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Semi-weekly, six months in advance, 2 50 Daily, one year, 10 00 Daily, six months, 5 00 Daily, three months, 3 00 Daily, core months, 3 00 Neily, are months, 1 00	*I WOULD RATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT Heary Clay.	D. 2. JOB WORK executed with neatmons at t

To his Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of North Carolina . SIR : The relation which I have heretofore borne towards that great and beneficent interest of the people of the State, the Public Schools, makes it my duty to offer, to you, and to the Legislature, some suggestions in regard to their condition, wants and prospects.

Five years ago I was trembling with anxiety for our system of popular instruction, then about to be subjected to the dreadful trials of civil war; and then, as now, there were many ready to give up this cause without an effort to sustain it. It was one of the first interests of the State to feel the shock of the times ; and to all human appearance it 'had fewer chances of surviving than any other moral agency of so-The first necessity of war was moneyciety. and the school fund was a strong temptation to those who had to create large pecuniary means for a sudden and emergent crisis.

Then, there was the intense and universal ex-citement luraishing a plausable reason for the suspension of an educational system needing the attention of all the people : the great demand for men, likely to carry off teachers and local officers, the impossibility of getting books from abroad, and the scarcity and high price of materials for their manufacture here. To the excitement and confusion of the first year of the war succeeded the severer and protracted trials which imposed denials upon all; and to the view of many it seemed impossible to keep the schools alive to the end of the conflict of arms. God had placed me as a guardian, under Him, at the head of this interest; and with a. olemn sense of its importance, and of my/duty in the premises, I stood at my post, and with a fixed purpose labored to maintain my trust --Then, as now, it was my duty to appeal to and to reason with the authorities ; and then, there was the greater task not now haposed upon me, of animating and encouraging the public mind. To the lasting honor of North Carolina her public schools survived the terrible shock of furnished more material, and the greatest number and the bravest troops to the war, did more than all the others for the cause of popular education.

The Common Schools lived and discharged their useful mission through all the gloom and trials of the conflict; and when the last gun was fired, and veteran armies once hostile were meeting and embracing in peace upon our soil, the noors were still open, and they numbered their pupils by scores of thousands.

This history and experience furnish us with great resources for the new, crisis now upon us; the spirit of education is strong and hopeful among the masses, and the memory of trials overcome inspires, courage to meet the lesser difficulties now confronting us.

The feeling, universal among the people is, that the schools must not go down ; and although they are told that the Literary Fund has been greatly reduced by the failure of the banks, and although they know themselves to be unable to pay taxes, yet they will not bring themselves to eve that the public schools will fail.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Schools of things, the former method, as a permanent arrangement, becomes more and more operous for its tendency is to destroy self-respect, to encourage idleness, and to propogate ignorance and vice. By the latter mode, we not only en-tirely remove the burden thrown on the Stafe by the casualties of war, but we enrich the country, for those who would otherwise be helpless paupers, become independent, and a source of prosperity to the State.

And in addition to that large number who have been so entirely deprived of worldly resources, or incapacitated for manual labor, the whole community is impoverished, and everyclass is made more or less dependent on the public schools for the education of their children.

And let it be added, that a new race of freemen now enter the lists in intellectual competition with those who have been the ruling class; and that while we will all rejoice to see, those people rising in the moral scale, it will be a reproach to the whites to be outstripped by Mem. The colored people will naturally have more aid and sympathy from abroad to educate their children than the whites; and we may, also, expect a considerable immigration, and a much more mixed condition of society than formerly. If, then, we would preserve the free spirit, and the free institutions of the past: if we would maintain that conservatism which formerly distinguished and blessed us, we must use greater exertions to establish and keep up pervading moral agencies. The welfare of all' classes and races demands this. There will be infused into the body politic, an immense amount of ignorance, now left to the control of moral power; and if we would not, be submerged by the waves let in upon us, we must dig and ditch and drain with an energy and skill heretofore unknown among us. If we will do this those new floods will prove a source of increased fruitfulness, and of a more enduring prosperity : if we do not, we will be drowned. But we are most likely to be ensuared in a fatal policy, not by a disposition to give up the civil war; and the State of the South which schools, but by the defusive idea that it will be best to suspend them for a more convenient season. Let us not be deceived : to suspend is to destroy.

