THE NEW ERA

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COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency David S. Reid: law was to take off our hands all the trouble of

educating our children. doors, put it in the mills by its constitute who constitute the nobility. The ts by its own violation. Woulerful tag-

signed to enlighten, to moralize, and to fit for the trusts and responsibilities of men and women the rising generation of a great Republic.

For one I would not voluntarily live under an covernment that would take off my hands so far as money is to be paid, I would willingly

A government having such a power wou be an intelerable despoustn.

Your Excellency, having much experience of human nature, will doubtless agree with me in one conclusor, namely, that it is a slander on our race to say that the love of money is the uling passion. Counting by heads, few, very few of the human family sell themselves to the ordid passion of gain merely for the sake of min; the great majority are seeking ease, pleasare, to get ride of that doom pronounced on Adam and every son of his to make their bread by the swent of their brow. To be able to get relieved of trouble, in some way, is the great sim of a vast majority of mankind; and in liming at this goal, or rather at the goal of happiness, they forget what really constitutes the deasures of immortal being.

God made labor our duty, and as he is seneficence he made our duty our happiness .-Every trouble he imposes on us is really a blessing; and if our children, like brutes, could take dure of themselves as soon as born, there would be no such thing as family ties, filial reverence, traternal affection or conjugal love and fidelity. Nevertheless, without reasoning on this subject we were disposed to rejoice at the mistaken idea that the State had taken from us all the care of educating our children; and acting on this fatal notion we were all indisposed to do an

hing to promote the success of the sabgala and cented it a great hardship to be called on to act is Committee men. When specially required to perform any duty we murmured, exclaiming in bitter disappointment, "A thought the State had taken this trouble off my hands-it's an cutrage to have to be troubled in this way when others are as much interested as I am!" Yes, it was considered an outrage to have to look after the education of our own children—to have to be troubled with the regulating of schools, the repair of school-houses, the selection of good teachers, the settling of disputes, and the oversight of the schools where our own precious offspring were being trained and prepared for bonor or infamy! It was nobody's business, it was the State's look-out, and if it could not regulate

these schools it ought to abandon them. Such was the universal feeling, and the State not being able to keep watch, at every schoolhouse without having the most ab olute power, and a revenue to spend in this object, of ten dilions a year, the schools were left to chance To do what we unthoughtedly looked for-to watch vigilantly at the door of every school house, see specially to its management, without the gid low the parents, themselves, would cost more than the whole amount paid to teachers But is this the language becoming freemen? write with plainness-I want people to consider

What is the fundamental principle of our govevenment! That all power is vested in and de terpret them. rived from the people—that THE PEOPLE ARE THE GOVERNMENT.

Offices are created that their incumbents may scharge certain duties which the people delegate with convenience and safety. You, Sir perform certain Executive duties, inconvenient to be performed by all the people, and that can be safely entrusted to you for a limited period. lact in like manner—so act the Chairman of the County Boards, &c. But can you en force the law without the help of the people Can you send agents all over the State, spies in to every neighborhood to take up criminals for al? The people, through their grand juries, present them, the people sit as jurors to try them, the people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves,

regulate their own affairs. So with the schools-the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statiscies, pass laws and establish officers to execute thein, &c., &c., but still the people must everywhere assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each schoolhouse, un active, wholesome public opinion.

This cry about (rouble is unworthy of us as American citizens, unworthy of us as men, unworthy of us as immortal and accountable be

THE

Devoted to the Interests of

VOL. II.

we overhaul our Clerks; every two years b o His Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir: When the Common School system of Then we—all who read—very property take there is. North Carolina was first adopted we all began the political papers to see what our officers are. to congratulate ourselves on a bargain which about—and we discuss all public matters, and the had not been made, to wit, that the State or the quarrel over them from youth to age. Now we I could have selected a form of government in volving none of this trouble; we could have It was considered that nobody now had any ken, for instance, a government like that of Rothing to do in the premises; a machine had been sia, a country which is just now attracting vented and started that would catch up all the attention. The people there are never to gnorance and manufacture it into intelligence, with public mosters; the entire responsed with public mosters.

