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of White Oak...

The beef and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers...

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers...

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ence of the officers of Government, or the commanding influence of Caucasians.

6. Free trade, and the freedom of industry, and opposed to a protective tariff...

7. We will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina...

While we will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse...

We believe that a crisis has arrived pregnant with important consequences...

"Trifles may float upon its dark surges for a moment, and be preserved—but their condemnation is unalterably fixed by that people whose high prerogative it is to sternly watch, and prevent all that is sold and valuable from sinking to the bottom and being lost forever."

The "crisis of revolution" is at hand. The workings of that revolution may be "bloodless"—but it will not, therefore, be less tremendous or decisive in either the re-establishment or complete overthrow of republican usages and institutions.

The people must act in this great drama. The ballot box must decide for them—must continue and aggravate the present state of things, or effect a radical and universal reform in the Government...

It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the people on this subject by placing candid statements of the acts of their public servants before them—to join with them in that stern rebuke which they are now giving to principles adverse to the existence of their Government...

Our Journal shall be just what its name purports—like the variegated Kaleidoscope, it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and attractions of Oxford—and, like a true 'Republican,' its columns shall, ever open, as a medium through which good principles shall be disseminated—the South heard, and her peculiar institutions vindicated; from it the "pride of the Nullifier must receive no diminution—the fidelity of the Unionist no reproach."

With this exhibition of our plans for future action, we confidently confide in the liberal public spirit of the citizens of Granville, and of the whole South. Judge us—but first know our merits.

Terms—Three dollars per annum, if paid on the reception of the first number—\$3.50 if not paid till the end of the year. Letters may be addressed, at present, post-paid, to the editor at Raleigh, or to J. M. Wiggins, Esq., at Oxford. Editors will please publish.

WHITNEY AND THE EXPERIMENT. Party tools, who stop at no means, however unprincipled, to effect their purposes, may read, in the approaching desertion of Reuben M. Whitney by the faction which he has served with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and meriting, from them at least, a juster reward, the fate, which sooner or later awaits all such mercenary and corrupt instruments. The New York Plaindealer says:

"Mr. Gouge, the author of the History of American Banking, has written a pamphlet in favor of the complete separation of Bank and State; and Reuben M. Whitney has written one against it. We congratulate the democracy on both these events. This is precisely such division of forces as it is desirable to have on that question. We surrender Mr. Whitney to the bank monopolists without a sigh at parting. In taking himself over to the enemy, we may truly say, in the phrase of Hamlet, that he could not take any thing we would more willingly part withal."

Avast there, honest Jack! Though you may be disposed thus unceremoniously to throw Whitney to the Whigs, we doubt whether he will be so readily received into their ranks. It should be remembered, too, that Whitney is not with the Whigs. He goes against the annihilation of the Banking system, it is true—but he insists upon another trial of the Experiment of a league of State Banks—that same experiment which Gen. Jackson told us would give us a "better currency" than United States Bank notes, and which once numbered the editor of the Plaindealer, as well as Reuben M. Whitney, among its eulogists and champions. The humbug, it is true, exploded, and its

inefficiency has been doubtless demonstrated to the satisfaction of every man in the community. Whitney excepted, and, as the agent of the Pets, it is his interest to remain unconvinced.

That the Plaindealer should now be willing to desert and denounce its old opinions, therefore, is not strange—but that it should agree to substitute the new experiment of a Treasury Bank, under the sugared name of a "Sub-Treasury," while it is denouncing the Banking System, and clamorously demanding a separation of the government from that system altogether, is at least as creditable to its ingenuity as to its candor. Whitney, however, has not changed at all. He has stood up for the Experiment of Andrew Jackson, from its inception to the present moment, and still sticks to it, while thousands who once applauded it as loud as he, are now railing against it! No, no, Mr. Plaindealer, your friend Whitney is no Whig; he is as good a "democrat" as ever, though he has not been quite so ready as some others to turn tail upon the "Experiment," which has scattered ruin over the country, confounded and disgraced its projectors, and furnished a standing rebuke to demagogues and charlatans in all time to come.—Lynchburg Va.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES. The following letter, which we copy from the New York Times, (Royalist,) may be considered as the burial service of the "GREAT GOLD HUMBUNG." It is signed by an array of names a Flemish ell in length. We commend the epistle to the attention of Mr. Benton. Parturii mons, nastiur ridiculus mus.

To the Hon. NATH'L P. TALLMADGE, Senator of the U. S. New York, July 4, 1837.

SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Republican party, in the City of New York, have seen with pride and pleasure, your letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus, of the sixth of June last.

We consider it due to you, and more especially to our beloved country, that we should express our entire approbation of the sentiments so laudably put forth in your letter.—Your words are, "I am in favor of a well regulated credit system, and opposed to the chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency. Preserve and regulate, but do not destroy. The credit system is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty."

