

The Tarboro' Southerner.  
A Free & Independent Family Journal  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY  
WM. BISS, Editor and Proprietor.

The Southerner is one of the oldest and largest Journals in North Carolina, and as one of the institutions of the Country and the organ of Edgemcombe County, its conductor will strive to direct it in the interest of the State and Country at large, and he will spare no pains to make it a fit representative of the section from which it emanates.

The subscription price Three Dollars a Year; Two Dollars for Six Months; and must be paid in advance. Money may in all cases be sent by mail, at the risk of the subscriber.

PROFESSIONAL.

**DR. L. T. FUQUA,**  
Office, Opposite the Court House, Tarboro, N. C.  
Having discontinued my visit to Weldon, I shall confine myself to this place, where I shall continue to reside, and will be prepared to attend to all professional services in this connection.

**THOS. D. OWEN, Jr.,**  
Attorney at Law,  
TARBORO, N. C.  
OFFICE—IN THE COURT HOUSE  
Opposite Register's Office.

**HOWARD & PERRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Tarboro, N. C.  
OFFICE—NEAR METHODIST Church—will regularly open during business hours.

**J. M. Freeman & Sons,**  
Old Established Store of 1831,  
No. 29, Corner Main and Talbot Sts.,  
NORFOLK, VA.

The Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the purchasing community and visitors generally, to his stock of Goods, consisting of:

Fine Gold Hunting Case Levers, of European and American make, for Gentlemen & Ladies. Hunting Silver Levers, of American and Swiss make.

Gold Levees and Chain Cases of all styles. Carbuncle, Garnet, Ruby Pearl, and all Gold and Silver Jewelry—Gent's Seal Rings, an exquisite assortment—18 Karat Plain Gold Rings, suitable for Engagement and Wedding Rings.

**W. R. HUDGINS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Hardware,  
Cutlery, &c.,  
No. 35 MARKET SQUARE,  
NORFOLK, VA.

**JAMES E. CLARK,**  
Wilson, N. C.  
**GWATHMEY BROS. & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Box 29, NORFOLK, VA.

**W. W. GWATHMEY & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Box 574, 79 Water St., NEW YORK  
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, &c., solicited. Liberal advances on consignments.

**TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Hardware, Cutlery,  
BAR IRON AND STEEL,  
WAGON MATERIAL,  
BELTING AND PACKING,  
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,  
Circular Front, corner of Main street and Market Square,  
Norfolk, Va.

**JOHN D. WHITEHEAD** SMITH & BRICKHOUSES  
**WHITEHEAD & BRICKHOUSE,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & TRUNKS.  
Nos. 40 and 42 Iron Front,  
WEST SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE,  
Herman & Co.'s Old Stand,  
Norfolk, Va.

**J. E. DEANS,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings,  
Brackets, Scroll Work of all  
Kinds, at Northern Prices.  
Planning and Sawing Done to Order  
Corner Washington and King Streets,  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Refers to C. C. Lanier, Tarboro, N. C.  
July 13, 31-ly

**C. F. GREENWOOD,** FRED. GREENWOOD,  
**C. F. GREENWOOD & BRO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,  
Silver Ware, Clocks,  
ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS  
No. 47 MAIN STREET,  
NORFOLK, VA.

Special attention given to the repairs of Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
Hair Jewelry made to order  
10-ly

# The Tarboro' Southerner

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Jefferson Davis.

VOLUME XLVIII.

TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 18, 1872.

NUMBER 6.

**NORFOLK.**

**HOFFLIN & CO.,**  
CLOTHIERS & MERCHANT TAILORS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.  
No. 33 Main St., Norfolk, Va.  
March 2, 1871. 13-ly

**D. HUMPHREYS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
China, Glass & Crockery Generally,  
ALL GOODS AT  
NEW YORK PRICES.  
Fine Tea Sets, 41 Pieces, Beautiful Goods,  
ONLY 7.00.  
Country orders receive prompt attention. All Goods sent by express to please.

**GRANT, MANN & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**Furniture,**  
Carpets,  
Upholstery Goods, Window Shades, &c.  
Johnson's Hall, 57 Main Street,  
NORFOLK, VA. 13-ly

**E. CAPPS,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
No. 30 Main Street  
Always on hand Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.  
January 26, 1871. 8-ly

**A. WRENN,**  
Nos. 24 and 26 Union Street,  
Norfolk, Va.  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER  
IN CARBIDES, RIFLES, SIF-  
FERS, BURNERS, SADDLES, C. LAMPS,  
Hammers, Whips, Horse Clothing, &c.

