COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

From the National Intelligencer.

No. II.

The Southern people have committed a great political blunder. The Tariffof 1816 is their work, and they forced it upon the country, in order to stop the importation of East-India muslins. The fact is, they wished no other Cotton goods to be used in the United States than such as were such as to warrant success. made of Cotton of their own raising. England and our domestic manufacturers would buy their Cotton, but the East-Indies would not, & could not; and, therefore, we must needs buy none of their goods. This plan succeeded, even beyond their expectation, for, not only the impertation of East-India gords was completely stopped, but the making of them is nearly stopped also. But with all this success, they have not attained their object-a higher and steadier price of Cotton. Why not ? Because it was only a half measure; and this is what constitutes the political blunder. Instead of taking up the business, which they, in conjunction with machinery, mainly contributed to put down in another, far-off, country, they contented themselves with increasing and extending the culture of the raw material, and thereby defeated their own purpose. If they had taken up the business, as they ought to have done, and might have done, even with greater advantage than at present, they would now be in the most flourishing condition.

As to this mistake of not establishing the Cotton Manufactory sooner, it may vet be rectified, but there is danger in delay. Discoveries of Stone Coal have been made in the East Indies, Steam Engines and Machinery have lately been sent this ther from England, and measures are now taken to instruct the natives in the use of them. The enterprise of other countries ought to rouse us to exertions at shall presently see. home, or, bereafter, even the planting business may be most seriously affected.

It ought to be borne in mind, that the most dirigently, must necessarily be at an immeasurable distance ahead of others who remain in a purely agricultural state -because the former multiply their means of production ad infinitum, as it were. whilst the latter remain stationary, and by depending entirely on a foreign market for the realization of their produce, give suits his convenience.

dient for the South to have manufactories. Isubjoined calculations. Again, if it be conceded that the South is not in so florishing a condition as she | work, wages are lower. This appears ought to be, from her natural advantages in a Report made to the Legislature of of soil and climate; if it be conceded that North Carolina some time ago, and has novexertion in her agricultural character, been, subsequently, corroborated by a is likely to renovate and invigorate her, practical mani cturer, who says : the expediency of adding the manufacture to the production of cotton, is likewise conceded, and we have merely to inquire whether there are good and substantial reasons to believe that she may success fully enter the fists of competition. But before we do this, let us see whether all fing their band and clothing." there is not higher ground than mere exrediency to rest our conclusions upon.

That cotton can be raised with great facility in many countries South of the United States, admits of no dispute .-That Texas and a great part of Mexico and the Brazils, can raise as good qualfties, and with more facility, is confident-Is asserted by many; if so, does it not follow that the Southern States, if they continued to depend for the sale of their crops upon a foreign and distant market, a market, too, in close connection with all other cotton-growing countries, run a considerable risk of seeing the price which they demand for the raw material destroyed by the competition of other countries? The mere possibility of such an event should be guarded against, and it shows that the manufactory ought to be established upon the principle of self-preservation. The attempt to revive the cotton manufactory in the East-Indies makes it still more urgent; and, if we add to this the possibility of a violent revolution in England, and in France too, is it not clear that expediency and necessity demand the establishment of cotton manufactories in the Southern country P

A revolution in England and in France are within the range of possibilities. The danger which would accrue to the Cotton States, is one of such a nature, that we cannot help glancing at such an event. -Supposing then, that violent commotions take place in these countries, and that the popular parties get the upper hand, will it not lead to a general war between foreign Powers ? And will not such a war put a stop to all trade, and of course to all manufacturing operations? What, under such circumstances, is to become of the cotion crop? What will be the consequence of having one or two crops on hand? What prices may be expected, even on the restoration of peace and order, with two crops in the warehouse, and a third growing ?

On the other hand, if we added the manotactory to the growth of cotton, shall we not, as pentrais, in such an event, be the whole world, with cetton goods?

If we can, in our next Bessy, proce that the South can produce a chaper manu-

or necessity of the case?

No. III.

