have already mentioned, that, with respect to the fact that the system now distich. pursued in our preparatory schools is defective, my opinion coincided with the opinion expressed by Judge Murphey, but that, with respect to the cause, my opinion was different. I will, now, make a few remarks upon what he supposes to be a principal cause of defect, not only in these schools but also in our Colleges and Universities, namely, " that too much time is spent upon syntax and etymology."

"Instead of directing the study of the Greek and Latin Classics to the developement of his (the Student's) faculties and the improvement of his taste, his time is taken up in nice attention to words, arrangement of clauses and construction of periods." Let us examine this paragraph

with some attention.

I have been led to suppose, not simply from the prejudices, (if prejudices they may be called) of education, but from what I considered to be true principles of reason and common sense, that the only method of becoming acquainted with any language was to possess an accurate and intimate knowledge of its Grammar. This principle seems to be especially applicable to the Ancient Languages. For, in order to obtain a competent knowledge, of them as they are now spoken by no nation, we can only have recourse to those Authors who have saved them from oblivion. Indeed, even with respect to our own Language, a man would be considered as appearing rather too late in the world with his discovery, who should declare that he could so instruct young men in its principles, that they would without paying any attention to its Grammar, soon attain the distinction of pure and elegant writers. To be sure, the persons whom he instructed might duly appreciate the sentiments and relish the beauties of our classical authors. without being acquainted with a single principle of syntax or etymology, because those writings were in a Language, to which from their infancy they had been accustomed. Yet, even this concession must be limited, for as their knowledge depends wholly upon experience, they would be utterly incapable of comprehending the import of a phrase or sentence constructed in an unusual manner. But when we would turn surattention to the study of a foreign language, in which we must apply ourselves wholly to writings, it is possible to conceive how we can become acquainted even with the sense, much more the beauties of an Author, without having the principles of its construction fixed deeply and firmly in the mind. For the purpose of "developing our faculties and improving our taste," we might just as well apply ourselves to the declination of "Hic hac hoc" from the time we could speak to the end of our lives, as to pursue the study of the Language upon such a gystem.

But let us present an example of what might be the consequence of a neglect of the principles of Grammar.

"Pastor quum traheret per freta navibus. Should a young man, who had been instructed in the manner which I have supposed, while engaged in perusing one of the Roman classics, meet with such a passage as the above, he might possibly ask this question, "Did Paris carry off Helen, or Helen Paris?" "O," says the instructor, Scertainly, Paris carried off Helen. It is absurd to suppose otherwise. History points out the contrary. History tells us that Paris sailed from Troy to Greece for the purpose of obtaining a reward for his decision in the famous contest for the prize of beauty between the three-Goddesses. This reward was, according to the promise of Venus, the most beautiful woman of the age." "True, says the pupil, 1 have heard of all this. But I should like to know how it was discovered. How can I ascertain that the Historians have not translated incorrectly; that they have not garbled and perverted the plain meaning of their authorities, merely to make out a pleasant and plausible stor?" Besides, I have often heard, that, in modern times, in order to elude the punishment, which in some countries would be inflicted upon one who carried off an heiress, the young Lady would take the reins into her own hands, and thus in fact, carry off her lover. Now, how do I know but that there might have been some such agreement made between Paris and Helen? They well knew what an earnest pledge had been given by all the Princes of Greece, to punish any ttempt to separate her from her husband They would naturally be extremely anx ious concerning the result, and would make use of every means, which ingenuity could invent, to save themselves from destruction." " But Idais navibus, intimates that that the fleet must have proceeded from Troy, as Idais a mountain of Troas."-"Is there not," the pupil might answer, a mountain of that name in Crete?' For my part, I cannot ascertain which is meant. But is there no method, is there no evidence shown in the construction of the septence, by means of which, as distinct from what, at present, appears to me to be mere tradition founded upon no reasonable grounds, I can be satisfied concerning the true meaning and intention of the Author ? If there be any such evidence, I should like to know it."