**W. R. HUDGINS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Hardware,  
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NORFOLK, VA.

Special attention given to the repairs of Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
Hair Jewelry made to order  
10-ly

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**H. WISWALL, JR.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Commission Merchant  
MAIN STREET,  
Washington, N. C.

**A. T. BRUCE & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
AND  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants  
166 Pearl Street,  
New York.  
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON  
Consignments. Shipments covered by  
insurance when placed on Cars or Vessel  
June 10. 28-ly

**JOHN MYERS' SON,**  
Commission Merchants  
Receiving and Forwarding  
AGENTS,  
WASHINGTON, N. C.  
April 4th, 1867 18-ly

**1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.**  
GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.  
Double and Single Barrel Guns,  
Revolving and Muzzle-loading Guns,  
of English, French and German manufac-  
ture.  
AT ALL PRICES.  
Single Guns at \$2.50, \$1.00, \$5.00 \$8.00,  
\$12.00 to \$20.00 each.  
Double Guns from \$7.00 to \$20.00 each.

**PISTOLS, PISTOLS, PISTOLS,**  
Smith & Wesson, Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's,  
and all the popular and approved kinds.  
Ammunition for Guns,  
Pistols & Rifles.  
Sportsman's Goods of Great Vari-  
ety.  
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

**Country Merchants and Sportsmen** are  
invited to call and examine our large and  
well-selected stock of the above Goods,  
which we import direct and buy from the  
manufacturers. We guarantee quality  
equal to, and prices as low as any respon-  
sible house in the country.  
Orders by mail filled promptly, and sent  
by express, C. O. D.

**POULTNEY, TRIMBLE, & CO.**  
200 W. Baltimore Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.  
March 6-ly

**JOSEPH W. JENKINS,** R. H. PENNER  
of Baltimore. Late of Tarboro, N. C.  
**Joseph W. Jenkins & Co.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
28 AND 30 FREDERICK STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

**SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF**  
Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other Pro-  
ducts.  
All orders for Blazing, Rope, Bacon and  
other supplies promptly filled.  
Will make liberal Cash advance on all  
consignments.  
March 23. 16-ly

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED AS AT-  
torney offers for sale one of the most desir-  
able residences in the Cape Fear section, lo-  
cated in the hamlet and quiet village of  
Lalinton, in the county of New Hanover.  
The improvements consist of a well arranged  
TWO STORY DWELLING,  
in excellent order, handsome, and well paint-  
ed, with a large number of rooms above and  
below, situated in a lovely grove of elms, map-  
le and oak; also KITCHEN, OUTHOUSE and  
all necessary buildings, with a  
NEW STORE HOUSE  
admirably located, nearly finished.

**A Garden and Orchard**  
are attached to the premises. The property  
includes 2 1/2 acres of land in the corporate lim-  
its of Lalinton, and 30 acres good farming  
land adjacent.  
Lalinton is at the head of tide water on a  
small stream, eight miles from Rocky Point on  
W. W. R. R. and 16 miles by public road from  
Wilmington, the chief commercial city of North  
Carolina.  
This is the location for a physician or mer-  
chant, and the property will be sold very low.  
SAML. T. WILLIAMS, Att'y.,  
Baltimore, Md., N. C.

**TARBORO.**  
**GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!**  
**H. Morris & Bro.,**  
WOULD RESPECTFULLY AN-  
nounce to the Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of Edgemcombe, that they have  
opened, adjoining their popular Dry  
Goods Emporium,  
**FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY STORE.**  
THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF  
Fine Ladies and Gents Gold and Sil-  
ver Watches,  
Jewelry of all the latest designs and  
descriptions.  
Clocks and Musical Instruments in  
great abundance,  
Spectacles and Eye Glasses in great  
variety, and to suit all eyes, both  
young and old.  
Particular attention paid to the repair-  
ing of Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
All work warranted for one year, and at  
greatly reduced rates. Don't forget to give  
us a call and examine our goods.