It is doubtful wingther we will ever accumu late a larger permanent school fund ; we never will, if we permit a generation to grow up without education. Ignorance begets a love of ignorance and indolence; it is the fruitful parent of prejudice, selfishness, and narrow views. When we lose our intelligence, we lose the appreciation of it, we lose the will to make sa rifices for it, and the energy to preserve it. When the people are ignorant they will never feel rich enough to contribute a large State fund for education; and above all, they will not be able to manage efficiently a system of popular in-struction. But little of the old fund was raised from our people, and for years after the Com-mon Schools were established, they had but indifferent success. They seemed on the point of failure when the general superintendent was appointed, and the view presented to that officer when he first entered on his duties was extremely discouraging. A system, greatly dependent on the good will, public spirit, and coof the masses, had been left to work itself, a body without a soul, a machine without a motive power. It had no eyes to see its way, no mind to plan its movements, no hand to rem ove impediments. The people, unused to such ma-chinery, knew not how to work it, and were provoked because it would not propel itself. It was without system in its operations, moral obstructions, from ignorance and prejudice were accumulating ; and it was even difficult to obtain the thousands of teachers and the ten thousand local officers of skill and public spirit who were needed. It will be will for us that we never have to go over this ground again. The head of the system, at such times, has to labor without results apparent to the public, to direct his energies to the whole mind and heart of the State, and by slow continued, laborious, unseen and unappre siated efforts to educate the entire population to the uses and to the management of Common Schools. Sectionalism, sectarianism, the shortsighted rivalries of seminaries, and to the general stock of trials presented by ignorance and old habits, and such impediments are infinitely more in the way of the success of a general system of Public Schools than the mere want of money. Happily, they do not present obstructions ow. We have teachers in abundance, properly now. We have teachers in abundance, properly trained, and we have such material for new ones as we will never have again. We have school mses already built, the counties all laid off in We have experienced local officers districts. We have experienced local oncers, for years instructed in their duties; we have a generation raised under Common School influ-ences; we have a people very generally taught, and who want their children to be educated. Our more educated and aristocratic classes are now dependent on Public Schools, and disposed now dependent on Pachted schools, and then then to take a more practical interest in them than ever before, and than they will, perhaps, again. The professors and have teachers of our colleges and seminaries have been trained to regard the cause of education as one and indivisible ; they been united in a flourishing State Educational Association now in existence, and are ready to blend their efforts in a general plan to promote primary schools. There are county associations not yet past recovery; and there are breeches made by war, and through which a host of evils are ready to invade us. Our moral desolutions. and the advantages they offer for the growth of vice and disorder, and our great and peculiar opportunities, never again occur, all alike call adly opon us to make a ntanly and determinto revive at once the Public Schools Delay will lose us what money cannot replace, Delay will lose us what money cannot replace, and our very financial prosperity itself depends on one efficient system of popular instruction. But how are we to support the Schools ? I reply at once, by using the principal of the fund as long as it will last. In all moral concerns our business is with the present; if we will look to the things of to day, those of to morrow will take care of themelves. On the other hand, if we neglect the duties of the hour, we are sowing ruin for the future. 104000

new career. To start right is of infinite importance: the destiny of centuries may depend, under Providence, on the work of a few years at this formative period. It may be added, that a large permanent school fund is not generally desirable. When the masses have become animated with a spirit of education, and abie to pay taxes, it is better to support a system of Public Schools by funds annually collected ; we might infer this from g neral principles, and it has ample illus-tration from the experience of other States,

We needed a permanent fund until a taste of knowledge begat a general desire for it; and we need such a fund now to bridge over the years of poverty that seem before us.

If our present rescources will do this : if they will enable us to carry forward the machinery of our existing school system, and keep alive our skill and love of knowledge until we reach a more prosperous financial condition, they will accomplish all that the patriot cau desire,' and will be to us an inestimable blessing. It is believed that our fund can be made to

do this, and at the same time relieve the pecuniary wants of the State, and if we can thus provide for the necessity of this great crisis, we can safely leave the future to itself. By our former system of distributing the

school fund, there was a dead capital awaiting districts where schools were not taught. It is now proposed that the distribution be

made directly to schools and not to counties, and by this means the same distribution of the genral fund will give to each. district where a chool is taught, a larger sum than heretofore If, for instance, there were 2500 scools taught, and \$180,000 distributed, (the average distribu tion before the war,) it will give to each school \$92; and this is a considerably larger sum than the former average amount paid each district.