In No. I, we have seen that the South will be compelled by the force of circum stances, to establish Cotton Manufactories upon the principle of self-preservati-

The capability of the South proves it

1st. By the production of the raw ma-

terial. 2d. By the climate, which is peculiarly favorable to this species of manufactory. and fuel.

4th. By the cheapness of the raw material and labor.

These natural advantages prove her capability, and constitute the elements of terprize, industry, and perseverance.

chance to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the old world, as well as with those of our own country, we must compare the price of labour in these countries with the price of labour which she will have to pay, and the price of the raw material abroad, and at home. This comparison will show that the South has decidedly the advantage in both respects.

It is generally believed that the wages naid in Old England are considerably there will be no charge made. If requested, lower than in New-England. This is a Lydies can be waited on at their dwellings. mistake, arising from want of correct information, or has been wilfully propagated for certain purposes. The average wages in the Northern States are about three dollars a head per week for such work as we shall contemplate in the subjoined calculations. For work of an inferior description they are lower, as we

As to wages in England, we have luckilv an official report to go by. This is a return made to the Factory's Commission, introduction of Scientific Principles into | constituted by the English Government, the arr of manufacturing, forms a new and states : Thirty-six master spinners era in the history of man, and has totally and manufacturers employ in their mills posite Dunn & Ligon's Store, an elegant assist changed the relative condition of nations. 11,444 work-people, whose wages amount The nations who apply these principles to £6,689 8s. 10d. sterling weekly; of

> 326 are betwixt 9 and 10 years of ago. 11 " 12 12 " 18 7101 are unwards of 18

This information, from its official chathemselves a foreign master. This may racter, is very valuable, and we learn be an unprofitable truth; but we must from it that the average wages in Laucaacknowledge that he is master, who, by shire amount to 114. 8d. per week, which refusing to purchase that on which alone at 491 pence sterling per silver dollar, we depend, has the power to reduce us which is the price at which dollars are to the utmost distress, a power which he bought and sold in London, amounts' to will use without hesitation, whenever it 82 821 cents; and if the average in the Middle and Eastern States is 83, the lat-If this is true, (and who can doubt it?) | ter is about 12 per cent. higher. Upon if must be acknowledged, that it is expe- these comparative rates, we shall base the

We have above hinted that, for inferior

"I believe that labour has never been lower in my neighborhood than

\$1 per week for boys and girls under 12 years of age.

ideluding women capable to reel the yarn, they . For attending one thousand spindles, there will be required-

5 boys or girls at \$1 00 prr week, \$5 00 22 50 10 women at 10 00 1 male spinner working by the hank 8 00 8 00 1 overseer of the throssel loom 6 00 \$69 50."

Adding to this weekly payment to 33 ands, the yearly wages of a superintendent, / who is as indispensable with white as with black operatives) amounting to 8500, we have an average of 82 41 cents; 30 Boxes Genuine Champaign, and let it be borne in mind that these are the lowest rates paid for inferior work.

TENNESSEE.

the Union Bank of Tinnessce have got incan make them out from publications in the Nashville papers, particularly the re-

The charter of the Union Bank was granted in 1832. For the charter the Bank agreed to pay, by the terms of the terest on the deposits of public money .- | who may be pleased to give him a call. The State subscribed for \$500,000 of the stock, for which bonds were issued to that amount, and the seventh section of the charter of the act of incorporation appropriated the proceeds of these several sums

in the following way : "Be it enacted, that the profits which may arise from the stock owned by the State in the Union Bank of he State of Tennessee, after the bonds of the State shall have been payed, and also the bonus agreed to be paid by the Bank of the State for the privileges conferred by this charter, and also the interest which may from time to time accrue, upon the deposits of public money by the Treasurers of the State, shall be, and they are hereby, apprepriated to the use of Common Schools in this State."