This would be correct and legitimate reasoning. The pupil would not be able to comprehend why one translation should be preferred to the other, unless the reason could be pointed out by referring him to the grammatical principles upon which the sentence was constructed. True, should the words of any sentence happen to be arranged according to the construction of his native language, he might fall upon the cur- den's Address to the Florida Institute, e- and Saturday and arrive in Raleigh every Thursrect meaning of the phrase, especially if numerates products as numerous and val. day and Sunday at I o'clock, P. M. no other sense r and readily be given to mable as are to be found in any region of the words. Still, he would be as liable to the world :

substantives, as he would be to translate natural than the foreign productions which them in a correct and proper manner. A have been found congenial to her soils. be found in rendering the famous Latin.

Mus cureurrit plenum ceil, Contra meum magnum ad.

A mouse run full but, against my big to. But allowing that I may have gone too far, in supposing that the study of the Grammar. would, by the advice of Judge M. be abandoned entirely as wholly useless, yet I may ask, where shall attention to it cease? Where shall be the bounds? When can it be said that we have become so intimately acquainted with it that we can relish the beauties of any author? It seems that too much attention is paid to Grammar, at the present time, both in our primary schools & in our Colleges, it would be a source of great satisfaction to ascertain at what point the study of it should end? But is this possible? Can we point out any thing short of making ourselves masters of the Grammar, which will enable us to read the ancient classics with true pleasure and profit? Thousands of idiomatical phrases and colloquial sentences are to be found in almost every Author, especially in the dramatic writers, the force and beauty of which it would be impossible to feel absolutely without, not only a general, but an intimate knowledge of "the arrangement of clauses and construction of periods."-It is said, by one of our greatest Greek scholars, that " he, who denies the usefulness and propriety of a close attention to the Greek accents, must either know nothing of the language, or must be a fool." Yet I am afraid Judge Murphey would say, that "the students mind would be injured by such frivolous investigations." But it is not to the examination of Greek accents, that he has applied the term " frivolous," it is to something of more vital importance. It is applied to all attempts to thoroughly investigate those Languages in which are found vast stores of Learning and rich sources of intellectual improvement. Or does he really suppose that the writings of Aristotle, of Plato, of Demosthenes, and of Aristophanes, of Cicero, of Virgil, and of Horace, can be perused by any person, with a due sense of their beauties, who possesses but a slight acquaintance with the Greek and Larin Grammars? If he can perform that task, I will venture to say, that no person, except himself, can effectuate it. There seems to be absurdity samped upon the very face of such a supposition.

Ought it then to be said, that too much attention is paid to syntax in our preparatoryschools? Should we not rather suppose that a system, opposite in its nature, ought to be urged as the defect which exerts such a malign influence upon some young men through the whole course of their education? Is it surprising that persons, the foundation of whose Classical Education has been so weakly laid, that, in reading, they are con tinually confounding the nominative case with the accusative, the accusative with the nominative, the pronoun with the verb, and the adjective with the substantive. (for I have been witness to such occurrences) should have to struggle throughout their whole course with almost insuperable difficulties? Yet persons thus prepared are qualified to "study the Classics to the development of their faculties and the improvement of their taste." The Judge says, that "Massachusetts has taken the lead in correcting the evils of the present system." Does he mean by this that she has entirely or parcially abandoned the study of the Grammar? His source of information must be very different from mine, if he can with confidence deny, that the study of it, in that state, is pursued with the most scrupulous fidelity and ex