I propose that the whole annual expenditure e about \$200,000, of which \$175,000 is to be paid to teachers, (an average of about \$70 per school.) and \$25,000 will be a fair allowance for all expenses and salaties of every kind, inclu-ding those of the Literary Board.

The Board now owns, in good stocks, about \$880,000, and by the plans I suggest, and earn-estly recommend, we can expend \$200,000 per annum for four years furnish very considerable relief to the State, and still have left from \$150, 000 to \$500,000.

The outlines of these plans are given below The letails would occupy too much space for this communication. The whole subject has been carefully studied, and if desired by the Legislature or its committees, the plans will be stated in full, and all the calculations given.

I recommend - the adoption of one of these plans for making the school fund immediately available as a circulating medium, and for reviwing and keeping up the schools; and that in the meantime steps be taken for disposing of all the swamp lands belonging to the Literary Board. The original estimate of the amount of these lands was 1,500,000 acres; but they have never been all surveyed, and in fact it known where all of them are situated. The land system has been defective, and losses have occurred, not for the want of care and intelligence

is good in itself, but only as a means to the propogation of the gospel of Christ, the sources of all individual and national virtue and happiness. Let'us, therefore, with the spirit of men and the faith of Christians "rise up and bulld." In the beginning of our State, the University and the Common Schools were united by a Constitutional provision; they should still be regarded as parts of our system. I, therefore, suggest that an appropriation of a few thousand dollars be annually made, for four years, to the University, and, if necessary, this can be done on condition that a certain number of pupils be educated free of tuition. Trusting that this whole subject will receive

from the Legislature that anxious and patriotic interest which it has excited in you, and which its paramount importance demands, I am, with much respect, truly yours

C. H. WILEY.

Plans for converting the School Fund into a circu Lating medium for the revival of the Schools, and the relief of the State.

There are now belonging to the Literary Fund year. good stocks or about the nominal value of \$880,-000, and there are two plans by which these may be converted into a circulating medium .-In case either plan is accepted, it is recommend-ed that a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the Public Schools for one year, be reserved in the Treasury of the Literary Board, and the residue

loaned to the State, the latter to pay annually for 4 to 6 years, a fixed sum in principal and interest, and the whole balance due at the end of the specified period. The first plan is to issue certificates of indebt dness, in sums convenient for general circulation, bearing 1 per cent. interest, receivable for

all State dues, and to be redeemed in 4, 5, or 6 The second is to convert the stocks of vears. the fund into national securities, and establish national bank, under the management of the Literary Board.

If the first method is adapted, it might be well to authorize the issue of certificates to twice the amount of the stocks, by which maans a greater relief would be furnished to the State, and by the interest on a loan so large, a considerable sum added to the Literary Fund. For instance, if \$1,760,000 were to be issued, to be redeemed in four years, there could be spent an-nually for the Schools, the Literary Board, &c., the sum of \$200,000, and at the end of four years the Board could redeem all its issues, and have left at least \$440,000, or half of its present fund. It is supposed in this calculation, that the stocks of the Board will have an average income of at least 3 per cent., or \$26,000, and then the Board will be making, also, 5 per cent, nett, on a large amount of its certificates

The plan cannot fail, unless the State fails; and by it \$200,000 per annum, could be expended on the Schools for 6 years, and there be left nearly or quite \$100,000.

If the Literary Board be authorized to issue only to the amount of its stocks, there could be loaned to the State \$670,000, instead of \$1,570, 000; and after expending \$200,000 a year for 4 years, on the Schools, the fund could redeem its ssues, and have left over \$200,000 of its stocks.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Condensed Statement of the Views of the President--- Testimony from a Radical Source.

- State Librarian -

From the National Intelligencer.