son, me nory and a wise forecast ever sia or excitement of any bond, utters even a we refuse so to build, then we scatter of invented by man. All his inventions need whisper, in his chimney corner, concerning the destroyer; and we must look, not for a conis marring care to make them useful; and of troubles of the State or the condition of public reward and a place in the "Father's house of il others in is is most needed by a system de- affairs, he is impreciately dragged from his fami- many mansions," but for everlasting penance in ly and beat so death with rous or banished for the realms of darkness. It is a duty we owe to ever to me frozen wastes of Siberia, to cool and ourselves and country; and while we claim the Congre conscal in that purgatory of snow.

the people; and it goes even farther, and will our children. the care of educating my children; of the st, not allow them to be troubled with an education at all, nor to bruise their brains with study on ourselves; if we will assume the trouble of

erence, a form of government involving, on each ers. sume all its troubles, multiplied a thousand sooner attain our end. times, rather than submit to the infamous ease of a seri of Russia!

And chiefest of its responsibilities, the greatest in its results, and the least difficult, so far as mere labor is concerned, is the proper education and training of our children; this is the instur oninium, the one thing upon which the maintenance and usefuleness of our free institutions depends more than on all our other public burdens and troubles put together. If the men and women of the State are enlightened and But know their rights, and knowing, dare wair! the noble-minded, it makes very little difference Prevent the long-aimed blow, what party succeeds, or who is elected, the State will be happy, prosperous and powerful; if all the men and women grow up in ignorance, vice O'er thrones and globes clafe and idleness, elections and parties will be powerless for good, and the republic will decay and give way to despotism.

new and startling difficulties sprung up in their with the government of the State. path, unseen before; nor could there be a unanhis highest officers. Did they do as some prowe have had the nerve to have imitated or foun- are respected by the parents. ded and maintained it; as did the men of 176? If we believe we cannot carry on our Common Schools--if, on account of differences of opinion the spirit that conceived is no longer here to in-

a violent race among us to see who can say and cheap to all except the very rich. do most to place the government on a pure rebeing the people's parties; and yet, at this very time, in our acts and words we are, some of us, declaring the people unfit to manage a system of elementary education, and some even get furious and denounce those of us who insist that the people can, ought to, and must carry on a system of republican or Common Schools.

In the language of the politicians might I not exclaim, "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"-Will it be believed, in history, that any one from the same stump or place of harrangue could proclaim himself a candidate for popular favor on the ground that he was a people's man, for letting the people rule, and then denounce a system of Common Schools, and declare war on them because, as they were public Schools, managed by the people at large, they never could prosper or be anything else but a nuisance.-That he could enlarge and expatiate on the beauties of a government administered by the We had our choice when erecting a form of people purely, and then do all he could to desgovernment; Europe afforded various models, troy the confidence of the people in themselves; most of which relieved the people of all public and instead of encouraging them in their efforts cares. We chose a new kind of one, involving to improve a system of common government for a perpenual series of troubles to each citizen. | common good, make himself an effective cham-Every four years we choose to be troubled pion of King-craft by helping to confuse, misrepwith the election of our highest magistrate, the resent and destroy a people's effort of common President of the whole country, and much time improvement, because administered by the peoand anxiety does it cost us to find out and get ple! That he could, from the same rostrum the right man; every six years our representa- still resonant with his loud protestations of love tives, chosen by us, select our Senators; every for the people, make a deadly and insiduous two years we are in great trouble to get the right thrust at their most vital interests-make a man to represent us in the popular branch of mortal effort to strike them down in the very Congress; every two years we have to listen to hour of their deliverance, by arresting them in a great political party, I cherished the purpose of be accessible to postmasters generally. cues, and pay for them, to secure the proper men of Egypt and send them back to darkness and sible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of to act in our places in the State Legislature; evel inglorious ease! This march at true independ the action of Congress, giving the debates accu-

proud title of freemen it is a shame to us to talk ring Thus careful is the government of the ease of of trouble in connection with the education of

Our liberties do not depend on our rulers, but be relieved, but of the cost of care and over- or burden their minds with ideas. No, they, raising our children right, there is no earthly shall by sight never, never would I coment to be dis- the people, are in the happy condition of our potentate or politician we need to fear; if we al- Expression mules and horses, having nothing to do but to low them to grow up effeminate with indulgence, work and eat coarse food, to fight and be slaves. debauched with luxurious ease, and prizing no We thought this was not the highest condi- thing but money and pleasure, then the days of ordinary tion of human happiness; we selected, in pref- our Republic are ended and we are its destroy- rate debate

citizen, the perpetual series of troubles before al- We think if we can only make money we the daily luded to; and he is unworthy to enjoy the priv- will be independent; and if we would bestow ileges of that government and unfit to be one just a tithe of the pains incurred for this, on the of its free citizens, who will not cheerfully as- education and training of our children, we would telegraph.

