

From the Greensborough Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. 1.

Messrs. Editors: If you will allow me space in your paper, I propose to furnish a few numbers on the subject of the School Law. I was desirous that some one fully competent should have undertaken its discussion, but, though sad to tell, a lamentable indifference seems to prevail in regard to it. Is this to be ascribed to the absence of merit in the question itself? or is it rather to be found in the impression, that it is already universally appreciated, and therefore requiring no agitation? Perhaps it may be thought that the Law is so defective, that it cannot receive the approbation of the People, therefore unworthy of consideration,—or it may be, that if successful at the polls its lameness will cause a failure in practical operation, consequently so much time consumed for naught, and that we had best begin anew at the next Legislature. I believe none of these reasons are well grounded. If you will take pains to sift them, you will gather only chaff. To say no importance is attached to education in Guilford, is insulting to her people. I will not entertain the idea that one single citizen denies its benefits, or is unwilling to share them. If on the other hand it feels favor with every man, it is treachery to ourselves, to our children, and to our country, to be silent or careless. If we see in it intrinsic and enduring excellence, we should acknowledge and agitate it—keep it green in our own minds as well as those of our neighbors, and struggle to extend it until the whole land shall rejoice intelligently in the light of education.

If we believe the Law defective, it is criminal,—it is unpardonably criminal to turn off charitably and abandon it. That course will not correct its errors. We should reason calmly together—counsel and advise with each other, and out of the abundance and variety of our suggestions, fix upon that system, that will be most wise and practicable. Grant that the present Law may fall short of efficient operation in practice—should that dishearten us? Are we to look for perfection in the very beginning of the work? This is tendered to the People as the entering wedge to the opening of a wide spread system, that shall be as extensive as there is inhabited territory, and as comprehensive as there are children. It is out of the question to frame a law that will, at first, suit every variety of population, and every variety of country. Our State has sparsely as well as densely settled districts—she has mountains, she has swamps, she has pine and sand barrens, as well as fertile champaign sections. All these have to be taken into the account. Time, alone, can unfold all the difficulties—actual experiment alone can detect the mistakes. There must be a beginning, if we intend to go into the measure at all. We may talk of it, and devise schemes for years, yet be no nearer hearing all. To the present law, I have heard directly opposite objections urged—One declares the districts are too large,—another, that the tax will be too heavy. The one decries an increase of the tax, while the other seeks its diminution—for the tax on every individual will be in proportion to the size of the district. Now how are these two men, antipodes to each other, to be reconciled? So it will also be found to be on other points. I presume the Assembly had not the vanity to suppose its Law to be such as it should be, nor such as it would be, under kind care, in the course of time. Let us have the charity to believe that they have passed it in sincerity, in patriotism, and in true philanthropy, according to the best of their judgment, and in the light of all the information they could collect, leaving it to the people to try and to improve as they might find useful. They did not design it to be unalterable, nor to hang around our necks, a galling yoke, without remedy. It occurs to me, that should Guilford now accept, and wish hereafter to drop it, she can do so by failing to raise the required tax. The State will not now, nor at any time, advance her portion, until officially informed that the County is prepared to meet her with hers. Understand me. I wish not to inculcate the doctrine of a vacillating and unsteady policy, nor would I convey the slightest apprehension that such will be the case. The fear that it would be fastened upon them forever, however burdensome, has weighed, with some, as an objection. I intimate this resort, where the unanimity of sentiment over the county is undoubted. However a new Act will be necessary every Legislature, and the present one, in some essential particulars, as you will see in the course of my remarks, will cease in its force as soon as the Legislature meets.