Below we publish a letter from the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Radical newspaper of Ohlo. The author of the letter is so well-known that it is hardly necessary to say that he is an intense Radical, but exhibits in all his writings a dis-position to see things as they are, and not as he would have them. Besides, he has the requisite force and keenness of intellect to state ac-curately what the President did say, while su-perficial minds seek to infer from the phraseology ideas to square with their own.

These expressions of the policy of the Presi-dent are not new to us. All and singular of them have been stated from time to time in these columns during the past year. Even if we had not the warrant of authority for such versions, none other could be gathered from the very numerous addresses of the President to various delegations of politicians during the past

## The President and Congress-Authentic Statements, from Written Records, of What the President says.

[Special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.] WASHINGTON, January, 11.

I have not been swift to rush into print with garbled statements of what the President said to Senator Smith and Representative Jones, (as retailed by them on the avenue,) concerning his relations to Congress, and the existing diff-erences of policy. I have thought it more re-spectful at once to the President and to my readers, to say nothing till I could speak advis

But it is well that "the country should understand precisely how the President does talk and how the representatives of the people talk to him. If a breach between them is widening, the country should know who widens it a if a disposition to conciliate is shown—who knows it ; if an indifference to consequences who manifests that. I have, therefore taken pains to procure correct accounts of several recent interviews with the President. Careful minutes of some were made at the time, and I am writing with there before me.

WHAT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS HAVE

BEEN SUGGESTED. . . In one case several members, popularly known as Radicals, said to the President that if he would be satisfied with constitutional amendments, basing representation on voters, making all men equal before the law, excepting in the matter of suffrage, repudiating rebel debt, and guaranteeing national obligations, they would make an effort to bring the party in Congress to an adjustment of the reconstruction question on that basis, and would even go to the length of admitting Tennessee in advance of all the other States and of the general adoption of this policy by the South, if she would individually

agree to these amendments. Without entering into any serious considera tion of their subject-matter, the President said that he had objections on general grounds to any constitutional amendments. He had once been in favor of record in their favor ; but these were changed times, and the tendency was too great toward unsettling the foundations of things. These frequent amendments were calculated to weaken the force and solemn sanction of the Constitution, and make its provisions like the work of town meetings. As to any propositions for ma-king the payment of the rebei debt unconstitu-tional, he considered them unnecessary, and doubted their propriety. The Southern peopl were in no danger of ever wanting to pay those debts. The objections in the South to their payment would every year grow stronger and stronger. How would it look to provide by a constitutional amendment that the United States debt should not be repudiated ? Yet this would be no more improper than the other. Furthermore there was gross inconsistency in the pro-posed mode of securing these constitutional amendments. They were to be proposed by Congress from which the South was excluded The the rebel States who were unfit to be rep resented in Congress, were to be considered fit to ratify a constitutional amendment. If they were expected as States to act upon the que tion of ratifying them, they should be permit-ted, through their representatives in Congress, to act also in proposing them. In effect, he did not think it right to demand the adoption of any constitutional amendment as a condition of admitting Southern members to Congress. because those States were in now and entitled to all the rights of the States. LEGAL GUARANTEES SUGGESTED. Perhaps the most generally accepted plan of reorganization involves constitutional amend-ments. But there are others in Congress who prefer to regulate the whole subject by law. Among those are most who wish to meet squarely the rugged issue of negro suffrage. In the last Congress Mr. Winter Davis came very near carrying through such a law, Substanti ally the same measure is now before Congress again, and is known as Ashley's bill. Numerous Congressmen have urged this upon the Prosident's sitention, and more have pressed the general policy of providing rather by law than by constitutional amendment the guarantees which the entire Union party (with excep tions too insignificant to be mentioned) agree in considering essential to any safe organization. To such suggestions the President has replied that he considered Mr. Ashley's measure as simthat he considered Mr. Ashley's measure as sim-ply a bill for the dissolution of the Union. He had risked his own life and, property to pre-serve the Union. The people of the country stood, and had stood, upon the position that the rebellion was to be put down and the States thereby kept into the Union. Mr. Ashley's bill now proposed to turn-them out and prescribe conditions for their return. He thought the true course for the Union party to pursue was "eith open arms and cordial hands" to welcome these States into a participation in the Gaeremant. Thus we would have them in the Government. Thus we would have them us the friends of the Union party, and not make them its enemies by slamming the door in their faces.

