

out, but the cattle are miserable. For you may pass in an omnibus from end of Paris to the other.

The houses are high. Near the Madeleine are new houses, 7 stories high, including a ground floor, for there are no sunk stories. The ground rent is so high that they are compelled to build high houses—one floor more or less may make the profits or the loss of the year. Each floor has its distinct tenant. The evil of this is, a poor man may have the first floor, and the attic be inhabited by a beggar, the staircase is common to all the lodgers, which is a nuisance. The houses are built better, to appearance, than the London ones.—each house has a rich heavy cornice one inch below the roof, and the fronts are coated with plaster, and frequently repainted. As a whole, therefore, Paris looks more gay than London, but the comforts in English houses are most unknown in those of Paris.

Hitherto London has eclipsed Paris in the matter of Clubs. In fact, the fittings up and completeness of the Clubs of London surpass that of the houses of nine tenths of the nobility in London. At last, however, Paris has boasted of a club house as superior to any club house in London, as Astor's Hotel is to a wayside tavern in Ohio. This is the new club called "Le Cercle des Deux Mondes," the drawing rooms of which were thrown open last week.

It has been established in the Hotel Farina, Rue Richelieu, formerly occupied by Lointier, the restaurateur. There are fifteen splendid and spacious saloons in "Le Cercle des Deux Mondes." Here are collected whatever modern science, taste, and art produce. Divans such as Sultan Mahmud has in his Seraglio; carpets from Rome, each costing a fortune; gold and silver issues from the looms of India; sculpture from Rome and Florence; bronzes and glass from Venice; velvet hangings from Genoa; silken table covers from Lyons, and from England the thousand conveniences and comforts which are peculiar to that country. In fact, in these noble rooms, the science of furnishing has been allowed a limitless range, and sumptuous is the effect.

The North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Saturday, March 9, 1839.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In the State of North Carolina, we are apt to find fault with what may be done in the Legislature for the improvement of the State.—It should be remembered that, in a country like ours, where public opinion has almost the force of law, it is indispensable to the success of any scheme or project that may be adopted by our lawgivers in the Legislature, that the citizens should, in the first place, inform themselves well, as to the provisions and details of the measures adopted. And, in the next place, to determine, that where no better plan or enactment is likely to be soon offered for the public good, to join heartily in the support of the one proposed, although we may not in all regards, approve its provisions, or may fancy in our own minds, something less objectionable.

Our Legislature has already done much for education. It has erected, and endowed on a liberal scale, a University for the education of those, whose parents have the means to bestow on them a thorough education. The Legislature have, for several years past, enacted salutary laws, establishing, and gradually enlarging, by sundry appropriations, a respectable fund in amount, with the design, from the interest thereof, to commence the establishment of Common Schools on some regular system, throughout all the counties of the State. The object of these well advised Legislative enactments, is, in addition to the facilities already furnished, by a collegiate course of instruction for the children of the wealthier classes, to bring the means of common school instruction, home to the door of every citizen.

To attain this latter object, an act was passed by the last Legislature, designed as a commencement of this great, this very desirable work. And by this act it is provided (as with the greatest propriety it should be,) that the free citizens of the whole State, shall be, in the outset, called upon to pronounce their solemn judgment, upon the propriety of its provisions.

The sheriffs are to give public notice, that at the next August election for members of Congress, the free voters (for such members) will be called upon to vote, for or against the adoption of the plan proposed in the above named act. That is, they are to vote—"school"—or "no school"—as they shall be for, or against it.

Where a majority in the respective counties, favor the plan, the next county court is to appoint commissioners, to lay off school districts, not above six miles square, and when the taxes for the county are laid, twenty dollars will be required to be collected from each district, and a school house built. To this twenty dollars, forty more will be immediately added, to be paid out of the present year's interest of the school fund of the State, and with this sum of sixty dollars, and with the suitable building for a school house ready erected, the commissioners appointed, from among every man's neighbors in his own district, are to proceed in the use of it, to establish schools.

With this sum of sixty dollars a teacher may be employed to teach during the winter season, for six months, and during that period, all the children within the district may be instructed, in reading, writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, without paying one cent of tuition or board.

Will any presume to say, that the adoption of such a plan is accomplishing nothing for the cause of education?