**H. MORRIS & BRO.,**  
16-ly

**TARBORO.**

**W. B. WILKES,**  
DEALERS IN  
Choice Family Groceries,  
MAIN STREET,  
Next door to Brown, Daniel & Co.,  
Tarboro, N. C. 16-ly

**Drugs! Drugs!**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
THE PUBLIC IS IN-  
formed that I am now receiv-  
ing the LARGEST and most  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRUGS,**  
MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERIES,  
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
VARNISHES,  
BRUSHES,  
DYE STUFFS,  
ANILINE DYES,  
WINDOW GLASS,  
PUTTY,  
GARDEN SEEDS,  
CIGARS, TOBACCO, FINE LIQUORS,  
&c., &c.,

**L. I. STATON, M. D.**  
February 2, 1871. 4-ly

**J. H. BROWN,**  
MANUFACTURER AND  
DEALER IN HARNESS,  
Saddles,  
BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c.  
MAIN STREET,  
TARBORO, N. C.  
Sept. 21, 1871. 42-ly

**HUSSEY BROS. & CO.,**  
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS  
TARBORO, N. C.  
Special Attention paid to Repairing  
Carriages.  
THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE  
TO WHAT IS SAID  
BY  
**A. B. ROANE,**  
GROCER & LIQUOR DEALER,  
MAIN STREET,  
TARBORO, N. C.  
HE KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND  
a choice lot of  
FAMILY GROCERIES,  
at the lowest Cash prices, and the highest  
Cash Prices paid for  
Hides, Beeswax, Sheep Skins, &c.  
HE HAS recently opened a new branch  
of his business in the Store next door to  
Messrs. Brown, Daniel & Co., where will be  
found a large assortment of  
LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,  
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT of  
TARBORO, July 20, 1871. 1-ly.

**TO THE BUILDING PUBLIC.**  
I respectfully announce that I  
am now prepared with a com-  
petent number of assistants to  
contract for and build every  
kind of structure, or anything else in the  
Carpenter's line.  
I would also say to the Farmers of the  
County that I have made every necessary  
arrangement to construct everything of  
wood-work  
needed upon a plantation, from a GIN  
SCREW to a HOE BELT.  
Persons intrusting business into my  
hands may be assured that it will be at-  
tended to with the utmost promptness and  
fidelity.  
I have in my employ a strong force of  
first-class Carpenters.  
All citizens of the county are respect-  
fully requested to give me a chance before  
contracting elsewhere.  
Apply to me at Tarboro, N. C.  
46-ly JOHN C. DANCY, (Cold)

**The Bottoms Horse Power**  
FOR GINNING COTTON, &c.  
Two Mules will Do the Work of Four  
WITH EQUAL EASE  
THE Undersigned are the exclusive own-  
ers of the right to make, use and sell  
the above power in the  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
and have one of the Powers in operation near  
Fayetteville.  
All orders for the Power, or for the right to  
use the same, within the above counties, should  
be addressed to  
W. M. PIPES, or  
J. B. COFFIELD,  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
27-ly

**PETERSBURGH.**

**GILLIAM & DUNLOP,**  
121 Sycamore Street,  
Petersburg, Va.  
WE HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STORE A  
good assortment of every kind of  
**Iron & Steel,**  
ALSO  
Agricultural Implements,  
MACHINE OILS at Wholesale,  
FAIRBANKS SCALES,  
AT NEW YORK PRICES.  
Any Enquiries will be promptly answered  
and Orders Attended to with Fidelity and  
Despatch. 7-ly

**ROWLETT & TANNOR**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Nos. 91 & 96 Sycamore Street,  
Petersburg, Va.  
JOHN ROWLETT, N. M. TANNOR,  
Sep. 17. 1-ly

**Fall and Winter 1871.**  
**JAMES WRIGHT & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS**  
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.  
HEAD QUARTERS  
FOR  
Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets,  
Carpeting and other House-  
keeping Goods.  
No. 113 Sycamore Street,  
Petersburg, Va. 1-ly

**ESTABLISHED 1830.**  
ROBT. A. MARTIN, ROBT. R. HILL  
**ROBT. A. MARTIN & CO.,**  
GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 2 Iron Front,  
Petersburg, Va.  
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON  
all consignments of Cotton. Oct 15-ly

**T. A. ST. CLAIR,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Carriages, Buggies, Express,  
Spring and Plantation Wagons,  
Carts and Drays,  
Corner of Lombard and 2nd Streets,  
Petersburg, Va.  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND

**BRANCH & HERBERT,**  
GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 123 Sycamore Street,  
Petersburg, Va.  
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE ON HAND.  
Charges for selling Tobacco the same  
as at Warehouse, and Insurance Free of Charge.  
MILES B. BRANCH, J. H. HERBERT,  
Formerly of firm of Branch, Rivers & Co.; County North Caro-  
lina, Petersburg, Va.  
BAGS FURNISHED FOR GRAIN. 6m

