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NO. 16

THOS. J. LEMAY. TOR AND PROPRIE TOR.

TERMS. Sensentertor, three dollars per annum-one

Sensentritos, and half in advance. Of Persons residing without the Stats will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 Hass this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each sub-sequent insertion, twenty-five cents. (7) The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs

will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a de-duction of 334 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year. Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Doct. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup For Children Teething .- Prepared ly Himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES. TO MOTHERS AND NURSES. The passage of the Teeth through the gams produce troublesome and dangerous symptoms, this known by mothers that these is great irrita-tion in the mother and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is im-reased, the child is seized with frequent and widden fits of erying, witshings, starting in the steller, and spasses of peculiar parts, the shild alricks with extreme tiolence, and thrusts its mers into his mouth. If these precursory scaptoms are not specify supervene, and soon saure the displation of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these disand are the dissolution of the mann. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these dis-tressing symbons, would apply Dr. William Evens Colobrated Southing Syrup, which has preserved numbered of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked, with that fatal meladr, convulsions.

A Real Blessing to Mothers. Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing tion in schools? Syrap, For Children Cutling their Mr. W. Tecth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Symp is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparathe gums, the child will recover. This prepara-tion is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant that an child will refuse to let its gums be rub-bed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are foung whitten for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immedi-stely gives case by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, hes

IT Proof Positive of the Efficacy of

Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup. To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup : Dear Sir- The great baefit afforded to my suffer-Dear Sires-The great buellt afforded to my suffer-ing infant by your Southing Syrup, in a case of protracted and psinful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early appli-ention of such an invaluable mediaine is to relieve infant missery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsion, and my wife and tamity supposed that death would soon re-pare the babe from anguish till, we procured a fort a few approximents in the use of any support after a few appreciations the shift displayed obtained. after stew appressions the child displayed observed, selief, and by enstimuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely resorred and no recurrence of that awful completely resorred and the child enjoys perfore health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this asknowl-edgment puble, and will give any information on this sircumstance WM, JOHNSON.

WM. JOHNSON.

WM. JOHNSON. Of A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Snothing Syrap, in his family, (in ease of a tecthing child.) wishes up to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometime follow. We elsectually comply with his request.-[N. York Son. We believe it is generally schnowledged by those who have tried it, that the Sonthing Syrap for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in moti-er column, is highly useful article for the pur-for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in moti-er column, is highly useful article for the pur-

PROFESSOR STOWE'S REPORT. CONTINUES

Mr. K. I regard them as highly useful for all classes of children, the rich and the poor, the good and the bad; but the Prassian government discourages them, except for the vicious and the neglected. The King admits them only where parental instruction cannot be had.

Prof. S. Highly useful, and very much increasing in Europe. In Italy, particularly in Lombardy, they are fast gaining ground, under the care of truly Christian teachers. 10. The Pestalozzian system?

Mr. W. It has many good things, with some quackery. As a whole, it is too formal.

Mr. K. In Prussia, not approved as a whole; and in arithmetic entirely disused.

Prof. S. One of the steps by which we arrived at our present stage of advancement; but we have got beyond it now. 11. Number of pupils to one teacher in the different stages of instruction?

Mr. W. In the elementary stages, if the teacher has good moniter he may safely take charge of from 100 to 600 pu-pils; as they advance, he must diminish the number, but only on account of the difficulty of obtaining good monitors in the higher branches.

Mr. K. In Prussia, generally about 40 in the elementary branches, and in the higher branches fewer.

Prof. S. In Baden, the maximum is S0, on account of the difficulty, in that populous district, of maintaining a sufficient number of school-masters for the whole population. As the scholars advance, the number is diminished.

12. Systematic division of the different branches of instruc-

Mr. K. The schools in Prussia are all divided according to the different branches, and each branch has its own teacher. Prof. S. Not good to attempt a systematic division in the elementary schools, but very useful for the higher schools. Young children need to be brought under the influence of one teacher, and not have their attention and affection divided among many.

13. Mode of instructing those who are preparing themselves to be teachers?

Mr. W. Employ them as monitors under a good teacher, with some theoretical instruction. This is matter of opinion, not of experience; for we have in Scotland no institutions for the preparation of teachers.

Mr. K. In the seminaries for teachers, there are lectures on the theory of education, mode of teaching, &c.; but the pupils are taught principally by practical exercises in teaching the scholars of the model schools attached to these institution, and they also labor to perfect themselves in the branches they are to teach.

Prof. S. The general principles of method may be communicated in lectures, but schools for actual practical exercise in teaching are indispensable. They must also become per-The second and the second best low to not teach.

men. The salary low; that of the subordinate teachers, very

them in abundance. Prof. S. By teachers' seminaries, and private teaching, we have enough. In your country it must always be difficult while there is such an amount of business accessible which is so much more lucrative.