How many individuals in the State, (even of those who are called wealthy) send their children to school, upon an average, six months in the year? Remember it is employing children, one half of the year at school. Very few do this.

Will it be no benefit to the whole population of the State, to enable every father or guardian to do it?

Let every one take a glance at the amount that will be thus annually expended in the good cause of enlightening the public mind, by the plan proposed. The State of North Carolina comprises a territory of 43,800 square miles. There must be therefore at the least 1,216 School Districts, (without allowing for such as by the act, are to be of smaller dimensions when the density of the population will justify it,) which at 60 dollars each will amount to no less than 73,000 dollars, besides the value of 1,216 School Houses, large enough to accommodate fifty scholars each.

Let no one then be found to say that the Legislature have done nothing in this matter. Let none indulge in the usual querulous, censorious spirit prone to complain, that nothing is done when the fault is in themselves.

On the contrary, let every one take the trouble to procure the Act of Assembly, and read it attentively, so as to be enabled to remember its provisions, and impart them to all who are entitled to vote for members of Congress.

Let those persons of wealth and leisure and education, be especially careful enough of the interests of the lower classes, to bestir themselves by distributing a thorough knowledge of the Act of Assembly, so that the voters may be prepared to know something of the subject they are required to exercise their suffrages upon.

If one-tenth part the pains that are taken in Congressional elections, shall be exercised honestly and heartily, on this subject of schools, there will not be a county in the State, where the plan will not be adopted. And the matter being once set on

foot, the Legislature may enlarge and improve it to any extent, attainable within the reasonable pecuniary means of the State.

We shall recur to this subject again, from time to time.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

We have been a subscriber to this paper ever since Mr. Hale edited it—and with our last week's number, received from the office of that print, we were favored with the new prospectus, which, by the way of returning the compliment for publishing our prospectus, with accompanying remarks, we publish as follows:

"THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER" is printed, weekly, by Edward J. Hale, at \$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance, &c.

"The Observer is opposed to the present corrupt administration, and will spare no exertions, consistent with honor and fair dealing, to promote the election of Henry Clay, or such other individual as may be the candidate of the whig party, for the next presidency, (i. e. who may gain the prize at "the gentle pass of arms of Ashby," that is to be, *alias* die 15, "the Harrisburg convention.") Its course is so well known, however, that it is unnecessary to enter into particulars."

And will you demolish the Van Buren administration, Mr. Hale? And will you put to rout and totally annihilate the whole democratic ascendancy in the United States, cruel Mr. Hale?

"My own Araminta, say no."

However, to let our friend of the Observer see that he has no illiberal adversary to deal with, we cheerfully and earnestly recommend to our political friends to take his paper, and read both sides. We wish no concealment, and challenge open, fair, honorable investigation into all the departments of the government, and the principles we avow; confident that we have the right side of the plainest sort of question in politics, we have no apprehensions about the result.

THE MAINE TROUBLES.

We publish to-day Mr. Van Buren's message on this perplexing, vexed question. Let all who read it, note well, the language it holds, the circumspection, prudence and dignified intelligence which are wont to characterize the public acts of the grave statesman, patriot and sage: and at the same time the stern independence, that so well becomes the honored head of a great, independent, republican people.

These same main troubles, about a boundary line running through the piney woods between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, have their famous location upon the waters of the "Aroostook." Do you know that celebrated river, gentle reader? Did you ever hear of it before? Was there ever such a name? In the whole Cherokee, Creek, Catawba, Camanche, Blackfoot, or any other heathen tongue, was there ever any thing to come near it? Aroostook! The Aroostook war! the Aroostook blues, or greys or greens, or independent volunteers! Deliver us from such names, such fights, and such uncomfortable memberships in any such outlandish corps!

You remember, no doubt, Buonaparte's celebrated retreat from Moscow. After the brave hero had got to Paris, and stood with his back to a comfortable wood-fire, rubbing his hands together in the utmost complacency of manner, he is said to have remarked, "that it was much more comfortable there than on the banks of the "Beregina," where he had left his wretched soldiers to perish with cold."—"As we sat (our editorial self we mean) by a warm stove, reading the account of these same troubles in the North, on the day of the snow, we felt something like the great man's self-satisfaction, as we internally soliloquized—"it is much more comfortable here than on the banks of the Aroostook."