**O. C. FARRAR.**  
HAS returned from the Northern  
Cities, where he spent some time  
and pains in selecting the largest and  
most attractive Stock of  
**Dry Goods,**  
GROCERIES,  
NOTIONS,  
**Hats & Caps,**  
Boots and Shoes  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
AND  
MEN'S UNDERWEAR  
ever brought to this market.  
He offers great inducements to the  
public, and defies competition both in  
STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICES.  
He is prepared to pay the  
Highest Cash Prices for Cotton.  
Also Liberal Advances made upon  
Cotton shipped to MARCH, PRICE  
& Co., New York  
Oct. 3, 1871. 4-ly

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - - January 18, 1872.

For the Southerner.  
MR. EDITOR.—We fear that the extended  
discussion of the subject of Mixed Schools  
may prove too tedious for yourself and  
your readers, but the article by Mr. H. has  
sold, in your paper of Dec. 15th, requires  
a reply.

The true educator remarks the writer,  
"such a sectarianism but in politics and  
religion." A true educator, we may add,  
eschews personalities in controversy, as  
becoming scholarly argument, and as  
diverting attention from the question  
under discussion. In our former com-  
ments on the "Co-education of the Sexes,"  
we indulged in such personalities, and  
expression, and we intend, still to address  
ourselves only to the argument, as if it were  
presented by a person uninterested in  
building up the system he advocates.

Permit us to say that if Mr. H. has  
doubts who "H." is we have laid upon  
you no obligation of secrecy.  
The article of Mr. Hassell appears to be  
directed against "Monastic Schools" or  
"Colleges," which says "have been  
monastic ever since the dark ages, when  
they originated. Of the girls educated in  
some of these institutions, he quotes from  
one of his authorities, "the majority go  
wrong within a month after being let loose  
into the world." He says that "the girls  
cannot, it is said, resist the slightest  
compliment or flattery," such are the  
schools with which Mr. H. classes the  
respectable institutions of the country. In  
doing so, he must be regarded either as  
making an offensive insinuation with re-  
spect to the tendency of these schools, or  
as seeking an undue advantage for his  
argument, by the misapplication of the  
words "Monastic."

We are the advocates of no Monastic  
Schools. According to the system we  
maintain, girls pursue their studies, as  
they appropriately perform most of their  
duties, apart from young men. The day-  
schools generally refer to the homes at  
mid-day, always at evening. The board-  
ing schools are prohibited from ordinary inter-  
course with the other sex, as a liberty not ben-  
eficially allowed in the associated parties.  
But these young ladies visit their homes  
and mingle in society, during vacations,  
extending through three months of the  
year. If there is danger to the system, it  
is not in such a nature as to be involved  
in such an education, it is remarkable  
that the most intelligent people of the  
South have failed to discover it.

What then is the danger to be appre-  
hended from mixed schools? Is it the  
education of the female sex by the  
competition of the male sex? If this  
is the danger, it is not a new one. It  
exists in the many-day boarding schools,  
and the girls are thus stimulated, the very  
ideas are suggested, which, by further  
development, result in the politico-social  
errors of the North. It is not a new  
idea, but a new application of an old  
idea. It is the same moral and intellectual  
training, adapted to both, why deny to women  
the same advantages and opportunities  
of public life?

But "a true educator eschews sectarian-  
ism in both politics and religion." Are  
we to take no notice of the tendency  
of a system of education to produce the  
most pernicious social evils, because they  
are mingled with political results? In-  
stead of giving credit to the North, we  
shall realize the object of the objects dis-  
tributed as "women's rights." Yet, we  
are told, by the educational canon, to  
mixe with the question, "Why should we  
incur the imputation of 'sectarianism'?"  
To be sure Mr. H. pronounces the value  
of such political arguments, "zero," and  
proceeds to the proof, as follows:—"All  
the monastic colleges in the United States  
had 33,333 pupils, while the mixed col-  
leges have 15,333." Therefore if social  
evils are due to mixed schools, the North  
must bear the blame of two-thirds, and  
the mixed only one-third. Is this  
logic? As well might the educationist  
maintain that in a nation of five million  
killed or crazed, the two-thirds were  
born the blame of two-thirds the impen-  
ent and the portion of only one-third.  
The logic and the absurdity of the  
reasoning, claim that their political  
morals, in our cities, and in proportion to  
the number of the students.