It is remarked, that "the time of the student is wasted and his genius frittered away upon words. Respecting this I will say bu: little. I will mention, however, that Professor Christian observes, that "Etymology is not always frivolous pedantry; it sometimes may afford an useful comment upon the original signification of words." The correctness of such a remark I can duly appreciate. I have myself observed cases, which would carry conviction to the breast of every one, that the time which is spent in attempting to ascertain the true meaning and derivation of words, is not time spent in vain. I have witnessed young men, without pursuing a regular Collegiate course, edeavoring to obtain some knowledge of Metaphysics & of Chemical Philosophy. Although they were upon comparing them with those who were following the same studies, but had likewise been pursuing a regular course of education, the superiority of the latter, notwithstanding they were far inferior in intellect, when subjected to examination, was very discernible. Indeed, those young men, when a plain question in Metaphysics was put to them, or an explanation required of them of any Chemical phenomenon. they would answer evasively. They seemed to be utterly unable to comprehend the meaning of the words employed. Unless they were addressed in language completely divested of all appearance of technicality, it was impossible for them to understand the import of any question.

I will conclude, by expressing my extreme sorrow that a man who homes a rank in his native state, so high, and possesses an influence so great as Judge Murphey. should exert his utmost power to introduce a system of education, so grossly visionary, as the one which he has lately sanctioned in the most public manner.

FLORIDA.

The following extract from Col. Gads

translate conjunctions and prepositions like | " Florida is no less remarkable for the good example of this kind of translation may All the varieties of pulse, the tuberous & esculent mots, the ferinaceous grains, the Indian and Guinea corns, wheat, barley, rye, oats, and the millets, peas, bears, yams, and potatoes, have been cultivated to great advantage. Cuttons, the black and the green seeds, produce, as if natural to the climate; and the experiments in sugar cane have been crowned with no ordinary success. The banana, the plaintain, the pine apple, the cocha put, and most of the tropical fruits, flourish near the Southern extremity, and may, it is bebelieved, be gradually naturalized to the Northern limit; some few experiments near St. Augustine have been very encouraging. Figs. oranges, limes, and lemons, and all the varieties of citrons, nectarines, peaches, olives, and pomegranites, thrive in the Eastern-section of the Territory, as if indigenous; and if any conclusions to equal results from the similarity of soils and climate can be relied on, a well grounded expectation may be entertained, that almonds and the palms, all the varieties of the grapes and all the oleaginous grains which have contributed alike to the luxury, the comfort, and wealth, of the South of Europe and of the countries washed by the Mediterranean, may be successfully introduced in Florida."

The North American Review remarks that the acquisition of Florida is one of the most important occurrences of our history. The acquisition of Louisiana, indeed, was hardly complete without it, or could there be any security to the Southwestern frontiers, while Florida remained in foreign hands, and opened a way to one of the most vulnerable parts of the United States. Its acquisition, after a negotiation which baffled the skill of our ablest statesmen for thirty years, entitles Mr. Adams, by whom the negotiation was conducted, to a praise second only to Mr. Jefferson's for the purchase of Louisiana. Florida is rapidly peopling and improving. The address referred to above, is from the press of a settlement three years old .-The township granted to Gen. Lafavette adjoins that of Talahassee, and is probably to be surrounded by one of the most fruitful regions not only of the United States, but of the world. In the event of the completion of the great Florida canal, the citizens of this Territory will possess every incentive to industry, which a free and enterprising people can wish .-- Balt. Amer.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 18. The Euphrates, Captain Smith, which arriv ed last evening, brings London papers of the 28th, and Liverpool of the 29th of June, inclu

The Corn Averages Bill passed the House of Lords on the 25th, an amendment having been introduced on motion of Lord Goderich, which, it was said, would put the averages on an unexceptionable footing. The places where the averages are to be taken are to be fixed upon, from time to time, by the King in Council; so that not only may those markets be chosen where the greatest sales are effected, but a facility will be afforded for preventing speculators from creat-