If we even admit that the whole scheme will fail, or that Guilford will be so dissatisfied at the end of one year as to forsake it, what will be the loss to each individual?—2 cents on every hundred dollars value of his real estate, and 4 cents on every poll. Is one citizen opposed to expending this small sum in an effort to gain such great good? Is not the object worthy of a trial?—The Government, in the legitimate exercise of its authority, and fulfilling the benevolent purposes of its institution, proposes to aid in the education of her children, and says to the parent—will you help? Shall he decline? Shall we be so cruel to ourselves, and so unfaithful to posterity? Must not our obligations as patriots and as philanthropists forbid it?—

will not our obligations as citizens and as neighbors forbid it?—aye, will not our obligations as parents forbid it? Let us second our State, in her glorious purpose, with alacrity—let us go forward with joyous gladness of heart at the prospect, brightening in the distance, and evince a spirit and an energy that shall never flag. What great and good object was ever attained without exertion and without trouble? Shall we falter in this? What is of more earthly importance than the enlightening of the mind of every child in our commonwealth? Can it be found drinking at the fountain that enriches for eternity without being taught to read? Can it answer its end in life with advantage to itself, with credit to the State, or to the Church, without it? Ponder upon these things, and let us be aroused to a sense of our responsibility. GUILFORD.

IMPORTANT AND JUST DECISION. Reported for the U. S. Gazette.

A case of an interesting character to landlords and tenants was decided at the last session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff had been a lodger in a house let as a boarding house, in which he occupied two rooms furnished with his own furniture of the usual amount and character, and in which he took breakfast and tea, dining elsewhere. For these accommodations he paid a stated sum per week. The tenant, his landlady, failing to pay her rent on the day appointed, her landlord distrained the plaintiff's furniture, to recover which this suit was brought. The question was whether the goods of a boarder in a boarding house are liable for a tenant's rent, was accordingly brought directly before the Court for decision. The District Court (in which the suit was brought) having decided the question in the landlord's favor, the matter was removed to the Supreme Court, where, after having been fully argued by Mr. Hazeltine and Mr. Holcombe for the plaintiff, and S. Perkins for the defendant, the opinion of the District Court was reversed, and the question settled in favor of the plaintiff, and against the right of a landlord to distrain the effects of a boarder in his tenant's house.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, declared that his case fell within a principle already established, that, for the benefit of trade, a thing put upon rented premises by a customer in the way of tenant's business is privileged from distress; and after proving, in opposition to the statements of some text-writers, that the ground of this exemption was in all cases, public convenience and policy, he showed that there was no difference in this respect between the present case, and any other of those in which the exemption was admitted, nor more especially between the case of an inn, where confessedly the goods of a guest are not subject to distress for a tenant's rent.

The tone of the opinion, which was of some length, was restrictive of the right of distress, and the effect of the decision will be to increase the security with which an individual may occupy premises rented by another, by rendering him independent of the improvidence or irregularity of the person under whose roof he chances to be a boarder.

British Swaggering.—'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful, that a work in many respects so able as the London United Service Journal, should deform its pages with such stuff as the following:

So far as national interests are concerned, the Americans have much greater reason than England to dread the consequence of a war. War would destroy their commerce and shipping interests, break up their monetary system, ruin the cotton growers of the south, emancipate the colored population, drive the "stars and stripes" from the Florida—where they have so long been held at bay by a mere handful of Seminole Indians—and eventually lead to a dissolution of the Federal Union. But the "Sympathizers" and northern people care nought for those things, and will only be held in check by the same means which defeated their buccaneering expeditions into the Canadas. The New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians have already given convincing proof that they are as ready and willing to stand by

"The flag that leaved a thousand years The battle and the breeze" as their brethren of the other provinces; and should the British lion once be fairly roused and "England to herself do prove but true," it is no means impossible that in ten years hence, or less, "the United States of America" may be spoken of as one of the nations that have been.

A terrible scene occurred at Woolwich, England, at the infliction of his sentence upon a soldier who had been condemned to receive 150 lashes. A recruit had his feelings so harrowed by the scene that he went mad, shrieking dreadfully in his frenzy, and committing furious acts of violence, so that it was with difficulty he was secured and taken to the hospital.

A veteran died recently at York, England, aged 115 years. His name was Henry Brough. He was born of Dutch parents at New York. He was formerly in the army, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served in Holland, under the Duke of York.

From the Columbia Observer. THE OLD LAND MARKS—SHALL WE FORGET THEM?

Who came into power the avowed champions of economy in the Government? The Jackson party!