But what is proved by Mr. H.'s array of  
figures? Statistics, on all subjects, are  
highly useful, but the proper use of them  
is to be applied to the facts, and not to  
the rules of logic, requires skill and discrim-  
ination, in order to elicit truth and to  
guard against error. The figures which  
Mr. H. has exhibited in the use of educa-  
tional figures. Witness the following:  
"49,670 students go to colleges in the  
United States, while 67,242 go to mixed  
schools, and 81 per cent. of the students  
should also prevail in the South." Here  
is the assumption that the character,  
social, intellectual and moral, of the think-  
ing portion of a people is to be judged  
solely by the number of the students  
sent to public opinion, is due, more to  
the training of the largest number, in the  
lowest grade of schools, during early  
childhood, than to the quality of the  
education of those advanced youth. It is  
to be feared that such a result here, as  
well as elsewhere, from the mixed sys-  
tem, (perhaps notwithstanding the  
schools, but the tone of female society,  
the refinement which elevates, while it  
embellishes social life, depends, after due  
allowance for home influences, more  
upon the quality of the education, and  
the institutions which reformers would revo-  
lutionize, on the plan advocated by Mr.  
Hassel.

Mr. H.'s argument has all along had refer-  
ence to institutions of an advanced grade.  
Mr. H. in his reasoning, intimates the  
higher and the lower according to the  
grade of the education. The inefficiency  
of female education is attributed to the  
separation of the sexes. And yet he states  
that "most of our elementary, and all of  
our academic schools, have been, and now  
are, of a mixed character." The influ-  
ence which we ascribe to mixed educa-  
tion, in advanced schools, at the North,  
should be applied to the South. 91 per  
cent. of the educated population in both  
sections go to mixed (public) schools.  
Everywhere in the United States, the  
South, "the boys and girls are edu-  
cated together. Surely, then, some of  
the valuable results of an agency, ac-  
cording to Mr. H., so potent a good,  
should have been realized. And yet, in  
elementary, with the Commissioner of Educa-  
tion, that "there are 225,767 more lit-  
erate females than males, in the United  
States," and that, in general, female edu-  
cation is more thorough and lacking in  
thoroughness. With so great a majority  
of the population educated in mixed  
schools, girls still are ignorant and "the  
world not yet waked up."

Mr. H. is stopped from the plea that the  
defects of female education are attribut-  
able to the want of mixed schools, by the  
fact, by his previous reasoning in which  
he contends for the predominant efficacy  
of the public schools of the South.  
The argument for co-education drawn  
by Mr. H. from France and Scotland, when  
examined, are without force. "Are we  
ready," says Prof. D. "to admit that in  
France, where the boys and girls are edu-  
cated apart, the standard of morality is  
higher than with us? Are wives and  
daughters pure?" It seems necessary,  
therefore, to present an argument for mixed

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eschews personalities in controversy, as  
becoming scholarly argument, and as  
diverting attention from the question  
under discussion. In our former com-  
ments on the "Co-education of the Sexes,"  
we indulged in such personalities, and  
expression, and we intend, still to address  
ourselves only to the argument, as if it were  
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building up the system he advocates.

Permit us to say that if Mr. H. has  
doubts who "H." is we have laid upon  
you no obligation of secrecy.  
The article of Mr. Hassell appears to be  
directed against "Monastic Schools" or  
"Colleges," which says "have been  
monastic ever since the dark ages, when  
they originated. Of the girls educated in  
some of these institutions, he quotes from  
one of his authorities, "the majority go  
wrong within a month after being let loose  
into the world." He says that "the girls  
cannot, it is said, resist the slightest  
compliment or flattery," such are the  
schools with which Mr. H. classes the  
respectable institutions of the country. In  
doing so, he must be regarded either as  
making an offensive insinuation with re-  
spect to the tendency of these schools, or  
as seeking an undue advantage for his  
argument, by the misapplication of the  
words "Monastic."

We are the advocates of no Monastic  
Schools. According to the system we  
maintain, girls pursue their studies, as  
they appropriately perform most of their  
duties, apart from young men. The day-  
schools generally refer to the homes at  
mid-day, always at evening. The board-  
ing schools are prohibited from ordinary inter-  
course with the other sex, as a liberty not ben-  
eficially allowed in the associated parties.  
But these young ladies visit their homes  
and mingle in society, during vacations,  
extending through three months of the  
year. If there is danger to the system, it  
is not in such a nature as to be involved  
in such an education, it is remarkable  
that the most intelligent people of the  
South have failed to discover it.