On this clause, the President and Directors of the Bank have set up a most or demue; or judgement will be taken pro conable to supply the belligerents, and even extraordinary claim. They refuse to fesso. pay the boons, the interest upon deposits, or the dividends on the stock into per the fourth Monday in September, 1833. the State Treasury, and insist that this | 2 3m

factured article than Europe, will a pru- | clause makes them trustees for a sinkdent people doubt either the expediency ling fund to pay the State debt contracted by those bonds, to the exclusion of the State itself! The State bonds are not payable finally for thirty years, and the Bank demands to have the use of all the public stock, and the money, the dividends on all the public stock, and the debt which it owes the State, to accumuon rather than mere expediency. Let us late, as they allege, to provide for the now enquire whether her capacities are security of the holders of State scrip, in case the . Legislature might fail to raise Oaths prescribed by the Constitution. the necessary funds." They, therefore tell the Legislature, that they feel it these funds from the Bank.

rather restive under this imputation upon without opposition. 3d. By the possession of water power | the honor and credit of the State, and these efforts to supersede the functions of the W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg, was chosen Treasury by a corporation. The report Speaker. The vote was as follows: of the Committee uses freely such phra- For W. J. Alexander ses as " officions interference," " arrogant dictation," " rapacity," fraud," her lasting prosperity, if aided by en- &c. and recommends a bill-we have not In order to see whether she has a fair judicial tribunals. - American.

W.R. SCOTT, DENTIST.

TENDERS his Professional Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of R deigh and its vi-

conty. He may be found at Rigshee's Hotel. He will insert from one to a whole set of Natural or Artificial Teeth; also, plug, clean, file and extract, as well as regulate Chridren's Teeth -when rendered, should not prove satisfactory, ; candidates. As his stay will be short, those who wish to

consult him will please apply soon.

Prices as follows: For Cleansing Teeth; " Plugging do. " Separating do. " Inserting Artificial Teeth Satisfactory References will be given.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,

FOR GEO. W. DINON, OF NEWBERN. ESPECTFULLY informs the citzers of Raleigh and the public generally that he his opened, on Fayetteville Street, four doors South of the Post-Office, and immediately op.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine Blue.