found their way into the public documents. During the rebellion the loyal Government had in a sense been overthrown. It was therefore the duty of the United States and of the President, during this time, to do all in their power to secure to these States republican gov-ernments. This became especially his own du-ty, as one charged with seeing that the laws were executed. His own action in prescribing terms upon which these States should be recornized, in so far as he had prescribed any, not in harmony with their forms of State govern-ment, or in so far as it seemed to imply that they would not be recognized as States un they complied with his conditions, was in real ity and was meast to be only advisory. He had not intended that his own requirements should be considered as conditions precede

nes of charge

which the Executive, or any branch, or all branches of the Government had any right to exact, before these States should be entitled to recognition as States in the Union,

In fact, these States were entitled to be represented in Congress all through the rebellio Indeed, there was greater reason for their being then represented than there was at other times, Congress had repeatedly dealt with them as States during the rebellion. Members from Virginia, for example, were admitted. Direct taxes were apportioned among them just as among the other States. The 9th section of the act of the 7th of June, 1862, in its latter clauses recognized the

sume principle. The rebel States are, therefore, now in the Union. Indeed, their governments are more republican, more democratic, more in harmony with the spirit of our institutions than they eve were before. If Congress would only look out there now, it would see legislators, Governors, State officers of all grades, metabers of Congress, all elected by the people ; courts in session, tax-es being collected, mails being carried. Surely, these make States in the Union, if they ever were in it.

OF THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF · congness. In numerous interviews, the President has

stated to different gentlemen, in substantially the same language, his views concerning the admission of rebel Congressmen. In one of the minutes before me I find a memorandum to this effect :

He repeatedly alluded to its being the prerog-ative and constitutional duty of each House to judge of the merits of each claimant's election by itself. This also was the wise way of kee bad men out of Congress, who might not, thro' personal disqualification, be entitled to sents. But it was grossly wrong to exclude States be-cause of objections to individuals. Each claim-ant's case should rest on and be decided according to his individual merits.

Representation in Congress was but one of the rights of States under the Constitution. Exclusion from Congress does not, therefore, prevent these robel States from enjoying and exer-cising other constitutional rights over which Congress, in spite of its denial of their rights, has no control.

THE PRESIDENT ON PARTY POLICY.

In the same line of conversation, the President, a few days ago, said to certain Represent tatives, that the South had travelled a green way in a short time. They had freed the slave They had provided that no future legislatis should enslave them. They had recognized ex tain civil rights of the late slaves. They had adopted, the constitutional amendment pr adopted the constitutional aneutration of provident iting slavery. Under such circumstances the public senti-ment of the country would sconer or later in-sure their recognition by Congress. For him-self, he would feel a personal pride in having this accomplished by the same Union party which had carried the country through the war. Such a party, with such a history, ought to fin-ish its work by bringing back all these States into their true relations in a fully restored Union. Recently certain prominent men of Massichus-setts, in a conversation with him, had disclosed a fear that our party ascendancy might be en-dangered, if the South should come in, and should act (as it always used to act) as a unit .--Yet how many members were there to be let in from the rebel States? Only 58. But the House has now over 200. (In this the Presi-dent made a mistake. The House has but 183.) It argued a large amount of distrust of the North, and a large estimate of these 58, to suppose that they could ruin the Government or obtain the ascendancy in Congress. FEELING AND BE RING OF THE PRESIDENT. Throughout all these interviews the Presi-dent's manner has been kind and considerate.-No lack of respect has been shown for Congress No lick of respect has been shown for compres-men; no disposition to attempt any coercive measures. On the other hand he has exhibited no sense of dependence on Congress, and no feeling of even the slightest apprehension as to feeling of even the slightest apprehension as to the result. He constantly refers to "life peo-ple" with a manifest conviction. that public sentiment is overwheimingly on hierite's and that in the event of any difference between himself and Congress on these points, the party and the country will be sure to sustain him. I do not believe there is any evidence what-ever that the President has made a single step toward the employment of his paironage as a means of enforcing his views. Members of the Cabinet expressive deny that anything of the Cabinet expressly deny that anything of the sort has ever been suggested to them. AGATE.