But without more jesting on such grave matters, we hope and believe, that in the friendly state of feeling known to exist between the United States and England, there can be no apprehension of serious or protracted difficulties.—If the whigs don't join the British in a body, our *magician*—he of Kinderhook—will keep all straight.

GYNEOCRACY—AGAIN.

You know the meaning of this word, my fair reader? It is almost as ugly as Aroostook. But you know it means—one branch of it at least—that government to which the sort of husband, vulgarly ycleped *cheapecked*, humbly submits in his family. In its general signification, it means; by interpretation, the universal thralldom and submission, in which your beautiful's majesties are known to hold all *man-kind*. The following is an illustration of this axiom:

The girls at Northampton, (Mass.) have been sending a *bachelor* editor, bouquets of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care; he would sooner smell them than matrimony.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from Washington City, entitled to the highest credit, under date of 27th ult. says—"The prospect of war with England, on yesterday's very mentioning, is, I am happy to say, becoming less so, as I am informed that the British Minister has submitted a proposition of a specific tendency; and if carried into effect, will for the present, prevent any collision between the military forces of the two countries."

The following presents memoranda of the arrangements proposed by the British Minister and acceded to by the Secretary of State. We hope the pacific proposition may not come too late.

"In the mean time, the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows:

"Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river, but the Government of Maine will, voluntarily, and without delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, any armed force now with in them; and if future necessity shall arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation, by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to the agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

"The civil officers in the service respectively of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

"Nothing in these memoranda shall be construed to fortify or to weaken; in any respect whatever, the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

"The Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on this subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they earnestly do, to the Governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herein set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Government of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definite conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue." [Signed by Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the U. States, February 27, 1839.]

In addition to the intelligence contained in the President's Message, and the above article from the North Carolina Standard, upon the subject of the difficulties with Great Britain, we regret to perceive by the news from Washington received here yesterday, that the affair threatens more serious consequences than we had reason to apprehend. By yesterday's mail we learn that the subject was referred to a committee in the House of Representatives, whose chairman, Mr. Howard, made a masterly report to the House, accompanied by a bill—which report and bill, we will give to our readers next week. The bill passed without opposition, and was concurred in by the Senate, and is in substance, as follows: It authorizes the President (if he shall deem it advisable) to call out such portion of the militia as he shall think requisite. Also to employ, if necessary, any portion of the army or navy of the United States he may deem sufficient, in defence of the claims of the U. States to the territory in dispute. It also authorizes him to raise one regiment of *volunteers*, one of dragoons, and sixteen of infantry; appropriates one million of dollars, if a war should be commenced, to improve the fortifications on our coast, &c.—and further appropriates eighteen thousand dollars for outfit and salary for a special minister, to be sent to England to negotiate on the subject of these troubles, and adjust them, if practicable, without involving the country in war.

We rejoice that in the adoption of these indispensable measures, to the honor and independence of the national character, there seems to have been perfect unanimity in Congress—men of all parties seem to have dropped, for the time, their political animosities, and the cheering spectacle was presented, of perfect accordance with the views of the President, both by the committee and the members of both Houses, on the passage of this bill.

May the calamities of war be yet averted by the prudence of Ministers, and a humane forbearance on both sides.

MR. STRANGE'S SPEECH.

We regret we cannot give to our readers the whole of this speech at one view; but as the remaining part will be given next week, our readers will have a double treat.

Compare the position of our veteran republican Senator, (the war, so long known in our State council,) as the staunch, unflinching upholder of right principles) with that of the Virginia chieftain of the "armed neutrality"—himself, by the bye, no longer "neutral"—no longer conservative—but at once transferred into the ranks of the Federal party, and with all the zeal of a new convert, put foremost by them, in upholding any measure of an ultra partizan character, designed to injure his late friends. He has become the first champion of the new gag law. A law by which his new friends would stop the mouths of a respectable and numerous class of citizens, upon the subject of all others, the most interesting to freemen. We mean the subject of the elective franchise. But read the speech attentively, and while you look on the combat, learn and see for yourselves, the character of the combatants and the cause of fight.

GEOLOGY AND REVELATION.

