

In choosing a remedy, it is requisite to have clear perceptions of the ailment, and we therefore have tried to show, in the previous part of this article, that general education being the basis of all our social and political institutions, most of the present school-books, by which the elements of an education are passed into the minds of the young pupils, are a mere matter of trade, produced for money-making purposes, and improved only so far as competition in trade, or public opinion, compels improvement. We have also contended that the wants of the South are not met by the present school-books in use among us, produced at the North; and that the extent of territory embraced in the Union forbids any one set of works, unless classical, from being adapted for universal use, and that there are reasons, from climate, productions, politics, society and geographical position, why this should be so.

We consider this state of affairs caused by a bad system, and not by bad men, and the remedy must, therefore, go to a change of system. Now, the business of popular education is, in a great degree, a national business. The federal government has recognized the principle in the public land system; but each state must, and constitutionally ought, to afford a good common school education to every child born on its soil. This principle has been generally acted on by almost every state in the Union; and if demagogues and politicians can be prevented from gobbling for place and power with the school funds, there is no danger that our posterity will lack the ability of knowing right from wrong. Each state, then, should control its own school-books. The state superintendent of public schools should have suitable manuals prepared, developing the early history of the state, its productions, its constitution, and mode of government, and should also select uniform text-books, from the spelling-book upwards, for the whole state. If this were done judiciously, the printing by contract, and pains taken to have the best of the kind, private schools would follow this lead, and public opinion would shut out bookselling speculations. This, to a certain extent, is done at the North. New-York will not use Massachusetts text books, and Pennsylvania is taking the same plan. There is no reason why a child should not begin his first knowledge of things at home, and be made to identify himself in thought with his native state, its productions, history, biography and interests. A generous competition, too, would spring up between states, as to who should prepare and develop the best text-books and system, and from this competition an experience would grow of great value to our future interests. This project involves no heavier outlay than the present plan, and leaves open to private competition the higher range of text-books; for we very much doubt if a sound, honest, common school education is not quite as much as any state ought at present to attempt, with the single exception of NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By this term we mean schools where the profession of teaching is well taught, for a want of competent teachers is the one great cause of deficient southern education; and we shall have few suitable school-books until writers, taught by experience, rise up among us to prepare them. Of this section of the Union, more than of any other, it is true, that teaching is in general taken up without training, and as a temporary resource, and to it flock too many of whom, with truth it may be said,

"A third-rate college licked them to the shape,
Not of the scholar, but the scholar's ape."

Perhaps to this circumstance, more than to any other, may be traced the propensity to educate our youth at the North, instead of at home, as if there were disgrace in a southern diploma. So long as this principle operates, there can be but little permanent improvement. The southern planter must resolve to do with his children, as he is striving by factories to do with his cotton, manufacture the material when it grows. To effect so desirable a result, there is nothing equal to the Normal School, devoted to preparing young men for the profession of teaching in all its branches, and calculated to relieve the professions of law and medicine, already stuffed to repletion. The internal improvements in progress, and in contemplation, will require a large number of engineers and scientific mechanics. The foolish and anti-American notion about "vulgar mechanics" is passing away. People, with that eye to the practical and the dollar which marks our nation, begin to discover that bridge-building locomotive engines, the superintendence of factories, the chemistry of dyeing cottons, and of agriculture, the constructions of sugar works, and, in fact, nearly all the practical applications of the arts, are quite as honorable employments, and often more remunerative, than the pursuit of the three professions; that the young doctor and lawyer, having hung out on a shutter a bit of gilded tin, are often driven to low expedients by "the force of circumstance"—a force quite as powerful as steam or water; and that the preacher too often finds his reward laid up in heaven, for he rarely obtains it on earth. In truth, we are a drugged and law-ridden community, too much beset with pills and bills of costs; and what a blessing it would be, if our cotton and sugar planters, who are so rich, could only believe that their children ought to be something else than rich men's sons, and that

"No fables tell us of Minerva's horn
From bales of cotton, or from sacks of corn,"
that it is a vain and pitiful ambition to visit the North for a tinsel education, that ruins the mind for agricultural life, begets contempt of home usages, and returns to the roof-tree an expensively-dressed "dandiified" boy-man, without any of that "masculine development making the will earnest, the soul full of manly intent, and with purpose to make itself felt on mind, and not on tailors, dancers, singers, wine and horses." Is it, among these small midges, who regard their wealth a license or excuse for all else deficient, that in times to come the South is to find its pilots when the ship of state is adrift, the rigging sprung, sails rent, breakers ahead, crew mutinous, and party-spirit raging? Are these they, who, hereafter, can be looked to as men fit to go forth into public life, having learned what the constitution of the country really is, how it became so, the perils that have threatened and do threaten it, and the wisdom that has made it great? Verily, we think not.
There would be but little cause for the quota.