ing false averages by nominal bargains. The House of Lords, on the 27th, was left sitting on the Warehoused Corn B ll. Lord Grey thought the cultivation of tobacco a subject worthy the consideration of Ministers. It was supported by the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, though it was opposed by the agriculturalists, the Earls of Maimsbury and Stanhope. The speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey were principally taken up with the course they were pursuing Lord Goderichadmitted that the impositions were laid for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of tobacco in the North American Colonies, when in the British possession; and, as the original cause did not now exist, he believed the reason for not repealing them was some doubts which were entertained as to the effect of their repeal. He understood the climate of England was not favorable to the cultivation of tobacco; bit upon this subject he did not pretend to be well informed, and he considered the whole subject well worthy the attention of Parliament. Lord Lauderdale mentioned, that, for six or seven years after the American war, tobacco was cultivated with great success in England: he knew one instance where two or three hundred acres were under it. The subject was left under discussion. [The above bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 28th.]

According to the Courier, Parliament would not be prorogued till the 2d of July, when the ceremony would be performed by the King in

A trial of great importance to the West India Colonies had just taken place in London. A male slave was brought to England in 1822, from Antigua, with her mistress, & afterwards returned to that island. She was, two years afterwards, claimed on the part of the Crown, as a manumitted slave it being contended that the fact of her having once been in England made her forever free, and that her return to Antigua did not by no means persons devoid of talents, yet imply her return to slavery. Lord Stowall would shortly give judgment in the case.

Report mentions, that the Duke of St. Albans received, on his marriage, a present of £200,000, and an annuity of £7,000 per annum.

Every thing respecting the Thames Tunnel

was proceeding favorably. Lord Plunkett.-This distinguished Nobleman | 9662 prizes, amounting to took his seat as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on Monday. The Court, long before his Lordship arrived, was crowded to excess, and, throughout the day, continued to be the resort of the profession and the public, who thronged would hesitate in answering, or, if at all, to render homage to the high character and splendid talents of the illustrious Chief Justice. On entering the Court, his Lordship bowed most courteously to the Gentlemen of the Bar, and, after he was seated, called on them by name, according to seniority, to move. The other three Judges, Moore, Johnson, and Torrens, sat with his Lordship .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.



Raleigh and Tarborough Stage. MIIIS Stage will leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Tarborough every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, it will leave Tarborough at 4 o'clock, P. M. every Wednesday

Seats from Tarboro' to be taken at the Hotel. Ruleigh, 21st June.

PRINTING-INK.

GALES & SON's supply of Printing Ink, At a Circuit Court exercising Chancers in ring. which has for some time been lying on board tion, held on the 4th Mostly in April, 1837, Steamhoat in Cape Fear lever, owing to the Catharine Williams, shallowness of the River, is at length received, August 27. and will be sent to orden

For Sale,

likely Negro Man about 27 years old. A good bargain may be had in him for cash .-Apply to Zadock Daniel, Wake County, near the Fish-dam on Neuse. 94 St

August 25.

Valuable Property for Sale. HE subscriber offers a Tract of Land on Deep River, containing 355 acres, on which is good Merchant and Grist Mill, well furnished with necessary machinery for making Flour and Meal; a Saw Mill, Oil Mill, and a set of Wool Carding Machines, all in good repair, and water sufficient to serve them all at the same time, with a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, a large framed Barn and two Miller's Houses, with other Outhouses, Apple and Peach Orchards, and a

Also, one other tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, lying round the town of New Salem, with several Lots in said town, on one of which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House and Kitchen, a Well of excellent water, a large Garden partly inclosed, with other convenient Outhouses, it being as good a stand for a country Store as any in these parts. The building on both places are mostly well painted, & situate in a healthy place; all of which will be sold low and terms of payment made easy; for which, apply to the subscriber in the town of New Salem, in Randolph county.

PETER DICKS.

August 23. CO-PARTNERSHIP.