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Black,
Russel Brown,
                    CLOSE COATS.
Daplio,
Invisible Green
Rifle Green,
Buc,
Black,
Russel Brown,
Dablin,
                     FROCK COATS.
Invisible Green.
Rifle Green.
Olive,
Chiret.
Steel Mixed
                 OVER COATS
Peter-han
Invisible Green )
Blue, plain,
Black, do.
Drab
Dove-coloured
                > PANTALOONS
Blick zg zag
Brown, &c. &c.
Figured Tiesel Velvet,
H.own
          do.
Back
          do.
                              VESTS.
Black and Blue Cloth
Vilentia, Plai and Figured
Black Florentine & Satin Silk
```

Every atticle has been made in the lat. st ported this Fall and selected by G. W. D. n New York and Philadelphia.

He has also on hand the usual vericties to be found in a Merchant Tailor's Store, viz F'an nel Shirts and Drawers, Gum Elasi: and Kat. webb Suspenders ; Hoskin, & Bu k-skin Gloves Satin, Velvet, Bombazme, Floren ine & Cravat

Clothes made by Mr. Divon, will please leave their order and measures with Mr. Oliver. Nov. 19, 1833.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAIGN AND OTHER IMPORTED WINES.

HOLDERBY & MCPHEETERS. Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1833.

BATHS.

The Legislature of TENNESSEE and THE Bathing Establishment, at Pleasant Retreas, immediately in the rear of the Government House, is now prepared for the accomto a controversy which threatens to be modation of G-ntlemen wishing to avail theman angry and protracted one. The cir- selves of the benefits of that delightful and healcumstances are curious. As far as we thy luxury, a WARM or TEPID BATH. It will be necessary for persons wishing a Bath, to give notice thereofat least one hour before hand, and name the time when it will be wanted .port of the Committee on Banks, they Each Bath, so applied for, will be prepared at the time appointed, and payment expected

The Proprietor returns his thanks for the li beral encouragement already received, and act, a certain bonus, and a certain in- Establishment pleasant and agreeable to those as 'twere of Ged, urging

JOSEUA E. LUMSDEN. Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1833.

State of North Carolina. Camden Superior Court of Law. Fall Term, 1833. John Lesleigh es. Margaret Lesleigh his wife.

Petition for Divorce. TIMIS Case coming on to be heard, and the defendant Margaret Lesleigh called at the door and failed to answer, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Marga-It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the R deigh Register and Elizabeth City Star for three months, for the said Margaret Leskigh to appear at the next Superior Court of Low to be held at the Courthouse in Canden County, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday is March next, then and there to rlead, answer,

Witness Berjemin D. Harrison, Clerk of said Court, at Cameen County, the fifth Monday af-B. D. HARRISON, Clk.

THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1833.

State Legislature .- Both branches of the Gene ral Assembly of North-Carolina convened in this City, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to organize by the choice of Officers, the members having previously produced their credentials and taken the

In the Senate, WILLIAM D. MUSELY, Esq. of Lenoir county, was re-clected Speaker without oppositheir duty to " resist" the withdrawal of tion. Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of Wilkes county, was chosen Principal Clerk, and Gen. WM. As might be expected, the Legislature is J. Cowan, of Bliden county, Clerk Assistant-both melancholy character took place on the road.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st balleting, follows

" James Wyche, of Granville

Scattering : CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh, was re-elected seen it-to bring the matter before the Principal Clerk, and EDMEND B. FREEMAN, of Halifax, Assistant Clark, without opposition.

The old Door-keepers, in each House, were re-

Both Speakers on taking the Chair, returned their acknowledgements for the honor conferred, in per-Both Houses adjourned, after organizing, until 10

o'clock this day, the greater part of which will probably be consumed in the election of three Engress-His prices are mod rate, and if his services, ing Clerks, there being as usual a large number of

The great Internal Improvement Convention comprising Delegates from nearly every County in the State, will assemble in this City, on Monday next. Its deliberations are looked to with anxiety, from a conviction that they will have an 5 00 terests of our State

> "I have seen ter - is when the scolding winds Have riv'd the dfty sks; and I have seen The ambitious o an swell, rage and foam, To be exalted with the threat ning clouds: But never till to night, never till now. Did I go through a tempost dropping fire."

> > Shakespear's Julius Casar.

On Wednesday morning last, our attention was F.1SH10N.1BLE CLOTHING called to one of the most sublime meteoric displays and imposing spectacle. We observed it first, about an hour before day, an unusual brilliancy of the atmosphere lighting the room. On repairing to the The Comet's flaming light,

> "With awfue train projected o'er the heavens"the lightning's food,

"Vast sheets of flame, as if the world's last blaze," would, in comparison, dwindle into insignificance .-The whole firmment appeared to be giving up the ghost. The very