tion that heads this article, if more pains were taken to guide those aright, who, by position or wealth, measurably control public amusements and tastes; and there will be no change for the better in southern cities, until a class of healthy minds, earnest in the affairs of life, and awake to the proper duties of young Americans, have been by common and normal schools, developed from the so-called lower and middle orders. Should that unhappy time ever arrive, when the whole South must rally as one man, and resist or perish, we may rely upon it, that the "man of the hour" will not be found among the "curled darlings," who imbibed their education at the feet of some abolition Gamaliel of the North; but the "true man" will arise from the working classes of brains and hands: he will be some one who sat on the bench of the free school, and obtained his first ideas of the world, and of the rights of man in the world, from noting and mingling with representatives of all classes that make up such schools, and from books and from teachers that taught him the history of the South and the destiny of the South.

We have purposely avoided any exhibition of the details of the state and normal schools. But as illustrating the value of normal schools for producing school-books and instructors, we indicate West Point Academy and the Naval School at Annapolis. What are these but national normal schools, educating their pupils for certain pursuits, and to fill certain posts in the army and navy? Look at the school-books that have emanated, especially from West Point graduates—are they not confessedly the best of their class, and have they not a larger circulation than any others? and are not these graduates "of the Point," when they leave the army, always in demand for engineers, teachers and officers? Why is this? The answer is well known; their instruction has been complete, there is no sham about it, and whatever they have been taught has been thoroughly taught. So convinced has public opinion become upon this point, that military schools, avowedly adopting West Point as their model, are rapidly growing up in several of the states; and wherever they are honestly managed, they invariably break up the old four years' course of some twenty sciences and branches, that adorn the list of studies in many of the colleges and universities.

There are now in these United States some one hundred and twenty colleges, trudging along in the four years' track. They teach Greek and Latin; where is the body of accurate classical scholars to be found? They teach, too, mathematics; and yet, with all the outcry for engineers, caused by our internal improvements, how many ever come from a college? The Academy at West Point, graduating yearly far less than many of our colleges, has furnished more engineers than the whole one hundred and twenty colleges combined. We could show the same thing as to many other branches of learning, did space permit. But one question we must ask—what are the school-books these colleges use? The answer is, that hardly any three of them adopt the same text-books throughout; scarce one of them at the North but has some professor, who according to the measure of his abilities, has not, in conjunction with some publisher, vexed the pockets of the South with a book or books expounding or contending some branch of elementary knowledge; and "the end is not yet," and never will be, until the whole system is broken up, root and branch.

It is time, however, to close our article. The subject is one of great interest, and needs discussion. Whether the proper mode of curing the evils complained of has been indicated, it is not for us to say; but that evil exists is undeniable. Let public opinion wake up, and, if in no other way, possibly self-interest may induce some lord of paper and print to speculate in a series of southern school-books, prepared, if it must be so, by some alien to our soil, but with reference to our wants; and even in this way a beginning of reform may come. But so long as parents, teachers, school directors, trustees and superintendents submit in silence and endure, that long will the northern publisher "pour on."

"Who would be free,
Themselves must strike the blow."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Unionville Journal, speaking of the Alabama nomination, says:

"We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the Southern Standard, that the nomination of Troup and Quitman, for President and Vice President, by the Southern Rights party of Alabama, was ratified by the Convention at Montgomery on the 13th inst. The Convention then proceeded to nominate electors and adjourned."

"With reference to the vote of this State, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun expresses the opinion that it will be cast for Troup and Quitman. We have no doubt that if the prospects for the election of these gentlemen would justify it, the vote of this State would be cheerfully given to them; but under the circumstances, we are decidedly opposed to such a course, unless some concert of action could be effected between all the Southern States. This, if it could not elect the Southern candidates would, at all events, show our strength, and defeat the purposes of those who are attempting to divide the democratic party, and thus insure the election of Scott."

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS GOING WEST.—The Republic states, unofficially, that preliminary arrangements have been entered into with Billy Bowlegs, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the removal of the remnant of the Seminoles now in Florida to the West Mississippi river, and that the emigration will commence during the present season. Everything necessary to their comfort on the journey, and at their new homes, will be afforded. The Telegraph, however, says, that whether the government will assent to those conditions, is a question to be decided.

IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Coleraine (Ireland) Chronicle, says:

"Last year the emigration from this country was 6000 souls per week. This year the number is nearly 7000, and the tide is still unbroken. There is no sign of cessation or diminution, but the crowd to every port press on, drawn by friends and hopes beyond the Atlantic, pressed forward by the want and misery behind."

