

teachers. The State allows each one, a certain sum per month, for the purpose of defraying their expenses, for which they are expected to teach two or three years after graduating, and thus remunerate the State for its liberality. These young men are carefully instructed in all the branches of an English and mathematical education; and inducted, as far as possible, into the discipline and management of district schools. An institution of this kind multiplies teachers a hundred fold. Forty or fifty of these young men are continually preparing sixteen hundred or two thousand persons to become teachers if they choose. For, let it be remembered, that the pupils taught by those Normal school graduates, are themselves capable of teaching, should they think proper to do so. Indeed, I am well persuaded, that fifty or sixty thousand dollars, expended by the State in this way, would do more to advance the interests of the popular education, a sound practical education, than the nine hundred thousand dollars expended during the last ten years. Let us see, what would be the probable cost of such an establishment for the next ten years. We will say first year, erection of the buildings, fifteen thousand dollars. Second year, Salary of three teachers, three thousand dollars, and board of eighty pupils, (a sufficient number for our State,) at seventy dollars each, which would be about the cost in such an establishment, five thousand six hundred dollars.— Second year, therefore, eight thousand six hundred dollars. Third the same. Fourth year the same, and so on to the end of the tenth year. Whole amount, at the end of the tenth year, eighty three thousand eight hundred dollars. There would probably be forty paying pupils, so that allowing three years for the course of studies, you would have at the end of four years, one hundred and twenty capable School Masters. Each of this number, at the least calculation, will teach, during the next three years, eighty different pupils. You would therefore have, at the end of seven years from the start of your normal school, nine thousand six hundred persons, taught, thoroughly taught, all the branches of an English and Mathematical Education. I have before said, that the pupils of those normal school graduates become capable of teaching if they please.— And if you will admit that one tenth of nine thousand six hundred would turn their attention to this business, you would have nine hundred and sixty teachers, at the end of seven years. Add to this number the one hundred and twenty, with which we first started, and you have one thousand and eighty. But during the past three years, another class has been preparing in the normal school, say one hundred and twenty more, but we will only reckon one half of this number, because one half of the first class will probably have quit the business by this time. This makes eleven hundred and forty, with which to commence the eighth year. Now, making the same calculation, which we did before, this number would, at eighty pupils each, send forth ninety-one thousand two hundred well instructed youths at the close of ten years.— And if you will again admit, that one tenth of this number would be capable and willing to teach, you would have over nine thousand teachers, at the end of ten years. Well, you may say, I presume, this number is sufficient, more than we want. New York and New England have also more than they want, and therefore teachers are procured for less wages than they are here.— But I am afraid you will say this plan is rather expensive. Not so very expensive.— Let us compare this plan with yours, that which at present exists. Your plan costs ninety thousand dollars annually. This will cost a fraction over ninety eight thousand. Your plan is not made, in my opinion, one teacher, nor properly educated one child in the State. This plan will put over ninety thousand children in a fair way of obtaining a good education, and make at least nine thousand teachers during the next ten years. Your plan manages, by dint of hard tugging, to get out of your teachers, a little bad orthography, a little bad reading, a little bad arithmetic, a little bad geography, and a small quantity of horrible grammar. This would teach all these branches thoroughly, and in addition to them, geometry, algebra, surveying, natural and moral philosophy, book keeping, rhetoric, the rules of English composition, declamation, and whatever else, the State might see fit to direct. This plan, with a superintendent for each county, and a general superintendent, would form a perfect system of public instruction. Your plan is certainly very deficient. You neither know your number of schools, number of teachers, number of children, nor where your money goes, ninety thousand dollars! where does it go; who knows where?

No one out of North Carolina, would believe, that the sum of ninety thousand dollars is annually drawn from the treasury of this state, and sent forth to the winds, without any account of the manner in which it is expended. And it is certainly very remarkable, that the system of public instruction, which is considered an important branch of the government in other states, should here be left, without an efficient head, treated as a thing unworthy of consideration and judicious management. But that the state, knowing the deficiency of its teachers, should appropriate so large a sum for educational purposes, without