"I'lder of heaven.

So thick inhild with patines of bright gold," seemed to la falling, dissolving, passing away. From the zenith to the horizon, on every side, the space was filled with what seemed falling stars, some gliding gently downward, some with an irregular and hositating motion, some rushing madly from their spheres—all with a grandeur which no language can describe. The exhibition was continued until by reason of the rising of the Sun, these innumerable lesser lights were no longer visible.

The day previous had been very warm, with the wind from the South until evening, when the wind Fashion, by first rate works en, from boods im- changing to the North, a very considerable difference was perceptible in the degree of temperature; and to this circumstance, in connection with concurrent causes, is to be attributed the extraordinary appearance of the heavens. Heat and cold are well known, powerful agents; in producing meteors-those which Stocks. - All of which are offered at moderate; are called celestial, and have no connection with this earth, as well as those which are seen only in N B. Gentlemen wishing to have their the lower regions of the atmosphere. The phenomenon appeared to us as proceeding from the extreme boundaries of the atmosphere, which must have been charged with electricity to a very remarkable degree. We boast not of so intimate an acquaintance with the constitution of the atmosphere and the nature of the agents by which it is influenced, and their peculiar mode of operation and action, one upon another, and upon the atmosphere, as to jussant with such matters, will furnish us an article on the subject, we will be happy to publish it.

The occasion was to many, of course, the cause of great alarm; to some, through ignorance; and to others from a constitutional propensity to superstition, or fundness for the marvellous. They see " No'scape o' naturo, no distemper'd day,

No common gind, ho custom'd event, But they wil pluck away its natural cause. And call all Aleteors, prodigies and signs, Abortives, pr sages and tongues of Heaven." It is said, that many prayers were offered from

rarely bestow a serious thought in retrospect on a pledges himself to spare no pains to render the life of sin, seemed now to hear a voice in Nature,

" If you bethink yourself of any crime, Unreconciled as yet to Heaven and grace Solicit for it straight,"

and for the time being, were beginning to think, and to be peniten aye, beginning to confess " with loudest oratory! But we suspect as the morning light dispelled their apprehensions of the instant coming of "the last day," their resolutions of amendment grev fainter and fainter. Now, probaret Leshigh is not an inhabitant of this State; bly, ashamed of their momentary contrition, they would forget that effect, at least excuse themselves, and pointing to the cause are saying,

" Can such things be-Without our special wonder ?"

The Federal Court rose on Wednesday last .-In the case of the United States vs. James Butler the Mail Carrier between Salisbury and Favette ville, the Prisorer pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a letter from the mail bag, and was sentented to fen pears imprisonment.

The spider's most attenuated thread, Is cord, is cable, to man's brittle tie On human bliss.

Never was there a more melancholy illustration of the truth of the Poet's language, than is afford ed by the subjoined extract, communicating the particulars of an event which was cast a deep gloom over our little community, and plunged applied, express the feelings of a large portion of an interesting family into the very depths of af-

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

APPALLING DISASTER. - Much anxiety was felt last night in this city in consequence of the nonarrival of the mail by the Rail Road Line. Its arrival about half after six o'clock confirmed the between the Ocean and the Mountains, as reco worst apprehensions. An accident of the most We have taken some pains to arrive at the facts. which, so far as we have learned them, are as

The Loc motive, with its train of cars, had advanced ha'f way between Spotswood and Hightstown. They were going at a rate estimated from 33 | thirty to thirty-five mi es an hour. This speed, of itself dangerous and improper, was rendered more so by the leaking of one of the vessels which supply the wheels with oil The oil having been thus exhausted, the wheel became dry, and heated, and at length, while at full speed, the axle gave way. The car, containing a large number of passengers, including J Q. ADAMS, fell on the track, and was thrown from the load by the succeding one, without serious injury to any of the passengers. To the latter car, however, the consequences were porrible. It contained twenty-bve persons, men, women, and December, the day of the meeting of Congress.