If any of our readers are too *wise* to be instructed (and by consequence delighted) by our extract on the last page of this paper, under the above head, we feel that we have made ample provision for such an unlooked for, and we hope, rarely occurring instance in the intelligent circle of the Carolinian's read-

ers, by warming their hearts, elevating their morals, and embellishing their tastes, with the perusal of the excellent moral scrap from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, with which the poetical head of our paper is so richly adorned:

This lady, the pride of modern poets, is daily chiseling out for herself, in her own unpretending way, a high niche in the perdurable temple of fame, which posterity will be proud to rear in honor of such benefactors of the human race.

Mr. Hale must understand that Mr. Edwards means, (in the resolution alluded to in this paper of this week,) the "fraud and force" used to obtain a re-charter in Congress, when General Jackson interposed his veto—and on a second occasion, the "fraud and force" used in procuring a charter in the State of Pennsylvania. In no state of things, can Weldon N. Edwards be pronounced to act faithfully to any trust reposed in him, much less can any thing that gentleman says deliberately, be pronounced *untrue*.

We tender grateful acknowledgments to the editors of The North Carolina Standard, Cheraw Gazette and Fayetteville Observer, for their friendly notice and approval of our first number; and take this occasion to tender the hand of editorial fellowship to all gentlemen of the honorable profession we are embarked in, only seeking at the hands of our adversaries, an open and honorable field, with the use of fair weapons.

We acknowledge, thankfully, the receipt of sundry documents from Messrs. Strange, McKay, Calhoun, Byrum, Deberry and Montgomery.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

A writer over the above signature, in a grave and laboured argument, published first in the Raleigh Star, and re-published, this week, in the Fayetteville Observer, presents to the view of his fellow-citizens, a remarkable instance of that malign censoriousness, and rancorous hostility to the institutions of his country, to which the very high degree of intellect he evidently possesses, may be sometimes unhappily prostituted, in the heat of partizan conflicts upon political subjects.

"One of the People" predicates the sage conclusion, to which he is unfortunate enough to bring his own mind, and aims in his publication, to bring the minds of his readers:—first, upon the oft repeated arguments on the floor of the Senate of the United States, in favor of the resolution passed in that body, censuring the conduct of General Jackson, and against the resolution, expunging that stigma upon the character of the late President.—Secondly, that conclusion is founded, upon draughts taken from the *pure fountain* of Mr. Bond's speech, and transfused in less pretending rills, of abuse against the government, through the argument alluded to.

Thirdly, The conclusion, bottoms its pretensions to truth, upon the alleged misconduct of Mr. Woodbury, in neglecting to report certain defaulters in the land offices of the Government, and the defaulting of the late collector at New York.

And what is the conclusion to which the mind of "One of the People" professes, in his publication, to be led, from these various sources of argument?

It is nothing less, my readers, than that "this government (of ours) is the most corrupt upon the face of the globe"!!! Yes! This is the modest conclusion arrived at, as to a government, which so far from oppressing the people, has actually within the last three years, distributed amongst the States, for the good of the of the people, \$25,000,000 in specie, or its equivalent.

A government that has purchased within the period marked out by "One of the People," as the peculiar era of corruption, 116,557,877 acres of land.

A government that has disincumbered itself, in the same period, of a heavy responsibility of public debt.

A government that has restored our previously interdicted commerce with the West Indies.

A government, that by its many energies, compelled the payment of 25,000,000 francs, that had been long due by France.

A government, that wisely instituted friendly and reciprocal commercial regulations with the Empire of Turkey.

A government, that has nearly accomplished the desirable and long cherished object of removing the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi.

A government, under whose overshadowing protection, two new States have been admitted into the Union, and two territorial governments have been organized.

A government, which accomplishes this effectual protection to the enterprising emigrant, with a standing army of only about 6 or 7000 soldiers.

A government, under whose wise regulations, the commerce of the country has increased to an extent to which former periods of its history, bear no comparison.

A government, whose navy has been regularly and rapidly enlarging its strength; whose fortifications, light houses, arsenals and other

public works, are every where arising to secure the country against dangers from without.

A Government under whose benign influence, rail roads have been constructed, canals excavated, steamboats multiplied and every improvement hastened into a rapidity of movement unparalleled in the annals of the world.

A Government by whose immediate policy and financial skill, the amount of the precious metals in the country has been increased within seven years, from the sum of 20,000,000 to 80,000,000 dollars.

A Government that by the moral agency and sagacity of its late illustrious head, has disentangled its financial operations, from the paralyzing influence of one mighty overshadowing monopoly.