Extent of qualification demanded of elementary teach 23 ers?

W. In Scotland there is no general rule.

Mr. K. and Prof. S. In Prussia and Baden, the de-mands are ample, and rigidly enforced.

24. Governmental supervision of private schools?

Mr. W. Of doubtful expediency.

Mr. K. Very-strict in Prussia, and altogether beneficial in its influence.

Prof. S. Leave the private schools free, but regulate them, and see that the teachers do their duty.

Associations of teachers? 25.

Mr. W. Not yet introduced in Scotland, but very desirable.

Mr. K. and Prof. S. Highly useful, and demanded and regulated by the Government. Written essays and discussions, and mutual communication of experience, the business of these associations.

Extracts from the examination of Dr. Nicholas Henry Julius, before the Education Committee of the British House of Commons, July 7th, 1834.

THE EARL OF KERRY IN THE CHAIR.

Note .- With the Minutes of this examination, and several other important documents, I was politely furnished, by the help of Dr. Browning, M. P. for Westminster. The questions and answers I have in some instances condensed and abridged, which I know Dr. Julius, considering my object of getting as much information into as small a space as possible, will excuse me for doing. I publish the extracts, chiefly for the purpose of confirming and illustrating my own statements by the testimony of a man of the high character and ample opportunities possessed by Dr. Julius.

Are you a native of Prussia?

I was born in Hamburg, but have resided in Prussia. Have you been in the habit of making inquiries respecting the state of education in Prussia?

I conducted a Journal partly devoted to popular education, a great portion of it filled by official documents furnished me by the Ministry of Instruction, presided over by Baron Altonstein; and consequently, I am well aware of what is going on in this branch, in Prussia. The whole Journal was conducted under the patronage of the Prussian Government, which took a number of copies and distributed them among the re-

gencies and schools throughout the country. Have you been in the habit of visiting the schools yourself? Yes, in person.

Are the inhabitants of Prussia Very much divided in their

ligion? Yes. In the Rheinish provinces, in Westphalia, in Silesia, he number of Protestants and Catholics is nearly equal. But in the whole Kingdom, the proportion is eight Protestants to five Catholics.

Do the latest returns indicate a state of continual prosperity n the schools?

Yes, a continued increase of the number of schools, of the number of seminaries for teachers, and the number of pupils,

Can you state to the committee the expense of the primary

How long does a school-master intended for one of those poorer districts, stay in the seminary of teachers?

Three years is the usual course. Would a master, so qualified, be content with ten pounds a vear?

Yes. In some parts they cannot get more.

Do those masters never attempt to increase their income by doing any thing on their own account?

They have no time to do that, except to take care of their little garden.

Do they not sometimes abandon the profession, in consequence of their being so very ill paid?

It is sometimes the case, but rarely. They are mostly edacated at the expense of the Government, and have opportunity of being promoted to other schools furnishing better emolument.

Does the school-master associate with the clergyman on the footing of equality?

Not entirely on an equality, for the clergyman has always he superintendence of the school.

Does the school master expect to be a clergyman?

No, he cannot, that is quite a different kind of education. What is the general age that a pupil at a seminary begins to be appointed to a school?

From twenty to twenty-three.

What is the annual expense which each individual costs to the government?

I should think about nine or ten pounds annually.

Are the school-masters exempt from service in the army? During the time they are in school they are entirely; and afterwards, if unemployed, they are obliged to serve only one

year in the army, and not three years as others do. From what class do the country school-masters principal-

come? Most of the country school-masters are the sons of farmers and organists, or those who despair of, or who want the the means of studying long enough to get an appointment as clergymen.

You said one of the motives of the school-masters, in addition to the salary received, was the wish to do good. They must generally, then, be persons of a religious turn of mind?

The whole teaching of the seminaries is directed to instil into them a deep feeling of religion.

How long has this system been, established?

It has been in full vigor now fifteen years.

What is the effect on the population?

An excellent one. To give a very short account of the good effect of this general instruction, I can present the committee with the number of young criminal delinquents du-ring different years. In the year 1828, the proportion was one to sixteen thousand nine hundred and twent-four inhabitants. In 1829, it was one to twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-four, diminishing therefore

What is the age to which the youths are taken?

Till sixteen years.

You cannot state the proportion before this system came The month balant Tris lass the first red Asian the Minister of Public Instruction gave directions to make lists of the juvenile delinquents.

Have you ever found any person enlisted in the army, or coming before the government in any way, not able to read or write?

It is very rarely the case, since the new system has been introduced.