The concussion, which was tremendous, overturned the car, and the engineer being inable to stop the locomotive, it was dragged to the distance of nearly forty vards. The scene may he better conceived than depicted. Out of voting with his party!" The Clark or U twenty-four, two-thirds were injured. All was parties have the ascendancy in both branche for a while shricks and groans, confusion and horror. One person, Mr. JOHN C. STEPMAN, of Ral-igh, N. C. was so crushed and mangled, that he shortly expired. H - retained his senses to the ast; and made, with the utmost self-possession and calmness, the necessary arrangements for important bearing upon the present and future in- dis osing of his property. He died a few minutes after the accident. He has left to mourn his untimely death, a wife and five children .-Twelve others were seriously wounded. Seve- both branches of the Legislature on the secon ral were mangled so dreadfully, that it was day of the session. The condition of the state found impossible to remove them; others were brought to this city, for the benefit of immediate Mrs. Lieut. Bertlett, of Washington, had her

arm fractured in three places; and one of her children was horribly mangled. The Rev Mr. West had his leg fractured. The limb has since been se, and Mr. West is doing well Captain Vand rhilt was severely injured in the b-ck .-A gentleman from New-Lebanon was shockingly injure it another had both his thighs fractured M . Dreyfous, of this city, was severely, though not dangero sly injured.

The gentleman, whose untimely death is an window, the phenomenon was perfectly enchanting. nounced in the foregoing notice, was one of our most esteemed and useful citizens. He has been cut down in the morning of life, in the pride of health, and at a moment, when life possessed to him peculiar charms of existence. Enterprising and active in all his pursuits, he had just finished a large Establishment on Fayetteville Street, and had gone to New-York to lay in his Winter Stock. Having accomplished his business, he was on his homeward journey, with buoyant spirits, when the awful catastrophe happened which we are called on to deplore, He had written to his family, that he would be home on the very evening, when the intelligence of his death arrived, and just at the moment he was exported, the heart-rending news was received. The effect of such a cruel shock may be imagined-we certainly shall not attempt to describe it.

ly regretted in this City. Endowed with great goodness of heart, he sought to promote the happinees of all around him, and was indeed, a kind husband, an indulgent parent and a faithful friend. He did not mix in the world as an idle spectator, and it as though he had no duty to perform or no chariy to exercise. He lived as one of its members, and shared its cares, its anxicties, its labors and its jovs-When called upon by public exigencies, or private wants, he was always at his post-the first in the

City Affairs .- At a meeting of the Commissioners of the City, on Saturday evening last, Thomas L. West was chosen Clerk to the Board, vice J. C. STEDMAN, dec'd.

A Resolution was also unanimously adopted by the Board, expressive of the great regard entertained by them for Mr. Stedman, their sympathy with his bereaved family, and their deep regret that, by so sotify us in ventuing upon a scientific explanation of lemn and distressing a catastrophe, the link the phenomenors but if some reader, more conver- which bound them together has been bro-

> Mail Arrangements.—For the convenience of Members of the Legislature and Strangers, we have prepared, and publish in to-day's paper, a statement of the arrival and departure of the various Mails from this

Bank of the United States-At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th ult. the following gentleman were duly elected Directors of the lips that scarce yer prayed before; that many who Office of the Bank of the U. States at Fayetteville, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

> Jno. Huske, Duncan McRae, Jno. D. Eccles, Aaron Lazarus, of Wilmington, James H. Hooper, Thomas C. Blake, Charles P. Mallett, Bev. Daniel, of Raleigh, William Nott. And at a meeting of the Board on the 6th inst. John Huske, Esq. was unanimously elected Predent of the Office for the ensuing year.

Rail-Road Journal.-The Editor of this invalua ble publication, in order to meet the wishes of seve ral gentlemen, who are friendly to the Journal, and desirous to obtain it in a more convenient form than in weekly numbers, residing remote from any agent for the work, through whom it can be obtained in bound volumes-has concluded to put up the past and current volumes in four parts to the year, or thirteen numbers each, stitched in a cover of colored paper, which may be forwarded by mail to any part of the Union, on the same terms as ordinary maga, zines; or 14 cent a sheet for under, and 24 a sheet of 16 pages, for any distance over 100 miles. By this arrangement the work may be obtained in any part of the country, by mail, in a convenient form for preservation, at a trifling expense of postage-

Internal Improvement in Georgia The " W edgeville Union" says, that the grand and lead topic of discussion in the present Legislature of the State, will be Internal Improvement. And in to ference to this subject, the Union holds langua which may not be inapplicable to the interests of own State, and which we are confident would own citizens:

"We cannot longer slumber over this absorbing topic, without the most suicidal negligence. o resources, amongst the most ample in the Union must be better husbanded, or we must certainly a come tributary to our sister States and Territor. The project of a grand chain of intercommunicana mended by his Excellency, is more peculiarly called for-and that communication should be ad with a view to touching the sea coast at the most likely to produce the greatest possible good the great body of a great and growing State." are delighted with the recommendation of the f ernor, that on this topic, all sectional jealousies and heart-burnings should be discarded, and that it great end to be aimed at, should be the promotion Georgia's best and most permanent interests."