In these high and patriotic views we heartily concur, and assure you that we believe them to be the sentiments of the great majority of the Republican party; and we cordially tender to you our unanimous support in the proper efforts to sustain and establish these principles in the Legislature of this great and enterprising nation.

Accept the assurances of our high consideration and respect.

Upon this indication of public sentiment, the Editor of the Times pens the following precious paragraph:

"The letter to Mr. Tallmadge is signed by many of the best democratic names in this city. We wish it had not been thought advisable; but it cannot fail to have great weight. The unfounded charge of the opposition that the democracy was in favor of 'an exclusive metallic currency' is here met, and in the estimation of unprejudiced minds, completely put to rest. The document is founded entirely upon that position, and hence the very great support which it has received."

Why does the Filiter "wish it had not been thought advisable?" Does he desire the "unfounded charge of the opposition" to pass current? What is it that produces ANXIETY? Does the Editor think to palm off such shallow equivocations on the public? He knows well that his "wish" is predicated upon the consciousness that the party is divided on the question. He knows that the "charge of the opposition" is not "unfounded." His words convict him of this knowledge. Why make any "wish" at all about it, if the "charge of the opposition was unfounded?" His words betray him. He fears a division of the party upon the question; and hence he regrets this public expression of opinion in favor of Mr. Tallmadge. It must re-act upon Cambridge and Wright, and other of the mountebanks. This is the secret spring of his wishes and regrets. As to denying that the Administration took grounds in favor of the humbug (for party purposes, as we believe,) it is idle and contemptible. The history of the country is not to be falsified by such means. The letter of Mr. Tallmadge itself admits the charge fully, and a thousand documents confirm it. Why resort to such ridiculous shifts to put aside the truth?—Reformer.

MR. MACON'S FUNERAL.—We learn that at Mr. Macon's Funeral, which took place at his late residence in Warren county, on the 18th inst. the number of white persons present was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500—besides several hundred blacks. When it is recollected that most of these persons must have come from a distance, some idea may be formed of the veneration in which he was held by the people of Warren. It is another evidence of the goodness of Mr. Macon's heart, that by his express directions, ample provision was made for the hospitable entertainment of this numerous company, and matters were so arranged that even the blacks were not suffered to go away "hungry and athirst." He gave minute orders about his interment, and took especial care that his partial friends should not hereafter erect the

"storied urn" to indicate his final resting place.

He left a very handsome estate, which he devised by Will to numerous relatives. An anecdote is told of him, which strongly illustrates a prominent trait of his character, viz: Never to be influenced in his actions by what the world might say of him. It is said, that in his last illness, he insisted upon knowing from the attending Physician, the amount of his bill, remarking, "that dead men were always charged more than living ones."

Register.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th inst. informs us that the Common Council of that City had resolved, by a vote of 10 to 2, that "it does not possess the power under the charter of the city, and are expressly prohibited by the laws of the state, from issuing directly or indirectly, any circulating medium under the value of \$5, and that it is not expedient or proper to attempt any evasion or violation of the laws."

We are told, however, that the Farmers' Bank are about to try the experiment of intermediate issues, between 5 and 10 dollar notes. They have sent on to Philadelphia to have the plates engraved, and they expect to have them printed there by the 22d inst. and will directly thereafter issue notes of the various denominations of 6, 7, 8 and 9 dollars. The Bank will throw out at first a small issue, and if it finds that the public convenience is promoted thereby, it will enlarge the circulation to suit the demand.

Lynch. Vir.

The following is said to be a certain cure for Diarrhoea:—Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown—boil it down as rice is usually done—eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhoea in a few hours.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] AN ADDRESS Delivered by the Principal of the Oxford Male Academy, June 13th, 1837.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your liberal correspondence with my earnest endeavors, to revive this once flourishing institution, encourages me to hope, that, under its present favorable auspices, it will rise anew, and surpass its former celebrity. To accomplish my wishes, not only the success of my own labors is requisite, but the continuance of your united support is indispensably necessary. Suffer me, then, to solicit your unanimous concurrence in all measures conducing to the usefulness and prosperity of this Academy.

I have witnessed with pleasure and satisfaction, the patient condescension of this crowded and highly respectable audience, listening to the imperious and juvenile efforts of my scholars; and a desire to supply the want of entertainment as well as a pardonable ambition to be useful, has induced me to hope that the public spirited zeal of the citizens of Oxford, will require no apology for the remarks which I may make on this occasion. The benevolence of those who honor me with their presence, will protect me, I trust, from the imputation of pedantic presumption, and free me from the charge of selfishness or imposition. Truth is not abashed before the wise, who will never countenance unblushing pretension or insinuating deceit. Natural simplicity, unbiassed by the voice of human respect or the suggestions of private interest, but enlivened by the rays of truth and supported by the strong arm of reason, shall regulate the tenor of my unpretending discourse.