Do the present party in power cherish this revered old principle? No party since the foundation of the Government has so ruinously expended the public Treasury.—A whole year of Adams' legitimate expenditures would not cover the embezzlements of the defuncting sub-treasurers of modern Democracy!

Who came into power the advocates of a strict accountability on the part of the public officers, to the Representatives of the people? The Jackson party!

Do the present dynasty practice upon this good republican doctrine? No party has ever so boldly and fearfully resisted it. No party ever before looked upon it as "a Spanish inquisition."

Who came into power the friends of freedom of election—opposed to Executive interference? The Jackson party!

What is now the position of the present dynasty? Look at Mr. Wall's Report!

Who came into power opposed to an increase of Executive patronage? The Jackson party!

How have the Van Buren party practised upon the vital principle? They have sought, and are now seeking, to place the purse, as well as the sword, in the hands of the Executive.

Who came into power opposed to a standing Army? The Jackson party!

What are the Van Buren party now doing? The standing Army has actually been doubled within the last two years.

Who came into power ferreting out defaulters? and who, after a long search, found poor Tobias Watkins, a solitary defaulter under Adams' administration, and had him incarcerated in prison for more than three years? The Jackson party!

And does the Van Buren party maintain this patriotic vigilance? Look at the long list of public defaulters—count the wagon loads of money stolen—and then point your finger to a single defaulter that has been punished.

This is but a small portion of the catalogue of old Jackson doctrines and positions, kicked to the dogs by Van Buren; and yet he claims to be the legitimate representative of the principles upon which in 1829, we were all Jackson men;—and his office holders (who give a part of their salaries to support elections) and his editors (who usually write for leaders who own them) have the effrontery to call Tennesseeans "federalists," who are so fortunate as to remember, and so independent as to adhere to, their old cardinal doctrines of Republicanism.

A Sockdologer.—Gov. Cannon and Mr. Speaker Polk had a tilt at Winchester, Tenn. a few days since. The former, after replying in full to the general arguments of his competitor, in favor of the present people loving Administration and its Sub-Treasury scheme, brought the matter down to a focus as follows:—

"Fellow citizens, many of you, I believe, were hot recent volunteers in an arduous Florida Campaign. You well know how you suffered there—and you also know that the pay you received, by direction of the present hard-money Administration, was about twenty five or thirty cents per day, in skin planters, while my honorable competitor, who now solicits your votes, was shovelling into his pockets SIXTEEN DOLLARS A DAY IN GOLD AND SILVER!—This is the meaning, I take it, of the boasted Sub-Treasury, which furnishes one currency for the OFFICE HOLDERS and another for the PEOPLE!"

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman direct from Mississippi, who states that there is hardly a shadow of doubt remaining that the Whigs will carry the State by a triumphant majority. This to us, is pleasant intelligence. We look with the most intense anxiety to the States which have yet to elect members to the next Congress, as on the efforts of the whig party within their borders depends the issue, whether they shall have a majority or not. The Old Dominion has done her duty—let others profit by her example.—Baltimore Chronicle.

A Challenge.—Col. Polk, in his late speech at Knoxville, alluded to the Senior editor of the Banner as "little Allen A. Hall." Now that's personal, and I feel in duty bound to challenge the Colonel to meet me at the earliest day his convenience will permit, in order to have a trial at leaping, wrestling, racing and any other manly exercise he may choose.

N. B.—The Colonel is specially requested to bring all the "little Polks" along, boys and girls, that the public may determine which of us has most to boast of in that respect.—Republican Banner.

Swartwouted.—This word is coming into use among the southern planters, when speaking of their runaway negroes. A late Alabama paper contains an advertisement concerning "Swartwouted from the subscriber on the 6th inst. my negro Jim, &c." The Sub-Treasury hero is likely to be immortalized.

We learn that a child was born a few days since, in the city of Boston, with three legs! What a Sub-treasurer he would make, says the Maumee Express.

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of June 11.