This state of feeling is worth more to the cause of education than all the bank stock ever owned by the Literary Board; and surely our public authorities will not permit themselves to be appalled and paralysed by the least difficulty in the way of good systems of Common Schools,

I am sure that the failure to make an earnest attempt to sustain our useful and great system of popular instruction will cause general, prod and mortified astonishment; and I will not believe that we have any public men so completely incapable of grasping the great facts of the present situation, so indifferent to the stirring traditions of the noble past, and so blind to all the best hopes of the future, as to be willing to let our public schools, with all their glorious memories, perish without regret and without enquiry. This is one of the important eras of history ; and her impartial pen, now ready to prepare its enduring records, will not permit the word statesman to be attached to the name of any public man who fails to see in our Common Schools one of the paramount interests of the country.

If the school fund can be usefully applied to its original purposes, there is no argument against such application worthy of a moment's consideration. The fund is too small to be a matter of any great concern to the finances of the State. If the debt of the , ate is so small that this fund would discharge it, or relieve it of most of its burden, then the State can do very well without the fund, and it would be a shame to take it : if the debt of the State is too great to be materially affected by this little interest, then why despoil the schools? Besides, if this fund can be made available for present uses, the State can have the benefit of a considerable portion of it, without injuring the schools, as will be seen in the latter part of this communication ; and what is more than all, the great reliance of the State is on future development, and this will greatly depend on Common Schools.

Our great material want is intelligent labor and what so likely to promote this as a good system of public instruction ?

Upon such a system must, also, depend the revival of our High Schools and Colleges-for most of these have lost much or all of their fixed sources of income, and they not only can not flourish, but are not likely even co live without a spirit of education among the mas-ses. With all their endowments, this has over been the source of their success ; and there have been more Seminaries built up in the twenty-five years, since the establishment of the Com-Schools, than in all our previous history, while the older institutions have , been twice as

prosperous as before. To the arguments in favor of Common Schools applicable to all times and places, I do not pro-pose to refer; but considerations of vital importance, founded on our present condition, de-mand a passing notice. A large class of worthy Many active young men are mained for life; husbands and sons who were the only earthly support of their families, have fallen. The State is full of exphans without pecuniary means and without friends able to help them. One of two things is inevitable; an immense pauper

What is true of the individual, is true of the masses of individuals composing a State; and we are told by infalible authority, "Train up

in the members of the Literary Board, but for the want of a more energetic plan of supervision. The State has greatly overlooked this important resource ; and valuable bodies of land have been lost by occupants under color of title by neglect in taking proper steps to secure and authenticate reverted titles, and by the wants of surveys, and of definite and known boundaries. Immense amounts of timber have also been carried off; and money, wiscly invested in drain-age, has been partially lost by not carrying out this work.

It seems to me that if the lands can be sold the Board should be authorized to dispose of them at once; and to this end, it is recommend ed that they be exempt from taxation for ten years. If this exemption secures their sale and improvement, the State will gain by it, if the lands are not sold, they will pay no taxes, and they will be in the way of individual improve-ment. I have given much attention to this subject, and have hunted out all the maps and official information accessible ; and I do not hesitate. to say that the whole swamp land system needs revision.

It may be a favorable time to sell. Currency is very abundant at the North, and there will probably be a steady stream of emigration from here and from Europe to the Southern States. Some of the swamp lands are of unsurpassed fer tility, and the climate is comparatively healthy and mild enough for laborers even from north ern Europe; and the advantages in cheap transportation, proximity of market, facilities for vegetable farming, for grape culture and cattle raising, and the resources in fish and, game, ta-ken in connection with easy tillage, and an exuberant wealth of soil, present temptations to agricultural laborers found no where else in the world

The Legislature might exempt the lands from taxation for ten years, and authorize this sale, fixing a minimum price; and probably in four years the lands would be disposed of, and we would still have a public fund large enough to furnish annually a dividend of sixty to ninety thousand dollars for the schools. This would be a sufficiently large permanent fund for a prospe-rous state; and thus, it seems to me, we can see our way clearly from our present embarrassments