"Content if hence th' unlearned their wants may view; The learned reflect on what before they knew; Careless of censure, nor too fond of fame; Still please to praise, yet not afraid to blame; Averse alike to flatter or offend; Not free from fault, nor yet too vain to mend."

To educate, is to rear the infant from cradled helplessness to the perfectibility of human nature. It is to elevate mankind from dependence and degradation to the full possession and perfect use of all the powers and faculties of mind and body which nature gives. Man at the period of birth, is the most helpless of animals; and many long years must pass before he can minister even to his corporal wants. As he differs from the brute creation by nobler powers, so does he require a much longer and more careful nurture to develop his distinguishing energies. Nature has furnished other creatures with means, to subsist themselves, at the very threshold of existence, while man, the masterpiece of nature's hand, is subjected to a long dependence which years alone can lessen, as if she meant to impress on his earliest thoughts the constant duty of progressive self improvement. To place before you the condition of the "untutored Indian," compared with the enlightened American, in order to show the necessity of education, would be a superfluous appeal to the evidence of facts; and any allusion to the sacred volume on this subject might be deemed trite or intrusive. Whence we may

conclude that the duty of education is intimated by nature, required by reason and enjoined by revelation. The precept was known to the sages of antiquity; and the wisdom of Solomon, seated on his throne of gold and encircled with all the glory of the sons of earth, announced to wondering nations, what Heaven has since revealed in mercy to mankind. Every individual has his rights, natural and acquired, civil and moral, flowing from the several duties attached to his existence in society. Education teaches the fulfillment of these duties and the just exercise of these rights. Not only the security and comfort, but the pleasures and happiness of the honest and useful citizen, as well as the great actions, public fame and deathless glory of the warrior, the patriot and the statesman emanate from this creative source.—How seldom can men, unless educated by their own exertions, or qualified by the instruction of others, rise to reputation, renown, or even wealth, and how often do we find the noblest minds in the lowliest stations!

"But knowledge to their eyes her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time did not unroll; Only to show two simple noble nags, Which froze the genial current of the soul. Full many a gem of pure ray serene, The dark unthatched eaves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

Accident and circumstance may give glory and renown; but nature and education form the great and good.—What the hand of skilful culture is to the useful plant which enriches our fields, or to the beautiful flower which adorns our gardens, that is education to man. When the seed has been entrusted to the bosom of the earth, it germinates; but the root requires sufficient moisture and kindly soil, the unfolding leaves demand sunshine and dew, the rising stem seeks support and strength, and the whole plant claims shelter and defense from nipping frosts, rank weeds and noxious insects.—Then comes the bloom of promise, expanding into beauty and fertility.—Thus are the cares of the father's solicitude and the tears of the mother's trouble changed into consolations of delight and smiles of joy, that gladden the heart and brighten the cheek when affectionate parents gather, in the calm serenity of declining years, the bountiful reward of judicious education successfully imparted to a virtuous and happy offspring. The sweet anticipation of these blessings made the poet exclaim

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot, To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind; To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

But the calmest sea may be troubled by a storm, and the most skilful pilot lured from the haven of safety by false lights or deceptive guides. Let not the youthful parent think to find the path of education always strewn with flowers. It is indeed a task, and few there are that can perform it well.—Few can struggle with its fatiguing confinement, its harassing cares and its irritating crosses. It has its dangers too: like envy unto glory so is prejudice to Education. Wrong systems, ill-judged discipline, over indulgence, unsuitable books, and, above all, the careless neglect of unqualified teachers, are the principal evils which retard the progress of education. It was justly remarked by Dr. Johnson, "that it is not the man of brilliant genius or sparkling wit who makes the best instructor, but he who possesses the most steady habits, the closest application, and the most untiring industry." He should unite much experience with sound discretion, his mind should be vigorous and well regulated, his principles correct, his habits regular, and his heart warmed with benevolence. His delight should be to train his pupils to usefulness, to industry and to enterprise, as well as to mould their affections to social virtues, domestic charities and honorable feelings.—When the literature and republican institutions of America shall arrive at the maturity of years, education will be more solid, and modest worth preferred to illusive splendor; but in its present infancy, it is more natural for apparent effect: to strike the eye than for hidden causes to move the understanding—just as the first discoverers of a country become acquainted with its surface before they explore its hidden treasures.

Modern ingenuity, aided by philosophical research, has detected the unjust severity and burdensome methods of the older schools which were calculated to retard the rapid progress or cramp the genius of aspiring minds.—But, on the other hand, experience has shown that many of the newly invented theories are inadequate and unsuccessful in practice. From these or similar causes many a sickly and unhappy child has become the victim of untimely fate and been sacrificed to gratify a Father's whim or a Tutor's biased notion. Often, too, has the mother's favorite son closed a wild career in the giddy whirl of dissipation and crime, ruined by the fond indulgence of strong but mistaken love.—When the first settlers of America nobly rose in arms against British tyranny

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