A Government in short illimitable in its power to do good to the citizen, and whose constitution, in practice as in theory, is the transcript, as it is the inflexible guarantee of civil liberty.

We will not submit to argue questions, which have been the constant themes of the orators in Congress and intelligent editors of both parties, for the last five years. Themes upon the policy, propriety and justice of which, after grave and solemn argument, in the halls of Congress, circulated in pamphlets by the thousand, and newspapers without number, the deliberate judgment of the public voice, has been twice pronounced.

But admit for a moment, the unconstitutionality of the expunging resolutions, and admit at the same time that the late President, did the most unpopular act of his life (the cause of his censure by the Senate) with the most correct intent. Is the country to be harassed to the end of time, with the disgusting spectacle of abusing our executive officers no longer in power, and calling upon the people to reverse their opinion twice pronounced, that the officer charged with corruption, did the act on which the charge is founded with a pure intent?

Upon the subject of the extravagance of the Government in proving its corruption, we beg leave respectfully to refer to Mr. Duncan's reply to Bond's speech *passim*.

Upon the matter of the defaulting officers, we say if Mr. Woodbury is guilty of corrupt connivance at the spoliation upon the public purse, impeach him.

Upon the subject of the "Independent Treasury" bill, not yet passed into a law, as we design a separate article hereafter on it, we will only here refer "one of the people" to the Administration newspapers, ever since October, 1837, where he will find his argument refuted effectually, by a hundred pens and as many tongues in Congress.

We will notice the report of the Swartwout committee next week, by which time it will have been published.

We received the poetry from the pen of L. L. L. too late to publish this week.

MARRIED.

In Anson county, on the 26th ultimo, Dr. Glass, of Wadesborough, to Miss Ellen Parsons, daughter of Mr. Vincent Parsons.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 17th ult., Mr. Alexander Patterson, aged 27 years.

TRANSPORTATION.

ARRIVED, March 3, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Diligence and Post-Boy in tow, with dry-goods, groceries, &c.

DEPARTED, Feb. 28, boat Messenger, with wheat, flour, cotton and cotton yarn.

Also, March 4, boat Nelson, with full freight of cotton, flour, wheat, &c.

Also, March 5, steamer Henrietta, with cotton, cotton yarn, flour, &c.

Prices Current.

Fayetteville.

Brandy, peach	1 00
Ditto, apple	80 a
Bacon	11 a 12
Beeswax	22 a 24
Coffee	12 a 14
Cotton	14 a 15
Cotton yarn	20 a 30
Corn	95 a 100
Candles, F. F.	1 20
Flaxseed	6 50 a 7 50
Feathers	45
Iron, Bar	5 1 a 5 1
Molasses	35 1 a 40
Nails, cut	7 a 8
Sugar, brown	8 a 12
Lump, do	16
Leaf	18 a 20
Salt	85 a 90
do Sack	2 50 a 2 75
Tobacco, leaf	10
Cotton Baggins	16 a 20
Bale Rope	10 a 12
Wheat, new	1 30
Whiskey	57 a 60
Wool	25 a 30

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Having received information that St. James Church, Wilmington, is expected not to be in a condition to be occupied by the annual convention in May, I hereby give notice, as authorized by Canon ix., that such Convention will meet in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday (15th) of May next.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of Diocese of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb. 8th, 1839.

30 Hhds. prime MOLASSES.

50 barrels trimmed Herrings
20 hhdns prime Mountain Butter
100 sacks Blown Salt
50 casks Stone Lime (unshelled)
5 casks Rice
100 bushels Seed Oats (black)
10 do Hards Grass Seed

For sale by
mar 9 (y)
GEO. McNEILL,
Foot of Hay Market.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

The Northern Mail, via Raleigh, arrives, daily, by midnight—Departs at 1 A. M.

The Southern Mail via Cheraw, arrives, daily, by midnight—Departs at half past 3 A. M.

The Charleston Mail arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M.—Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

The Salisbury Mail arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.—Departs Monday & Friday at 6 A. M.

The Lawrenceville Mail arrives Thursday 5 P. M.—Departs Friday at 6 A. M.

The Wilmington Mail via Elizabeth, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday night—Departs Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 1 A. M.

The Wilmington Mail via the arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.