What then is the danger to be appre-  
hended from mixed schools? Is it the  
education of the female sex by the  
competition of the male sex? If this  
is the danger, it is not a new one. It  
exists in the many-day boarding schools,  
and the girls are thus stimulated, the very  
ideas are suggested, which, by further  
development, result in the politico-social  
errors of the North. It is not a new  
idea, but a new application of an old  
idea. It is the same moral and intellectual  
training, adapted to both, why deny to women  
the same advantages and opportunities  
of public life?

But "a true educator eschews sectarian-  
ism in both politics and religion." Are  
we to take no notice of the tendency  
of a system of education to produce the  
most pernicious social evils, because they  
are mingled with political results? In-  
stead of giving credit to the North, we  
shall realize the object of the objects dis-  
tributed as "women's rights." Yet, we  
are told, by the educational canon, to  
mixe with the question, "Why should we  
incur the imputation of 'sectarianism'?"  
To be sure Mr. H. pronounces the value  
of such political arguments, "zero," and  
proceeds to the proof, as follows:—"All  
the monastic colleges in the United States  
had 33,333 pupils, while the mixed col-  
leges have 15,333." Therefore if social  
evils are due to mixed schools, the North  
must bear the blame of two-thirds, and  
the mixed only one-third. Is this  
logic? As well might the educationist  
maintain that in a nation of five million  
killed or crazed, the two-thirds were  
born the blame of two-thirds the impen-  
ent and the portion of only one-third.  
The logic and the absurdity of the  
reasoning, claim that their political  
morals, in our cities, and in proportion to  
the number of the students.

But what is proved by Mr. H.'s array of  
figures? Statistics, on all subjects, are  
highly useful, but the proper use of them  
is to be applied to the facts, and not to  
the rules of logic, requires skill and discrim-  
ination, in order to elicit truth and to  
guard against error. The figures which  
Mr. H. has exhibited in the use of educa-  
tional figures. Witness the following:  
"49,670 students go to colleges in the  
United States, while 67,242 go to mixed  
schools, and 81 per cent. of the students  
should also prevail in the South." Here  
is the assumption that the character,  
social, intellectual and moral, of the think-  
ing portion of a people is to be judged  
solely by the number of the students  
sent to public opinion, is due, more to  
the training of the largest number, in the  
lowest grade of schools, during early  
childhood, than to the quality of the  
education of those advanced youth. It is  
to be feared that such a result here, as  
well as elsewhere, from the mixed sys-  
tem, (perhaps notwithstanding the  
schools, but the tone of female society,  
the refinement which elevates, while it  
embellishes social life, depends, after due  
allowance for home influences, more  
upon the quality of the education, and  
the institutions which reformers would revo-  
lutionize, on the plan advocated by Mr.  
Hassel.

Mr. H.'s argument has all along had refer-  
ence to institutions of an advanced grade.  
Mr. H. in his reasoning, intimates the  
higher and the lower according to the  
grade of the education. The inefficiency  
of female education is attributed to the  
separation of the sexes. And yet he states  
that "most of our elementary, and all of  
our academic schools, have been, and now  
are, of a mixed character." The influ-  
ence which we ascribe to mixed educa-  
tion, in advanced schools, at the North,  
should be applied to the South. 91 per  
cent. of the educated population in both  
sections go to mixed (public) schools.  
Everywhere in the United States, the  
South, "the boys and girls are edu-  
cated together. Surely, then, some of  
the valuable results of an agency, ac-  
cording to Mr. H., so potent a good,  
should have been realized. And yet, in  
elementary, with the Commissioner of Educa-  
tion, that "there are 225,767 more lit-  
erate females than males, in the United  
States," and that, in general, female edu-  
cation is more thorough and lacking in  
thoroughness. With so great a majority  
of the population educated in mixed  
schools, girls still are ignorant and "the  
world not yet waked up."

Mr. H. is stopped from the plea that the  
defects of female education are attribut-  
able to the want of mixed schools, by the  
fact, by his previous reasoning in which  
he contends for the predominant efficacy  
of the public schools of the South.  
The argument for co-education drawn  
by Mr. H. from France and Scotland, when  
examined, are without force. "Are we  
ready," says Prof. D. "to admit that in  
France, where the boys and girls are edu-  
cated apart, the standard of morality is  
higher than with us? Are wives and  
daughters pure?" It seems necessary,  
therefore, to present an argument for mixed

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