No.		Lashes.
38.	For Delaying Time Going home or Coming to School	4
39.	For Not Making a bow when you come in or go Out	2
40.	For Throwing Any Thing harder than your trab ball	4
41.	For Every Word you mis In your Hart Leson without Good Excuse	1
42.	For Not Saying 'Yes Sir' & 'No Sir' or 'Yes Marm' or 'No Marm'	2
43.	For Troubleing Each others Writing affares	2
44.	For Not washing at playtime when going to Books	4
45.	For Going & Playing about the Mill or Creek	6
46.	For Going about the Barn or doing Any Mischief about the place	7

November 10th, 1848. WM. A. CHAFFIN.

Professor Coon, in addition, copies the following interesting early advertisement for a private instructor:

A TUTOR WANTED:

A decent, sober, and discreet person, that can teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and the Mathematics, willing to engage in a private family to teach three or four Youths only, will meet with encouragement by applying to the Subscriber at Rocky Point, November 13. SAMUEL ASHE.

Raleigh Register, January 21, 1808.

He also quotes the *Raleigh Star* of October 1, 1813:

There are Reading Rooms in Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, and they are the fashionable resort of all the respectable people of these places. It would be a reproach to the Metropolis to remain longer without such an establishment. The town wants a fashionable lounging place, where intelligent citizens and strangers can meet daily, and enjoy the pleasures of reading and conversation. A subscription paper will be sent round in a few days to obtain Signatures, when the conditions will be made known.

Raleigh Star, October 1, 1813.
and also the *Raleigh Register,* July 23, 1813.

OTHER CAPE FEAR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Antedating the period covered by Professor Coon, the Cape Fear was not without schools; indeed, that there were some

educational facilities on the river from the first settlement may be gathered from the will of John Baptista Ashe, made in 1734, in which he directed that his sons should have a liberal education. "And in their education I pray my executors to observe this method: Let them be taught to read and write, and be introduced into the practical part of arithmetic, not too hastily hurrying them to Latin or grammar; but, after they are pretty well versed in these, let them be taught Latin and Greek. I propose that this may be done in Virginia, after which let them learn French. Perhaps some Frenchman at Santee will undertake this. When they are arrived at years of discretion, let them study the mathematics. I will that my daughter be taught to read and write and some feminine accomplishment which may render her agreeable, and that she be not kept ignorant as to what appertains to a good housewife in the management of household affairs."

In 1745 there was a school taught in Brunswick, and in 1749 the Legislature appropriated £6,000 to establish a free school, but during the Indian war the money was used for war purposes. In 1754 another appropriation was made, but the act was not approved in England. In 1759, John Ashe, as chairman of a committee, brought in an address to the King, praying that a part of a certain fund should be laid out in purchasing glebes and in establishing free schools in each county, but that money was to come from an issue of notes, and there was some slight objection to the form of the notes which the Governor did not communicate to the Assembly. Frequent application was made, even up to 1765, but the objection not having been communicated to the Assembly, it was never removed.

In 1760, Rev. James Tate, a Presbyterian minister, opened a classical school at Wilmington; and in 1785 Rev. William Bingham began his famous school here. About 1800 the Innes Academy was finished. The first teacher was Rev. Dr. Halling.

After a few years service Dr. Halling was succeeded by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers had been a midshipman in the navy. The vessel on which he was employed was dismantled at Wilmington, and he sought employment as a teacher. After some years, he moved to Hillsboro, where he married a daughter of Col. William Shepperd, and had a famous school until he removed to Tennessee. He was succeeded at the Innes Academy by Rev. Adam Empie, rector of St. James's, at one time chaplain at West Point, a man of fine culture, whose volume of published