Australia, so far, seems to have had but few attractions for the Irish emigrant. It is the English and Scotch who turn their eyes in that direction. The Irish know only America.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 28, 1852.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

To Correspondents.

"M" and "Theta" have been received, and will appear in due time.

Death of Mr. Lemuel Boykin.

We announce with regret, the death of this estimable gentleman, which sad event occurred at his residence a few miles from Camden on Wednesday night last. His health for months past had been feeble, and his death was not looked for by his family and friends.

Mr. Boykin was fifty-two years of age—a man of pure and irreproachable character, and his life a striking example of the devout and consistent Christian—in every relation, as a citizen and friend, giving the highest evidence of uprightness and integrity. Of him we may truly say, "Behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." His death was calm and peaceful, illustrating the power of that faith which he professed and adorned in a pious life. For many years he had been a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

We hope a suitable tribute to his memory will be furnished us for publication.

Santee Canal.

It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that the usual repairs of the season to the Santee Canal, have been completed, and that it is now in good boating order. We are glad to learn that the injuries sustained by the Canal from the late freshet were inconsiderable.

Hon. John D. Freeman

Will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, on the Disposition of the Public Lands.

Eagerness for News.

We have often been not a little amused, as well as disgusted, by the avidity displayed by some persons for "news"—any thing—they are not particular. All the speculations of idle fancy, originating in the imagination of the gossiping world, are eagerly seized upon as precious morsels. We blame the press for much of this morbid and unhealthy state of feeling; and unless Editors and publishers of papers are willing to take the personal responsibility of every thing which is given as local news through the columns of their journals, things never will be better. The practice of a single press, pandering to this vitiated taste, has often led others into the venal error of publishing news items without proper authority, for fear that they might be considered too far in the rear, and that when a piece of information was given, it might be considered ancient history. Hence, it is now a settled habit, to seize first those papers which give the largest number of marvellous events

"Of people totally undone
By losses fire or fever,"

without waiting to enquire whether these things are so or not. To jump at conclusions, and reduce things to absolute certainty, without having foundation in fact, seems now the order of the day; and persons are not particularly concerned with regard to the truth of a matter, so long as there is any plausible reason for believing it. We have been forcibly reminded of those things by a few occurrences of late, which illustrate our position precisely.

A report that Yellow fever, and sickness to an alarming extent, had visited our town the present season, and that many were being hurried off the stage of life, is only another striking proof of that "they say" not being true—the first word of it true. This originates likely in the diseased mind of some anxiously anticipating trouble—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;"—and our friends and readers may rest assured, that whenever such an unfortunate event (which we earnestly hope may never come) shall come, we will most certainly tell them of it. There is a paper of long standing in the town of Camden, which we flatter ourselves from a long acquaintance with the same, confines itself to matters of fact, and whenever anything in the accidental way shall happen, they will be advised of the same at an early date.

We shall not, however, promise to notice every tree that falls across the road—every board that gets off the feet of the Camden Bridge, or such accidents as would require an hour or so to repair. Neither will we alarm unnecessarily our friends who have goods aboard, to state that such a Steamboat was swamped, and that likely the boat is by this time at the bottom of the river; so far at least to extort the reply—Are they insured? &c. Whenever we have a matter of news to communicate, we shall endeavor to be able to give the data upon which we base our information for the public, even though it might be considered ancient.

Health of Charleston.

The following is the number of deaths from Yellow Fever, as reported by the Board of Health, up to our latest dates: For the 24 hours ending at 9 p. m. Thursday, nine deaths, at 10 p. m. Friday, eight, and for the 48 hours ending at 9 p. m. on Sunday, four deaths.

Another Plank Road.

We perceive (says the Cheraw Gazette,) that notice is given in the Salisbury Watchman that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a charter to construct a Plank Road from that place to connect with the Anson and Centre Plank Road at Centre. This, continues the Gazette, is indeed a matter of deep interest to our town. Such a road would put us in easy connection with the Fayetteville and other Plank Roads centreing at Salisbury; and consequently would lead to Cheraw for a market, much of the produce of the up-country which now finds its way into Virginia and other equally inconvenient markets.

Wilton G. DeSaussure, Esq. of Charleston, has been elected Grand Fire of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the United States. This is the highest office in the Order, and is conferred, in the present instance, on one of its most distinguished and zealous members.

We regret to announce, says the Charleston Mercury, that Mr. J. M. Clapp, one of the editors of this paper met with a severe accident yesterday. By the giving way of a portion of the piazza attached to the building, he was precipitated to the ground, fracturing his right leg and receiving other severe bodily injuries.