God, in His righteousness, has chastened, not destroyed us. He has kept up our educational system during the tremendous trials through which we have passed. He has kept alive a vigorous spirit of education, and has preserved for us sufficient means for safely bridging the peruniary straits that now lie before us, and for carrying our beneficent institutions in perfect order to the prosperous shores beyond. If we are wise, we will be benefitted by our trials; and no doubt we will see the day when we will re-joice that we expended much of the principal of of our school fund as well as for what we accomplished as for the fact that, when able, we

had to resort to annual taxes. I see nothing to appal us, or to paralize our energies ; but, on the contrary, much, in the Providences of the Supreme Ruler, to excite our gratitude, and to encourage our efforts. It is a religious duty as well as a prompting

of self-interest to foster the cause of general in struction, but not with the idea that education

The State will probably have to resort to loans, or to the issuing of certificates of indebt-edness. If it borrows on its bonds, it must be at a sacrifice; if certificates are to be issued, every consideration of true statesmanship would incline us to the plan proposed. It has these great advantages over a system of similar issues v the State, 1st. The State will be relieved. while the Schools, so important to our prosperity, will be kept up. 2d. Common Schools are regarded at the North as objects of paramount mportance; and a circulation issued in their behalf, and in their name, would not be so likely to excite opposition as a rival to the national currency as State issues, resting on the credit of the State, and likely to run for an indefinite time. Sdly. The issues of the Literary Board, though bonds and not bills of credit would be like bank notes in this respect, to wit : they would represent a certain means of payment the assets of the Literary Board being pledged to their redemption, and that at a fixed time their credit ought to be good, as they certainly could be paid, more certainly than any other circulation.

But as it is the policy of the National Government to have but one paper circulation, and as our State is animated with a perfectly loyal spirit, and desires to display it in all becomin ways, it is recommended that the Literary Board be authorized first to establish a national bank in case its stocks can be converted, without se rious sacrifice, into national securities, and the right to establish a bank cap be obtained.-Failing in this, the Board should be instructed and empowered to issue certificates, &c. If the Board could exchange its securities at par, it could issue \$792,000, of which it could loan to the State \$592,000, and all of its issues would go into circulation. It would draw interest on its securities (national bonds) and on its loansand thus, after expending \$200,000 per annum. for four years, it would have on hand, at the end of the time \$325,000 to \$340,000, and all its bonds of \$\$80,000, to redeem its notes for

\$792,000. The detail and figures of these various plans can be furnished to the Legislature, or its committees; and bills will, also, be prepared to suit all the recommendations in this communi-cation, and to revive the schools without delay:

All the matters above discussed have been ong and most carefully and conscientiously considered ; some of them have been discusse with able and experienced financiers of high integrity, and the author is willing to go down to history on the positions assumed with re-gard to the public schools.

SMALL POX.—Two cases of small pox have appeared in the negro college in this town. The patients are pupils in that institution of learn-ing. We have not learned whether the exerci-

ing. We have not learned whoter the exerci-ses of the school will be temporarily suspended or not. But, perhaps, parents at a distance would do well not to send their dauhters here for a few weeks, at least, not until the "bureau" becomes thoroughly disinfected. Measles and such like deceases have been very prevalent the measure of Grasanbore but the among the negroes of Greensboro; but the appeared amongst them,-Greene boro Patriot.

## THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF HIS OWN THE-ORY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In such connections, the President has more In such connections, the President has more every political exile to return to Hungar than once stated his own theory of reconstruction is said that Kossuth's name will head the

There is no less than eighteen Physicians and fiftoen Lawyers, now practicing their different professions in this town. Surely this being the case we will not die for want of Medical attention, and while we live we certainly will not lose the little property we have, for the want of counsel to plead our cause. — Wil, Journal.

Lord Palmerston's will shows him to have died worth \$600,000, hearly all of which he leaves to his widow and upon her death it goes to her son, who is to assume the name of Tem-ple. His letters and papers he also haves to his wife.

The Emperor of Austria, who is winnin hearts in Hungary, by his frank anner an liberal principles, is expected to make his corr nation unusually brillinet and memorable, b passing an act of annesty which will a every political exile to return to Hungary.