FITHE Subscribers have formed a connexion in the APOTHECARY'S BUSINESS, under

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. They have received at the Store or Stand on

Favetteville Street, near the Market-House, formerly occupied by Mr. Randolph Webb, and lately by Webb & Williams, a General Assort-

Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they intend selling on good terms. Orders, Recipes, &c. from Physicians & others | names of John Gray and Thomas Blount, in Gib dealing in the above articles, or any of them, will | son county-ranges 4 & 5, and section 5-ber n-

ALFRED WILLIAMS, FABRUS J. HAYWOOD,

DOCTOR F. J. HAYWOOD FFERS his services, in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetricks, to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity.

Dr. H. has enjoyed the much valued opportunity of a year's residence and practice in the Philadelphia Alms-house, an institution which ranks with similar public Hospitals of Europe.

He has connected himself with Mr. A. Williams n the Apothecary's Business, at the stand lately occupied by Webb & Williams, at which place, or at his own Office, one door below, B. A. Barnam's, Esq. he may always be found, when not professionally engaged. Raleigh, July 16.

Fashionable Hat & Clothing Store, Three doors below the Bank of Newbern,

Fayetteville Street. FRED'K C. ELLIS & CO.

I) ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from New-York a splendid assortment of first quality Drab and Black Beaver Hats of the latest approved fashions, particularly suitable to the approaching season. They also have on hand, a general assortment of Spring & Summer Goods, ust received, consisting chiefly of Ready made Clothing, made up in Newbern from Goods lately imported from New-York. All of which will be sold, wholes le and retail, on the most reasonable terms for cash. Raleigh, May 14.

N B. Persons having accounts with F. C. Elis are requested to come forward and make settlement, as it is necessary that all such accounts should be settled without delay.

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE --- 114, MARKET-ST. ? Baltimore, August 6th, 1827. We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day. This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOL-LARS each!

	5	SCHEME.		
1	Prize of	\$20,000	rs	\$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
10		2,000		20.000
10		1,000		10,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		4.000
20		100		2,000
40		50		2.000
100		20		2,000
150		10	92	15,00
300	16	5		15,000
000		4	12	\$6,000
		On the second		

8114,000 Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they

Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25, Eights 621.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baitimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1827. NOTICE.

The subscriber makes use of this method of informing his friends and ##. the public in general, that by the consent of the purchasers of his lots and houses, he will remain in Oxford where he

has resided for fourteen years past, until the fall, (unless they make sale of them in the mean time) He flatters himself with a hope that the house will continue to receive the public patronage it has heretofore done, as it is the only way he has to support his family. He shall therefore spare no pains to accommodate those that may call uring his stay in this place.

DAVID MITCHELL

State of Alabama. Perry County.

In Chancer. Henry Williams. THEREAS Catharine Williams by her but exhibited to as in Chartery, praying the

she may be divorced from Henry Williams he husband, for his cruel and in uman conduct to her before separation, and the entire abando ment of her the said Catharine, as well as ion in the said Herry's base and manoral conduct. And it appearing to the Court, that the said Henry Williams is not a resident of the State of Alabama; it is ordered by the Court that pub lication be made in the Alabama Journaliand ha leigh Regist r. N. C. for four successive weeks at least two months before the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in October, 1827, in the town of Marion in said county, for the said Henry Wil hams to appear then and there, to answer the bil of the said Catharine Williams his wife; and cause to shew, if any he has, why the hill of the said Catharine praying to be divorced from the said Henry should not be granted. WILLIAM STRINGFELLOW, C.C.

State of Tennessec. Gibson County. April Term of Circuit Court, 1827. Caleb Howel, Complainant.

David Reed, Respondent. IN Equiry. - Original Bill.

"HIS day came the Complainant, by his Coun sel-and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by the affidavit of Benjamin P. Tyson that the said David Reed is not an inhabitant of this State, but an inhabitant of Chatham, North-Carolina : Therefore, on motion of complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the Jackson Gazette, printed in the town of Jack. son, and also in the Raleigh Register, printed in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina-that sad defendant be and appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to complain ant's bill of complaint, or the same will be take as confessed and set for trial ex parte, and the matters thereof decreed according to the prayer of said bill.