devising any means for the improvement of these teachers, is still more remarkable. These teachers are not to be blamed for their want of competency, they do as well as they can, labor with great assiduity and discharge their duties to the best of their abilities. No, no, instead of blame, they deserve the gratitude rather of the people, for executing their laborious tasks so well. But there is blame some where; let the people look and see where it is. Who is in fault? I and you and you, sirs, and so on to the one hundred thousand voters of North Carolina. Ninety thousand dollars is a large revenue, and should produce something, besides a little bad orthography and bad arithmetic. New York has a School revenue of five hundred and eighty two thousand dollars, and raises by taxation, three hundred thousand, making in the aggregate, eight hundred and eighty two thousand dollars, paid away for district school instruction. But that state has twelve thousand schools, and educates over eight hundred thousand children, which is a greater number than that of the whole population of North Carolina. I suppose this state has about twenty five hundred schools and seventy five thousand children. So that the revenue of this state, is greater in proportion to the number of scholars, than that of New York. If you estimate our number of scholars at seventy five thousand, which estimate I think is rather large, the amount per capita, is one dollar and twenty cents. While in New York, exclusive of the direct tax, it is only seventy cents and two mills; including this tax one dollar and ten cents. Yet, in that State, these schools are of a high order. The people, both the rich and the poor, almost universally commence their education there. The rich send to them, because the English and mathematical branches are more thoroughly taught there than in their classical academies. The reason of this is, that the teachers devote all their time and attention to those branches, the classics being generally excluded. Those schools not only give a practical education to every child in the State, but they also open the way, to every persevering young man, to the higher institutions, their colleges and academies. I can safely assert, that one half of the graduates of Northern Colleges make their way through by teaching those Schools. And a judicious system would produce the same results here. Young children could acquire in them, an accomplished English education, while every young man of energy might extend his studies to the classics, by teaching these Schools a part of the time, and attending our higher institutions the balance.

You may think all this chimerical. I know it is not. I have done it myself and have known hundreds of others, who have done it. We hear much said at this time, in every quarter, about the necessity of making an effort, to render ourselves more independent of the North. And it certainly is a very great waste of time and money, for the people of this State, to be obliged to go a journey of a thousand miles, to purchase their clothing, implements of husbandry, household furniture, and other articles of comfort and convenience.— Duty, therefore, as well as interest, should induce the people of North Carolina, to make all articles of home consumption, except such as are forbidden by the soil and climate. The laws of trade declare, that the greater the amount of home exchanges effected in any State, the better it is for that State, because the money or produce paid away, to effect exchanges in other States, which might be made at home, is so much withdrawn from its capital, and must in the end prove extremely detrimental to its interests, however great may be its resources. In view of these facts every citizen of this State ought, irrespective even of the political questions, which agitate the country, to foster and encourage home manufactures of every description, and also to give the preference to our own mechanics and artisans of every class, whenever it can be done without serious inconvenience. We wish to develop the resources and wealth of the State, extend its capital, build up a system of internal improvements and elevate the mechanic arts. Will any man in his senses say that these things can be done, without a thoroughly educated and industrious people. If any man will assert this, I deny it, because I am sustained in this denial by the principles of political economy and the experience of the world, during six thousand years. And furthermore, should any one assert, that a State can become truly great and powerful and eminent in the mechanic arts, without bringing to bear upon its interests all its intellectual strength and mental skill, I deny this also, and will appeal to Prussia, Germany, England, and the States of the North, and they shall help me to deny it, with one hundred millions of tongues. It seems to me, fellow citizens, if you would secure the best interest of the State, you must first go to work upon these seventy-five thousand poor children, who are growing up in ignorance. Among them are great artists, great lawyers, great statesmen, and great mechanics of every description. Wake up them, and you wake up the mechanic arts. When you bring these poor boys out of their hiding places of poverty and misfortune, then and not till then, in my opinion, will you hear the clangor of hammers and whirling of spindles, and your villages hum, and cities roar with all the arts of mechanism.— Then will your merchant ships come bounding in from every sea, laden with the wealth of the world, and your vessels and steamers plow the deep by the side of those of the North, and take from her at least, a part of that commerce, which she now appropriates and bring it back to our own soil from whence it springs. You may think this fancy, my friends; if so, I shall not have the presumption to argue the case. But would ask, if these results are not to be gained by the course which I have stated, by what means can they be secured? by ignorance and idleness? God denies this, and Nature asserts it false. She says, as sure as lightnings burn and hurricanes read, so sure, shall ignorance and idleness destroy the prospects of a country and sow it with the dust of destruction. And yet, the wisdom which is to elevate the mechanic arts and improve the condition of the State, is among these seventy-five thousand poor children, who are growing up in ignorance. If it is not there, where is it? Will the rich turn mechanics, blacksmiths, hatters, clothiers and carriage makers? The poor only do these things. They have done nearly all that has been done, to divest the world of its barbarian manners, and to change it from the savage to the wonderful thing, it is at present. To whom is the world indebted for all its mechanic