WATER OF THE NILE.—Captain Peel, the traveller, says, that the water of the Nile is of a deep brown color, and, when poured into a glass, is still more strongly discolored. The earth it contains is called in Arabic "abluz," signifying fat or grease. When poured over the body, Nile water runs like oil, and when filtered, it is deliciously light to drink.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Syracuse, have nominated Washington Hunt as their candidate for the gubernatorial chair of the State of New-York, and Wm. Kent as Lieutenant Governor. The Convention also endorsed the Baltimore Platform with great harmony.

The Quebec Legislature have addressed a letter of thanks to Her Majesty Queen Victoria for the protection she has so far accorded to the British North American Fisheries, and have petitioned her to make no treaty that may in any way impair the efficacy of that already existing, unless the question of reciprocity be embraced therein.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The result of the late gubernatorial election in North Carolina has been officially proclaimed. Reid, dem., received 48,484 votes, and Kerr, whig, 42,993—majority for Reid, 5,494. The vote for Governor, in 1850, stood—Reid, dem., 44,845; Manly, whig, 42,071—Reid's majority, 2,774.

IRON IMPORTATIONS.—The New-York Express says that the importations of European iron into that city last week were unusually large. The aggregate for the week was 128,234 bars of iron; 82,783 bars rail road iron; 34,442 hoop iron; 6,420 bundles sheet iron. The increase is in the rail road iron and in the bars.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF IOWA.—The official returns of the late election in Iowa, show a Democratic majority of 1,603 in the 1st Congressional District, and a Whig majority of 663 in the 2d District. The Democratic majority in the State, for Auditor, is 2,030. For Secretary of State, 1,857; and for Treasurer, 1,841. The vote of both parties is considerably increased over that of 1848, when Gen. Cass' majority in the State was 947.

The New York State Temperance Alliance, has adopted resolutions to memorialize Congress for the prohibition of the importation of liquor.

Advices from Columbus, Ohio, state that the reception of General Scott along the route he has taken has been very enthusiastic. He reached Portsmouth, Ohio to day, Thursday. A German was killed on Wednesday, while firing a salute. Gen. Scott on learning the circumstance presented his widow with four hundred dollars.

The New-York Express says a Cotton Gin has been invented and presented by Mr. Stephen E. Farkhurst of that city, which is said to be an important improvement on the Whitney and other Gins now in use, and is destined to supersede the previous inventions.

A man named Moses Knight, was found guilty, on the 14th inst. in Marlboro' district in this State, of cutting the telegraph wires of the line between Columbia and Raleigh, North Carolina, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, publicly—to leave the district in ten days, and each and every time he is caught in the district to receive thirty-nine more lashes, without further trial.

HON. JUS. A. WOODWARD.—The following highly complimentary paragraph in reference to our talented Representative in Congress, is taken, says the Wimsborough Register, from the Washington correspondence of the Abbeville Banner, of the 16th inst. We are highly gratified to know that he has earned for himself such an enviable reputation as this writer represents, and are sincerely sorry that we are to be deprived of his very valuable services in the National Legislature:

"Mr. Woodward has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers on the floor of Congress. His recent able argument on the Wheeling Bridge case, is a striking proof in favor of this general estimate of his legal ability. I may be pardoned for expressing the opinions, as a faithful correspondent, that a mind purely of a legal turn, is prone to objections, and that it once in a while occurs that these objections, good in themselves and irresistible in judicial tribunals, are not always expedient or politic in the National Legislature. Mr. Woodward is an able and useful member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He is a very close and logical reasoner, a ripe and thorough scholar, and I am sorry to know that he has expressed his intention of declining a further re-election to Congress."

The London Times reads the people of the United States a lecture in relation to the Island of Cuba, and the imputed desire for its annexation, which would be well enough if it did not appear in rather near juxtaposition with another article on the subject of the Burmese war in India. Here would be annexation indeed as the result of that war which the Times indicates as measure of political necessity. Now what is this necessity? It is not affirmed that the British forces in this part of India were assailed, or that the Burmese territory is so interposed between the British territorial possessions, as to endanger their security. But it was a war of invasion on the miserable plea that the Burmese Government owed the British Government in India £990, which the former resisted as unjust. In making this invasion the expense has been half a million sterling, and failing to obtain a compensation for this large outlay as well as future expenditure, the appropriation of the territory of an entire State is recommended.