Mr. Morris Pollock, the enterprising Throwster of Glasgow, has arrived in the Great Western, and has proceeded to Pittsylvania county, in this State, where he proposes to establish a large Mulberry plantation, a Cocoonery, and a Filature for Reeling the Silk. He has availed himself of the Act of Assembly of 1833, and has already become a quasi citizen of the State, for the purpose of holding lands. We had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting interview on Friday evening between Mr. Pollock and Mr. D'Homergue. They agree in their views of the best manner of conducting the Silk business in the United States. They think, that Virginia is calculated to be a great Silk State; but that she ought to confine herself at present to the raising of the Mulberry, and the Worm, and of reeling the Silk from the Cocoons—and that it is probably best to establish large Filatures, which will furnish a market for the Cocoons, and supersede the necessity of each Silk Culturist having a reel of his own—and that it is better for us to export the raw silk, to be manufactured in Europe.

Mr. Pollock seems to possess great knowledge of his subject; and to show the most liberal disposition to communicate it to others, and to encourage the enterprise in this State. He was much surprised by the accounts that were given him of the active and prolific qualities of the Morus Multicaulis. He has brought out with him a quantity of the white Italian Mulberry; and presumed, that he could not get his cocoonery in operation before the third year—but the character of the multicaulis will enable him to go to work much sooner.

Mr. D'Homergue has also great experience in the business. He is a decided enthusiast; but at the same time prudent and considerate. From the elements of calculation, with which he furnished us on Friday, it appears that barring all accidents, and with cocooneries economically built and properly conducted each acre of ground will produce a neat profit of at least \$200. In fact, he contends that it will be a more profitable business than raising tobacco in Virginia, and cotton in the South. We shall lay before our readers in a few days some Nos. which have been prepared for popular use by the author of "The Silk Culturist's Manual."

The Philadelphia Gazette contains a very remarkable fulfilment of a prediction of Mr. Epy, in the announcement of a Storm. On the first of April, (a clear day in Philadelphia,) he stated, "that at this moment a storm is raging at the South, in about the latitude of Charleston." Memorandum was made of the fact. By a careful examination of the papers of the next fortnight, it was seen that there was frequent mention of marine disasters about the precise locality indicated by Mr. Epy. This is certainly curious, although the first of April was a capital day for the prediction, as, in the event of a failure, it would have been only an April fool joke.—Rich. Register.

The Governor of a Southwestern State lately urged upon the Legislature, that the penitentiary being completed, they ought to pass laws for supplying it with tenants.—The State of Mississippi bids fair to furnish tenants ready made to all her neighbors—the officers of justice being first in the generous example of supplying the deficiencies of neighboring sovereignties. The constable pulls the nose of the United States judge—the clerk of the court spits in the Governor's face—preachers lynch each other without benefit of clergy—and, if they go on, a detachment of the navy will have to go up the river, and bombard them a la Qualee Baitoo.—Charleston Mercury.

The Silk Stocking centry.—A good anecdote is told of the canvass in the Norfolk District. It occurred at St. Bryde's, in Norfolk county. Mr. Holleman, descending on the silk stocking Aristocracy, Dr. Mallory seized him by the leg, and lifting his foot up to the popular view, showed that Mr. Holleman himself had on silk stockings! It was done in humor, and produced a roar of laughter.—Richmond Whig.

Singular Circumstance.—A gentleman just returned from over the Lake, states that one of his friends, while hunting, had the misfortune to catch a severe cold, which settled in his face, and prevented his shaving for several days. As a remedy for the cold, some tea was prepared made from the leaves and seeds combined of the "Morus Multicaulis"—the gentleman awoke next morning with a mulberry on every hair of his beard—several worms among his whiskers, and a silk night cap which the little rascals had made during the night. The gentleman has been offered \$3,000, to stand in his neighbor's yard as a mulberry grower. The offer has not been accepted; he says, he intends staying at home to make silk, and give mulberry parties to the young girls in the summer. If he really does commence the silk business, we'll send him a gallon of Monogabala to assist him in reeling.—N. O. Times.

The Last Anecdote.—"Who's that ore Mr. Scattering, that always gets a few votes at our town meeting?" inquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper. "I do not know" said he, "nor never did, though the people have been trying to elect him ever since I began to vote."