> "What constitutes a State? Not high-raised battlements or labored mound, Thick wall or mosted gate; Not bays and broad armed ports,

Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride . * 1 trains. In the Not starred and spangled Courts, Where low-bound baseness wafts perfume to pride. No! men, high-minded men, With peavers as far above dull brutes endued In forest, brake or den,

As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude; Men, who their duties know, And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain, I These constitute a State; And sovereign law, that States; collected witl,

Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill." The management of our Common School sts- the recess of Congress is tem can be carried on as our State is governed. If we cannot start and uphold a system of There can be and ought to be a single executive Common Schools, could we have begun and head, exercising a general supervision, diffusing thaily paper permanently, maintained a Republic as our fathers did ! The information, collecting statistics and making the whicle of the earlies note world was against them-they were a stated reports of the progress and condition of fu

imity of opinion on any subject, while even the ion in every neighborhood; every school-house | Congress, all of whom take it, and some of them | dred dollars in putting up a good shell which father of his country himself, the incomparable must be watched, and every teacher rewarded a large number of codies.

Washington, was often opposed in opinion by by the people themselves. They must have the The installation of a new Administration and preserve your stock healthy and comfortable; or districts properly laid off, to suit the general a new Congress portends much change in the to spend this hundred dollars in hav the pose to do with our Common Schools because convenience, and the houses located in the right course of public affairs as the result of the next fodder; in wasting manure, and discissed and there are difficulties and disputes and various places; they must see that these houses are session. Many vast interest which were brought dying stock? It is fully proved that well-shell opinions? Did they, in a pet or in a fit of un- comfortable to their children, and not miserable up in the last Congress were laid over by the tered animals, with racks to eat from than be manly and un-republican timidity, declare they purgatories calculated to make the tenants hate democratic majority to await the action of a wintered and kept in fine condition, of one-half ought to give up the government and fall back the very name of School. They must let the Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the food necessary where stock in fed but of on a King! That government has descended children know that the tariff; the new land system; the question of doors on the ground, with the lea side of a rail to us, now powerful, respected and feared; would the Schools and teachers to which they are sent giving homesteads, and making every man a fence for shelter, and this without taking into

In another respect we also most solemnly be- believe that its stability depends on the intelli- will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essen- feed them on bran, and crushed outs, and corn. lieve ourselves, and are sitting for a most humil- gence and virtue of the people, and that popular tially, the party organization of the country. The secret of having fine stock, is to keen them iating picture in history. As politicians-when intelligence, as the history of the world shows, To these elements of interest another is likely always in growing condition. This their do dowe want to be promoted we universally pro- can only be fully promoted by Common Schools to be introduced by the interposition of the ag- ring summer on the best grass; and the cold of fess unbounded confidence in and respect for the which throw the burden of education on all ac- itations of Europe. After nearly forty years of winter consumes a great proportion of the food people; and in all political affairs there is now cording to their means, and make education peace in Europe, there is an evident restlessness caten in producing heat, which in sung er goes

God to manage with unceasing care,

With much respect, C. H. WILEY.

Nov. 3d, 1853.

THE GLOBE. The official paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

Father of his country. He said: their papers with scurrility, and nonsensical deapprised of the contents) publish the debates in it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in gards horses, the difference is greater stell. sas well as the doctrins, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgement.'