Was there ever more unblushing pretensions put forth for annexation? It does not present even the poor excuse of strong powers in rounding their dominions, by sending from their weaker neighbors. This species of necessity is not alleged in the Burmese war. It is virtually for increase of territory, although ostensibly to recover a claim of less than one thousand pounds.

Even if the sincerity of the plea were admitted, what could result from the invasion of a weak State but conquest and annexation? It is in this way that the British empire has been invariably extended in the East. Now no lover of national law can object to the rebukes which the London Times has so often administered to that lust of conquest, in a portion of our people, who would, in pursuit of their manifest destiny visions, or for more mercenary purposes, invade the territory of nations with which we are at peace. But the reproof comes with an ill grace from those who have built up an immense Eastern empire on the ruins of other and weaker States. And while this process of absorption is yet going on, to receive almost daily lectures against the national sinfulness of territorial appropriation, is more than human patience can tolerate. Now if the people of the United States were to annex all Mexico and Cuba, with some half dozen, South American States besides, it

would not equal by many degrees the absorbing capacities of British rule in India. It is from this source too that our propensities of annexation are most invigorated. If the balance of power is to be preserved in the west, as is alleged by European statesmen, by the non-annexation of its weaker States into one great Republic surely, there is room for redress of that balance in the East, when an empire on which the sun never sets has been formed, in great part, from disintegrated fragments of other States.
Charleston Evening News.

DEATH OF A. S. JOHNSTON, Esq.—Our community was startled yesterday morning with the intelligence of the demise of this gentleman. Mr. Johnston was not very well for a day or two previous, but was not considered dangerously ill.—The disease which proved fatal, we understand, was congestion of the liver.

Mr. J. was a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of this place, and was eminently a useful citizen in every station which he occupied. He has always manifested the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of our town, in the public affairs of which, for years past he has taken an active and prominent part. His death is deeply regretted by our whole community, and leaves a vacuum which will be felt for a long time to come.—*Carolinian.*

The Cotton Trade.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. O'Neal, Hill & Kennedy, of Charleston:

"The results of the past season, while they have been of the most gratifying character to the planter, present somewhat of an anomaly in the history of the cotton trade. A crop, unexampled in extent, commanding prices above the average.

"At the commencement of the season, with an anticipated crop of 2,600,000 or 2,700,000 bales, an almost universal distrust in the article prevailed, and holders seemed disposed to push off their stocks as rapidly as possible. As the season advanced, notwithstanding the receipts continued to gain upon the preceding year, so as to authorize the expectation that the crop would reach the unprecedented extent of 3,000,000 bales, prices were not only maintained, but gradually advanced, until fair Uplands reached 11 1/2c. per pound.

"The great consumption of cotton and consequent high prices, may in a considerable degree be attributed to the influx of gold from California and Australia, the abundance of money, the favorable crops which made food cheap, together with the maintenance of peace in Europe. This condition of affairs, we are happy to say, has every appearance of being continued, and gives good ground for anticipating remunerating prices for the staple during the ensuing season.—

With regard to the present crop, after much injury and the advantage of information from a variety of sources, we are led to believe it cannot exceed 2,800,000 bales. The last crop, under the combined influence of a favorable growth, and the longest and best picking season ever known, with the stimulus of high prices to tax the power of production to the utmost, has failed to reach over 3,000,000 bales. That this is not more than sufficient for the world's consumption, the experience of the past year conclusively proves. Notwithstanding the large crop, the stock on hand in the United States is only 80,000 bales, against 143,700 bales same time last year—showing a diminution of stock of 63,700 bales.

"The present picking season is at least two weeks later than the last, thus exposing the crop to the contingencies of unfavorable weather, early frost, &c. In addition to which, the information from various sections of the cotton growing regions, leaves no doubt that the quantity produced will be materially affected by the ravages of the boll worm, and the recent freshet, which seems to have extended much over the Southern country.

"Under these circumstances, we think 2,800,000 bales a liberal, if not a large estimate of the crop of the present year. Should it not exceed this, and peace be maintained in Europe, with a fair crop of provisions, it is not probable that prices will vary much from the present rates—say an average of 10c."

A young man who had gone to Vicksburg, in company with his brother to sell some corn wrote the following laconic reply to his father.

"Dear Dad, times is hard, corn are low, money are scarce, and Bill am dead."

THE friends of Maj. A. H. BOYKIN announce him as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election. BUFFALO.

WE are authorized to announce Col. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce Major JOHN ROSSER as a candidate for representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election.

THE friends of Col. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr. announce him as a candidate for State Senator at the ensuing election.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hooft's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alternative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*Philadelphia City Item.*
August 31.

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of all diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that **WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS** are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical profession to "earthly ills and woes" is made