arts, its great discoveries in philosophy, astronomy and mathematics? The question needs no answer. But if this debt is denied the poor, at such an announcement one might feel a disposition to dispute and argue the case. Poverty owes this world nothing. Now and then one of her children may depart, leaving a few dollars unpaid, but when accounts at last shall close, the balance will be found on her side. She pays the world a hundred fold, for every thing which she receives. The few dollars scattered about among her poor ragged children, are not lost, but by her handling these dollars become dragons' teeth, from which strong men spring up, armed for every emergency, and every fortune. These District Schools at the North make more eminent men, than all their other institutions. Cass, Webster, Dickinson and Fillmore, began their education in them. One half of the State officers, representatives in Congress, Senators and Judges would never have been heard of, had it not been for those Schools. In all this, the doings of poverty again appear. God be thanked that there is such a thing as poverty. She braces these poor boys for every conflict, and pushes them on to power and fortune, with such rapidity that they wonder at their own success. They enter the lists for distinction and renown, against wealth and influence, with strong hearts and mighty energies. Far back upon the humble school house they look down and are astonished at the height they have climbed. But they never forget the old school house with its white-washed eaves and grassy lawns. They may have written their names high up in letters of gold upon the temple of Fame, but they remember, they have written them also upon the rusty walls of the noisy old school house. They remember the time when with napless hats and bare feet they plodded their way thither, and they thank God for the courage and resolution which there began. Oh! how I have wished the glorious, the brave old house was here in all her strength and all her pride when I have seen the poor, neglected, world forgotten boy, shivering in the wintry wind. Heed him beg the world to buy the things he offered—seen the busy world pass heedlessly on—seen the natural pride of that poor boy, rise up and shudder back to his stricken heart, as the unfeeling gaze of the world mocked at his shivering, ragged, naked limbs. Seen the tear start out upon that poor boy's pale cheek, and seen also, that in the dark fiery depths, from which that tear rose up, there lurked the thunders and lightnings of genius; powers, which if aroused to action, should make the cold eye of insolence, which now mocks him, quail before the dignity of a superior nature. Powers, which if aroused to action, should handle thought, like a hero a sword in battle. Thoughts, which should fall from his lips like sunbeams upon darkness, stir up the hair of the head like a wind, rush through all our veins like blood, and pow through the hearts of men like lightning through the clouds. Thoughts, which in the language of the poet, "should go burning, blazing on forever, when the sun and the moon shall have perished, and the bold bright stars are dark as death dust." How long poor boy you are to be cheated out of your rights and crushed down, crushed down to the very caves of death and darkness, God only knows. But take courage, poor boy, this state of things cannot endure forever, better times must come ere long. EUNOOS.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

FAIDAY, Dec. 27.

Mr. Barringer presented a memorial from Cabarrus, asking for certain Volunteer Companies in that county the privilege of electing Constables within their bounds. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to incorporate Richland Academy in the county of Onslow.— Read 1st time and referred.

Mr. Pender, a bill to prevent the obstruction of Fish at inlets on the sea coast of this state. Read 1st time and referred.

Mr. Barringer, a bill to incorporate the Concord and Taylorsville Plank Road Company. Read 1st time and referred.

Mr. Pender, a bill to repeal a part of the 2nd Sec. of an act of 1848-'49, chapter 77th entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State. Read and referred.

Mr. Richardson, a bill prohibiting the sale of Spirituous Liquors within a certain distance of the Carolina Female College, in Anson county. Read 1st time and passed.