THE DAILY GLOBE,

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In surrendering my interest in the organ of ry two years we take much pains to find out and | dence is somewhat toilsome; there must be self | rately and fully with the proceedings-all stamp-

few feeble colonists, with no name or influence the whole system; and from him the govern- It is a part of my plan to reduce the price of I. Keep no more stock than you can keep reamong mankind, and surrounded with one uni- ment should radiate down to County officers, to the daily paper to half that of similar papers; ally well. If you have more, prescondition ment should radiate down to County officers, to the daily paper to half that of similar papers; ally well. versal night of despotic power, vigilant, aggres- neighborhood officers, &c., &c., all acting in con- and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as inferior and self them. Better to wenter ten consideration and tender kindness .- Farmer's cert and under one direction. But after all has to invite advertisements. I will publish adver- head well, and have them in five condition in the Comp. and Hort. Gazette. And when they began the experiment of a been done there can be done in this respect, tisements of the Government. To subscribers spring, than to keep twenty half starval, which common government, for the common good, to there is still a duty for every man to perform, in the cities, I hope to submit such terms as will it will require all the next summer, to that be administered by all the people, ten thousand just as he has a series of labors in connection induce them to advertise their business in every condition. village throughout the Union, where the Globe | II. Heat and she'ter are equivalent to food There must be a healthy state of public opin- is sent daily under the franks of members of Ask yourself whether it is best to speed a hun-

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freel older who may choose to become one; the consideration the saving of manure, and many They must also let the teacher know that a approximation of the atlantic and pacific oceans other items of profit. good account of his actions will be looked for; by a national railroad across the territory of the | III. You cannot make your young animals and they must do as they have learned from Union reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offi- took comfortable, or feed them too well during or little difficulties, we abandon the undertak- their fathers to do in respect to the governm'nt dif- cers-all these great questions, with a thousand the first winter. If they are once stanted, or ing, we declare, before the world, that we, the fer about its management, dispute and contend minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men starved, they will never recover it. The applies people, are incapable of self-government—our cach one for his way, but never, never consider and every State in the Union, will, now being to all kinds of stock, but especially to calves Declaration of rights-becomes a solemn mockery, these differences of opinion as a reason for giv- matured by public opinion, come up for the Gov- ond colts. and our Constitutions unmeaning riddles, since ing up the government or the Common Schools. ernment's decision. These new issues, co-ope- IV. Therefore make provision not only for For one I want our Republic, in its letter and rating with old ones, coming up to be disposed their shelter, but also for their food. Hay along spirit, to stand while time endures; for one, I of by new actors on the scenes at Washington, will not do for them. If you have to roots,

the State, and a trust they have assumed before ropean difficulties. These circumstances are cal- fed during winter. next Congress with much expectation.

and nonpared, at five dollars a year. ard, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that | debates as given by the Reporters. The speech- VL Remember that you raise cattle it order case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at | and feed and shelter liberally. the charge of both.

ional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Con- must manure liberally. This manure visu must

of the Laws of Congress, and the

Debates thereon.

will last for years; save half your fodder; and

that now seems fraught with tendencies threat, to constitute flesh and fat. It is morally imposs And lastly, I believe no Common Schools can ening war; and if war comes, in all likelihood sible that a young animal can continue to grow publican basis. All parties claim the honor of flourish unless the people are willing to take there will follow such universal changes that the during our winters on the same food which trouble on themselves in this connection, and United States can scarcely hope to escape its keeps it in summer. Both the size and health it is unworthy of freemen to refuse to be troubled vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent of your animals, and the milk-producing power with the training of their children, the hope of that our Government is already drawn into Eu- of your cows, will depend on their being well

culated to draw the public mind towards the! V. It has been fully proved, that if your sheep are shut up all winter, with a sufficience of wa-The Daily Globe will be printed on fine pa- | ter, they can be kept fat on wheat and out straw per, double royal size with small type, brevier alone, and make a vast quantity of manure, though a few roots, or a little grain once or twice The Congressional Globe will be printed on a a week is better. Thus, by having a proper double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto building, you can turn all your straw if to wool size, each number containing sixteen pages .- at 50 cts, a pound, and the richest marrie, in-It will be seen by the annexed extracts that The Congressional Globe paper will be made up stead of burning it, or letting it rot, as a so oftletter of General Washington to David Stew- of the proceedings of Congress and the running endone. Would not this soon pay for shell f

the idea of such a paper as I propose to es which members may choose to write out to make a profit on them. It costs, on the avermake the Globe originated in the mind of the themselves will together with the messages of age, \$5 a year to raise a common cowadn the the President of the United States, the reports | common way, to maturity, at four years old,different Gazetts in the Union do not more gen- ed by Congress, be added in an appendix. For- you \$7 a year to raise a fine grade to relativity, erally and more correctly (instead of stuffing merly I received subscriptions for the Congress- at three years old; and you will get 85% for it. ional Globe and appendix separately. But this In one case you barely get what the best costs claimation, which few would read if they were has not been found satisfactory, in as much as you; in the other, you make \$29 profits As re-Congress on all great national questions. The Congress; and, therefore, I have concluded not pend on it, no one ever made money on stock principles upon the differences of opinion arising to sell them apart, considering that neighbors by half starving and neglect; but you cannot can have the advantage of both by clubbing, in fail to make money, if you breed judiciously, VII. If you would grow profitable capps, and