Has the Prusssian Government introduced schools into Posin, and the Polish provinces?

Yes. Are the Polish and German languages taught in those schools?

the It is the law that when the

	er column, is a highly useful article for the pur-	it to any extent	schools to the Government?	Yes, both. It is the law, that when the language is other	
9	poses for which it is intended. Highly respecta-	Mr. K. As strict shbordination among the teachers of the	The general expense of the whole education, is not less than	than German, both languages are taught.	
1	ble persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction	school, as among the officers of the army.	three hundred thousand pounds sterling, and makes more than	Has the effect on the Polish population been evident?	
-	o' their names, mi Boston I ravener.	Prof. S. Strict subordination must be maintained.	a twenty-fifth part of the whole expenditures of the Monarchy.	There are two or three sources of improvement of Polish	
	OPA severe Case of Teething with	16. Mode of securing punctual and universal attendance of	a twenty-him part of the whole expenditures of the interiment.	population. The first is the training of children in schools,	
	Summer Complaint,	scholars till the full round of instruction is completed?	That is exclusive of the expense borne by the different com-	which was never done before. The second is the three	
354	eured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup	scholars un the num found of instruction is completed.		years' service in the army. We have regimental schools-	
	of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. MePherson, residing at No 8, Madison street, called a few days since a	Mr. W. By acting on the parents.	munes ?	schools for soldiers and non-commissioned officers; and the	
	the modified office of De W. Evans, 100 Chatsm	Mr. K. By strict laws, rigorously executed.	Yes-which is probably three or four times as much more.	officers, before being promoted, are examined. The Po-	
	stream N V and nucebased a bottle of the Syr-	Prof. S. By law,		landers come into the army very uncouth, but they return	
	up tor her shild, who was suff-ring exeruciating pun during the process of dentition, being mo-	17. Control of teachers over their scholars, out of school	Does this include the universities ?	very nice young men. They give the example, usually	
<u>.</u>	manufacture threatened with convulsions, its bowels	hours?	CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR OF	marrying after their return, and are of great use to their neigh-	
	teo were exceeding lose, and no food could be	Mr. W. The laws of the school are never to be violated,	Yes-It does, I am not able to separate that from elementary	bors. The third source of improvement, is the taking away	
	retained on the stomach. Almost immediately	even out of school hours. Difficult to earry it any further.	instruction.	of the immense number of manual taxes which existed in Po-	
1.1	and he continging the use of the syrup	Mr. K. The teacher has the control, so far as he can get	What is the salary of a school master in a common elemen-	land.	
	the anose the hausts in a short lime became	it. Government sustains him in it:	tary school in Prussia ?	What is the penalty on parents, for not sending their chil-	
11	quite estimate. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of	Prof. S. In all that relates to the school, the teacher must		dren to school?	
	has a manual and front's sanchoned publicity Ilo	have the control out of school hours.	Many have not more than ten pointes secting a year, and		
	the shows Pray he particular in applying at	18 How are schools affected by political changes in the	some have thirty, and in Berlin it may amount to sixty	To pay a fine, or they are sent to prison.	
	1/U) ("hathan strong as there are several sugar-	administration of the goverenment?	pounds.	Would the parent be liable to a fine, unless it could be	
	has the genuine for sale.	Mr. W. We have had fears, but at as yet have suffered no		shown he had not sent his child ?	
	The food and to MOTRERS -Children gener-		Does that include the houses?	Yes.	
	ally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting,	actual evil.		What kind of punishment is inflicted on the child ?	
1	of facir teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal prophony attend this process of nature they are	Mr. K. We have no changes in Prussia.	The house is given besides.	Corporeal punishment, and that as little as possible.	
45	aned empirical invaribly from the highly irritated and fur amed equition of the parts-therefore the	Prof. S. The school must remain sacred and inviolate, un-		Does the same haw exist in the manufacturing districts of	
	fur amed enatision of the parts-therefore the	troubled by political changes.	Has he any land ?	Prussia?	
1.	mineigal indications of cure are to abate the in-	19. School apparatus and library?	If there is not any land when commons are divided, there	Yes.	
1	Sammation, and to soften, soothe, and relax the gams. If that is effected the isfant is preserved	Mr. W. Very desirable, but little done that way, as yet,	must be set apart so much land as would be necessary for	Are no children employed in manufactories, under four-	
	trops subsequent fever, inflatulation, spasmodic erugh twitching of tendons, eroup, canker, and	in Scotland.	must be set apart so much land as would be necessary for	teen 1	