Mr. Wiley, a bill to amend an act passed in 1846-'47, entitled an act to incorporate the Orapeake Canal and Turnpike Company. Read 1st time and referred.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to which was referred the bill to improve the State road from Wilksboro' to the Tennessee line, reported the same without amendment and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to amend 64th Chapter of the Revised Statutes and better to provide for the widows of intestates in certain cases, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, within a certain distance of Antioch Academy, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill concerning the selling of spirituous liquors near Newby's Bridge Academy, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to emancipate Lucy and her child Laura, was passed 2nd time.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Smithfield to sell town commons, passed 2nd time.

The bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to incorporate Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Road Co., passed 2nd time.

An Engrossed Resolution from the House, to provide a safe depository for Maps and Documents relating to public Surveys and Internal Improvements of the State, and for other purposes, passed 2nd time.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Wickerspoon, read 3rd time, and the amendments by the Committee occurred in, Passed as amended.

The bill to incorporate the Washington and Topsoil Plank Road Co., passed 2nd time.

The bill to repeal an act of 1848-'49, entitled an act to amend the Charter of Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, was read 3rd time, and on motion of Mr. Bynum, laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing Company.

The bill to amend an act of 1846-'47, entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Nashville, were passed the 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill to authorize the citizens of Clinton to elect Commissioners.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on Education, reported the bill concerning a Turnpike Road from Lake Pungo to Plymouth, in Washington County, and recommended its passage—ordered to be laid on the table.

The Resolution in favor of Enoch Reese and James Mann, read 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill from the House, entitled a bill extending the powers of the Commissioners of Franklinton, passed 3rd time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to establish the Rock Spring Camp Ground, and to incorporate the same, passed 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co., read 3rd time and passed.

The bill to amend an act of 1848-'49, entitled an act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away spirituous liquors at or near places of public worship, read 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to prevent the giving or selling spirituous liquors to Negroes and Indians, and for other purposes, was read 3rd time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Locke presented a petition from citizens of Stanly County, praying for the emancipation of a slave, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Flemming, a petition praying that Jury trials may be restored to the County Court of Yancey. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Avery presented a petition from citizens of Cleveland and Rutherford counties, praying for the establishment of a new county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Messrs. Sloan and Webb presented counter petitions, which were referred in like manner.

Mr. Sloan, a memorial praying for the restoration of Jury trials in the County Court of Rutherford. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. D. A. Barner, a bill to amend the 119th Sec. 31st Chap. Revised Statutes, entitled Courts, County and Superior; which passed 1st reading and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Poole, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of passing an act to exempt Justices of the Peace from serving on Juries in Superior Courts.

Mr. Sanderson, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the County and Superior Courts in Hyde county.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate a company to make a Canal to connect the waters of Currituck Sound with North River. Passed first reading, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to appoint Tax Collectors for the State of North Carolina, and recommended its rejection. On motion of Mr. Webb, the bill was laid on the table.

Also, the resolution instructing said committee to enquire into the expediency of changing the time of listing property for taxation from 1st of April to 1st of July, and stated that it was deemed inexpedient. C occurred in.

Also, the bill to repeal the 2d sec. 92d ch. and the 31st sec. 34th ch. Revised Statutes, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, having called for the yeas and noes, it was rejected—yeas 7, noes 70.

Also, the memorial from citizens of Burke county, praying for the appointment of a Tax Collector for said county, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was concurred in.

Also, the bill to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, and to economize the mode thereof, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Person stated that though the Committee had instructed him to report favorably to the bill, yet he was himself opposed to it, and as the bill provided for important changes in the existing laws, and he wished gentlemen to vote understandingly, he moved to lay it on the table and print; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz: the bill to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; the bill to incorporate the town of Madison in the county of Rockingham; the bill to incorporate Rising Sun Division, No. 144, Sons of Temperance; the bill to incorporate Pasquamaux Lodge, No. 103, Ancient York Masons; the bill to incorporate Pasquotank Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance; the bill to incorporate Union Emancipation, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; the bill to incorporate the Trustees of Graham Institute; the bill to extend the limits of the town of Kenansville, in Duplin County; and the bill to incorporate the Albemarle Fire Engine Company. Which said bills were severally read the 2nd time and passed.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate the town of Concord, in Cabarrus County, and recommended its passage.— Passed 2d reading.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. Mr. A. said he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the House to a particular provision in the bill, though after consideration he did not object to it himself. After some remarks from Messrs. Fleming and Avery, in explanation and support of the bill, it was put upon its 2d reading and passed.

A message was received from his excellency, the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Treasurer