To facilitate the circulation of the Congress- prevent your land from being improver; and, you have elected a good Governor; every four years denials and compromises of opinions - there must ed with the verity of an official record. From Laws of Congress and the Debates contributing 20 bushels of wheat, or, this year, \$20. That er the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

ries, the cow that sup lies our daily milk and butter, the colt which will be car companion and

RAISING FRUIT FROM SEEDS,-I have read with pleasure, and I hope with profit, too, your emarks on "raising Fruits from Seed," and the importance of husbanding" home resources." Too little attention to this important subject has hitherto been paid by fruit-growers; I trust your well-timed and judicious remarks will wake up a new and livelier interest in improving the native fruits, by a more general and thorough cultivation. There is much meaning in the word cultivation, whether applied to the heart or mind, the garden, the orchard, or the form. All need careful; constant, and thorough cultivation. plant a rose, or a raspberry bush, and leave it to "cut its own fodder," or neglect it in its infancy, is not cultivation, any more than for a limother to neglect her in ant offspring, and deny it the food congenial to its nature, would be to unrse and cherish it during its helplessness, and prepare it for usefulness, and the rich fruits of a ong and virtuous life. If we would hope forrich clusters of good fruit we must not only plant and transplant, but carefully nurse, feed, cherish, cultivate; and the process must go on and on. anto perfection. The wild flowers in our fields. and the wild berries upon our plains, in our valleys, and upon our mountain tops, are susceptible of great improvement and perfection by cultivation. These wild natives of the forest-the ong blackberry, the red and the black raspberry -are all vastly improved in size and flavor by being removed from the forest and the field to the garden, and, under the watchful eye of the gardener, receiving food adapted to its nature, a the form of manure, and proper cultivation, double its size, and more than trebles its value for the table. What a luxury to the lovers of fruit is a bowl of berries plucked from the bush in your own garden, planted, nursed, and cultivated with your own hands? That luxury it has been my pleasure to enjoy for a number of years, in the shape of native gooseberries, of the smooth species, blackberries, white, red, and black raspberries; they have more than doubled in size and amount of fruit, and increased in ricifness since taken from the woods and cultivated in the garden. The black raspberry, especially is easy of cultivation, and is multiplied to any desirable extent by barely placing the end of a laxurbent twig, while in growth, an inch or two in the earth. In a few weeks the top thus burried in the soil takes root-cut it six inches from the ground, and you will have a fine plant. "It is to be lamented that the editors of the of the Executive Departments and the laws pass- and then you barely get \$20 for it. It bely cost growing with great luxuriance, but upwards, and ready for transplanting the ensuing autumn or succeeding spring. I have a fine bush of the white blackberry, a native of the Green Mountains of Vermont, in great perfection, and capable of being divided and transplanted into many. bushes next spring, and hope in due time to accommodate myself, and neighbors with this delicious fruit for the table. I may seem a little enthusiastic, but, believe me, there is a luxury in cultivating and partaking of the fruits of the earth, as well as in receiving and doing good. E. P. W .- Montpeliar, Vt.

gress passed last year a joint resolution making either buy, if you can find any one to sellit; for Pine Apple Jelly. Pare and grater the Pine it free postage. I annex it, as the law may not our Western lands must have vegetable as well. Apple, and put into the preserving pan, with as mineral manures. Now, if you allow your one pound of white sugar to every pound of speeches, and read circulars, and go to Barba- their march from the bondage and the flesh-pots, continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if pos- Joint Resolution providing for the distribution cattle and sheep to run loose all winter, you will fruit. Stir it and boil it until it is well mixed, make no manure .. If you keep them ug all win- and thicken sufficiently, then strain it and pour ter, you will make a great deal of it. The an- it into the jars, and when it has become cool. With a view to the cheap circulation of the nual difference is, probably, on a common farm, cover the jellies with papers wet in brandy, cov-