Mr. Clay .- Mr. Clay has left Boston and visite Lynn, Salem, Danvers, Charlestown and other pla ces-every where received with distinction. It was supposed he would proceed Westwardly as far-Albany, visiting the principal places in the rows

Georgia Legislature .- The Legislature of Cen gia has commenced its present session with spini the first day finding every man at his post and and it is said that there never was a time in G gia, when the lines of party distinction were more clearly drawn than at present. On opening an counting the votes given in at the late election for Governor of the State, the majority for Wil SON I UMPKIN was found to be 2,276.

The Governor's Message was transmitted is represented as prosperous and happy-null cation is treated with much severity-and the general policy in his view proper to be pursue is proposed by the Governor in detail. Amorthe most important measures suggested to ac vauce the honour and prosperity of the State are the encouragement of general Education Internal Improvement, and a review and amer ment of the Criminal Code.

On the subject of Education, Gov L. has the following pertinent and interesting remarks:

"The history of our own times, urges upon the consideration of every informed and reflective citizen, the indispensable necessity of increase exertios to educate the rising generation, We need s me system, which will produce a general effect, and operate beneficially upon the whole community. When the number of educate men in a polit cal community, is so few, as to chiefly confined to one or two professions-w may therefore the more readily unite their offer. to c atrol and direct society, with a view t th wn selfish aggrandizement—the liberties of people must be endangered. The conservative fluence of education is greatly needed in our State That general system, which may be best calened to impart to our whole people the biessing of a competent, business education, cannot fall to promote indiv dual happiness, as well as groly to screngthen the bonds of our Republican la stitutions. I is not necessar, that our sons should all be College-bred-gentlemen - I care not for names-if our children can receive adequate The death of Mr. Stedman will be long and deep- instruction in the solid and useful branches of sci nce, it is immaterial with me, whether to require it in Universities, Colleges, Academie, yceums, Work-Shops, or Manual Labor Schoos of any descrip ion whatever. The great object to be effected is, to give the plain working ma an education, which shall make him intelligent, virtuous and useful-and which shall place him upon the ground of hopeful competition, with the professional classes, who are assuming the lead in the entire government of the country."

> sage is also full and explicit. A central Rail-rost . I is proposed through the entire State, beginning on the coast, and proceeding from thence; in direction best calculated to benefit the larges portion of the population, to the base of the

In relation to Internal Improvements, the Me

The Governor says:

"A well constructed Rail-road, through the centre of the State, being once completed, would be speedily intersected by various roads from all parts of the State at the points most needed The great highway of commercial intercourse being thus permanently e-tablished, nothing could tuen hinder the progress of interna in provement in Georgia, to the full extent which utility might dictate. To effect any thing permanently useful, it is nocessary to concentrate the public mind to one great central object, which shall be considered and patronized as a State work, designed for the benefit of the whole

It is also recommended that there be such gislation as shall bring all public assets of the State under the immediate control and manage ment of its own agent, the Central Bank, and that institution be vested with all necessary of ers. Corruption on the part of a Bank Officer he advises, should be deemed "a highly per crime, and punished accordingly."

The Governor also recommends to the Leglature, at its present session, especially to reve and amend the laws for the government and protection of the Cherokees, who, he says, had been prevented from removing beyond the Mar sissippi, by virtue of the "influence of politic men opposed to the true interests of the India as well as that of the State."

The Mess ge is on the whole a plain and we written document, and as such, is highly spokes of by the Governor's political friends.

Major Noah gives the following hint to the no Congress-" The present condition of Alabas shows the necessity of passing Mr Clav's land b which was unaccountably laid by at the last st sion, without being approved. The states " then be the protectors of lands within their of jurisdiction, belonging to the nation."

A flourishing Institution .- The" Richmond Com piler" states that there were only fficen Students of lected at the College of William and Mary, in ginia, one week after the commencement of course. There are six Professorships, making " and a half Students to each Prolease.