JAMES L. TOTTEN, Clk & Master.

The Bill charges that in the month of August, 1825, complainant contracted with said Reed, of Moore county, North Carolina, for 300 acres of land, a part of a tract of 1000 acres entered in the ning at a black-oak and dogwood sapplings, marked H. R. said Blount's corner -- thence along the line north eighty chains to a black-oak and porlar sapplings, marked H. R. said Blount's corner---thence along the line west one binded and twenty-five chains to a stake, said Blow is and Thomas Coor's corner -- thence along his line eighty chains to a stake, his and said Blount's

corner -- thence along the east to the beginning for which he gave said Reed 1500 acres of land in Moore county, and conveyed the same by general warranty, as full and entire satisfiction, and that Reed executed his bond for title to said 300 cres in the penalty of \$3000, to be void if said Reed would make a title to said 300 acres, which by the terms of agreement he had a right to seect out of said 1000 acre tract, confining himself to the corners of said tract or adjoining a part sold to Benjamin P. Tyson--that he has laid of 300 acres, out of said tract of 7000 acres, adjouring said Tyson's corner on the north boundary of said tract-then east 200 poles to a dogwood and gum--then south 240 poles -- then west 200 poles -then north 200 poles to the beginning ... Said Reed was to convey in twelve months, or som as himself or his agent should come to the count try .- representing that he or his agent would be there the ensuing spring-that he has taken posession, and maile improvements on said 300 acres .- that said Reed has sold out and moved rom Moore to Chatham county, N. Carolina, and hat he is in considerable pecuniary embarrassment—that he has written that it is wholly uncertain whether he or his agent will ever be to convey--prays a decree for the 300 acres et fore described, &c.

> JAMES L. TOTTEN, Clk & Master. State of North-Carolina. County of Randolph,

Hez. Johnston & others,

In Equity. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, I that the defendants Thomas Beard and Jesse Beard, surviving executors of the last will and testament of John Brard, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered

and decreed that the surviving executors of the said John Beard, dec'd, shall appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer to or de mur to the complainants bill of complaint; o therwise the said bill will be taken as confessed; to be heard exparte; and that this order shall be published six weeks in succession in the Raleigh Register. B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

pr. adv. \$2 50

Valuable Land for Sale. THE subscriber wishing to move to the West, L offers for sale the following Tracts of Land in the County of Nash:

One tract containing about 1800 acres, lying on the south side of the River, twelve miles south of Nash Courthouse. This land is of excellent quality for corn and cotton, and in one of the best ranges for stock in the State.

One other act, on Peach Tree Creek, ten miles west of Nash Courthouse, containing I acres. This tract is high and healthy, & of good quality for corn and cotton, and very well time bered.

One other tract of 90 acres, on Tar River eight or ten miles below the first named tract, and 5 first rate lan! (low grounds principally).
Also, my Dower right to the tract of land I now.

live on, in the county of Halifax, containing 380 acres. This tract is in prime order for crop ping, and well improved; a good dwelling and outhouses, one of the pleasantest, airy situations in the upper end of the county, and remarkably

Negroes will be taken for part, and terms made easy to the purchaser. Application made to self, or my Agent, Willis W. Aiston. A fee simple could be made to the dower, as most of

heirs are of age. TEMPERANCE ALSTON. Halifax county; July 3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in contemplation of his re moval to the West, offers for sale his House & Lot, in the town of Oxford, to which are attacive ed about 100 acres of land: also, his Farm lying within 3 miles of the Town, and containing about 900 acres; and an undivided moiety of a l'anne.

ry now in operation. A particular description of the premises is not given, as it is presumed every person desirous of purchasing, will take occasion to view them. JOS. B. LITTLEJOIN. Granville county, Jan. 28, 1827.

NOR SALE a Carrylog, nearly new, who feet high, made by a fasthful wheel and good seasoned timber. Enquire of the Raleigh, July