From the Fayetteville Observer. MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

We have also the June No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, which, among much matter to approve, contains an unworthy attempt to deprive N. Carolina of her cherished jewel, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As the work has just come to hand, we have not time to enter once more into a full statement of the evidence on which that document is founded, as on a rock; but a very brief notice will suffice to exhibit the baseness of the argument of "Investigator," and indeed to show, that the paper which he has brought to light, adds proof, where none was wanted, of the genuineness of the Declaration.

The writer in the Messenger, who signs himself "Investigator," produces a copy of a preamble and four resolutions, recently discovered by Peter Force, Esq. in a newspaper, printed on the 12th of July, 1775. Where the paper was printed he does not inform us. These resolutions purport to come from a Committee, and are dated "Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg county, May 31, 1775." They commence with the following words, "This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves," &c. Then follow the preamble and resolves, for which we have not now room, but which are totally different from the Mecklenburg Declaration.

"Investigator" pretends that these resolutions were all that were adopted in Mecklenburg, and that of course the manuscript Declaration found among the papers of G. N. Davis; the similar paper seen by Gov. Stokes among the papers of W. L. Hamson, the historian; and the same Declaration, recorded word for word in the Rev. Humphrey Hunter's "Journal of the War in the South,"—were all spurious. To establish this pretence, he not only would set aside all these as forgeries, but he would discredit the testimony of Col. Polk, of Gen. Davidson, one of the signers, of Gen. Graham, and of Capt. Jack, all of whom were present, as they were, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, (and not on the 31st,) when the Declaration was adopted, not by a Committee, but by a Convention regularly chosen by the different militia companies of Mecklenburg, and whose deliberations were witnessed and applauded by a crowd of people, comprising "perhaps half the men in the county." To establish this pretence, he must set aside the names of the 27 citizens, members of that Convention, which were formerly appended to the Declaration, but are not found attached to the resolutions of the Committee, dated May 31. This is a mass of testimony not to be shaken.

But we have said that these newly-discovered resolves themselves furnish testimony to the genuineness of the Declaration. It will be recollected, that a "Committee of Public Safety" was appointed and organized by the Convention which adopted the Declaration. The following is the caption of the resolutions adopted on the 31st May:—

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, May 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves, &c.

What Committee? Why, the "Committee of Public Safety," created by the Convention held 11 days before. And the resolves now discovered do but carry out the purposes of the Declaration under which the Committee acted.

This is clear enough to any one willing to be convinced, however difficult it may be to satisfy the people and the journals of Virginia. "None so blind as they who will not see."

Dangerous Ascention of a Balloon.—On Monday night an experimental inflation of a balloon took place in a meadow near the Beulah Spa Norwood. A number of men were employed in holding the vast machine, which was of unusually large dimensions. In the space of twelve minutes the balloon was completely filled with heated air, generated in a furnace from chopped straw, bark, and alderwood; the ascending power on a sudden then became so great, that in removing the machine from the furnace it escaped from the hands of most of the men, and ascended to a great height, taking up five persons clinging to the ropes and sides of the car. A youth, when thirty feet from the ground, could hold no longer, and dropped, sustaining much injury; the others remained clinging to the balloon, and were conveyed about a mile, when the machine descended in the midst of a field.—The principal gardener of the Beulah Spa, William Stevens, having lost his hold, got his legs entangled with a rope, and was suspended, with his head downwards, for several minutes, and when the balloon receded the ground, his leg was completely severed, being attached by tendons only; it has since been amputated, but he still lies in a dangerous state. One man was caught by the grapnel, and was seriously torn. The other two, though much cut and bruised, have received no material injuries. Mr. Hoare, the owner of the balloon, is not hurt, and intends making another attempt. The machine remains where it fell, uninjured.

A laughable story has been going the rounds of salons in Lisbon. The youthful Queen detected her husband in the act of saluting one of the maids of honor, and losing the dignity of the Queen in the feeling of the woman, she soundly boxed the ears of both parties on the spot!