	commutations displaying their latal conscoutinces	M. K. Most of our schools are provided with them, and	feeding a cow, and for growing such vegetables as the fami-	Yes; but then, proprietors of the manufactories, must send	
-	M mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes	we consider them very important.	ly of the school-master shall require. "Sometimes he gets al-	them to the evening schools; and some of them have estab-	
	torineed with hainful, and protracted denration,	we consider them very important. Prof. S. The teachers must have access to good books;	so a certain quantity of potatoes, nay, corn, or fuel.		
	and this notice attracts their attention, they should	and if they are industrious and skilful, the pupils will not		lished, at their own expense, schools for the children.	
	EVAN'S SOOTHING SVRUP	and it mey are industrious and skindly are per-	would require to make him comfortable ?		
	for Children Teething, the incomparable virtue	suffer for want of a fibrary.			
	of which, in completely relieving the most dis-	20. How can accuracy of leaching be secured.		There is an indulgence given to the manufacturing dis-	
	as directed / is invaluable. The remedy has re-	Mr. W. Every using depends on the teacher.	What would be the satary of a ciergyman in such a dis-	tricts.	
1	stered thousands of children when on the verge	Mr. K. Very accurate in Prussia; the Government with	trict.	Is it found that a child can attend school, and also work in	
	file many to the empression of their dis	have it so.	From twenty to thirty pounds.		
	tiferous malady-convulsions.	Prof. S. The teacher must understand his profession, and	We have a number of schools in Prussia, erected by volun-	It has been found that it is not always the case. We had,	
	AGENTS.	devote himself to it	tary subscription, for criminal boys and girls, and for the off-	in Berlin evening schools for such children. Those were af-	
		21. Governmental supervision of schools, and mode of se-	spring of convicts and vagrants. There are at present, twen-		
	8. Ijall, Newbern:	curing responsibility in the supervisors!	ty seven mich institutions. In Eastern Prussia, one of the	that the shilden were too weak and too drower to give atten-	
	J. M. Hedmond, Tarborough;	Mr. W. I cannot tell. In this country it is very ineffi-	respect of the Provinces there are small towns of 2,500 to		
	H. D. Mechen, Washington;	cient, as it must be unless the visitors receive pay for their ser-	2000 inhabitants which have erected such schools for six or	tion to what they were dought in the evening.	
	Spotswood & Roberston, Pelersburg;		twolve shildren. It would be improssible to collect money	How many mours a day is the child, who is put to this off-	
	L C. Hall, Norfolk;	Mr. K. In this country, the governmental supervision is	I werve children. It would be happened house Some half dozen		
	A. Duval, Richmond:	very strict, and produces a very hany influence. The super-	enough to keep them in a separate notice, bound man concht	Two hours at least-and besides that on Sunday.	
×	Mertimer & Mawbray, Baltimore,	visors are paid for their work and obliged to strend to it. Re-	or a dozen Unristian, moral and rengious faithles are sought	Do the clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, take great	
	Construction of the local division of the lo	snonsibility is secured by requiring minute and accurate ne	out, mostly school-masters, mechanics and larmers, and in	pains to see that the children attend school 2	
	Ta the full of the mail and the mail	rightical reports and by a special mainter and accurate po	leach one of these, one of the criminal children is placed.	Yes	
	day of March a negro man, who save	fiorical reports, and by a special visitation as once as		Do you know any instance in which a difficulty has arises	
	his name is JOE, and last he belongs to		the church service; after which, they are catechized, the re-	on account of the religious helief of the different parts of the	
17	Duncan Cameron, of Grange county. Joe is		ligious instruction of the whole week is repeated, and those		
-	thick built, full faced, and says be used to be	strict subordination, accurate returns, and special visitations	nerts of their education that have been neglected, are gone		
	the body servant of said Cameron. The	22. How are good teachers to be obtained in sufficient num	through with. The whole expense of each child in such a	NoThey are quite separate in religious instruction.	
12	owner of Joe is requested to come forward,	bers?	I family, is not more than two pounds per annum.	the commune can afford the means, they are separated into	
	ways or he will be dealt with as the law di-	MrW. I cannot tell. It is difficult here.	Are the elementary school masters for the most Dart, com-	dideant ashaple Dut when only one can be enotied. De ne	
-	facts.	Mr. K. By means of our teachers' seminaries-we have		Lise one insubar ation of river but dillorant personal. It is usual	
			Cortainly they are: they are all examined, severaly even	to give the religious instruction in the morning, because use	
1.1	for L. GILLIAM. Shff.		ined there is no one appointed without it.	attention is the freshest.	
-	March 20th, 1839. 15 Gw	each class has its menitor.	Imen' mere is no one allownee a mover in		
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	A MARKET AND A MARKET	 NPS Score Testborg, the sense production of the sense production			
			AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL		