

In continuation of our remarks we state that the law of the County Courts in those counties which are to be abolished by a vote equal to half the amount of the population of the county, as a Common School to be collected by the Sheriff or collector. This increased expense made a leading objection to the adoption of the system. Now answered that the increased expenses for county purposes collected must be expended in the county for or reward of labour, as who chooses to labour, and his due share of such taxation proportioned to that which is levied from Land. So that the expenditure of the money in the will result to the benefit of all selves so poor as to be oppressed increased taxation. Sufficient tax to raise the sum required by the present sum of poll tax, sixty-eight cents; the difference of the sum of twenty cents, that pay tax at all should be able to do. Another objection is answered: "If I want my children for it myself?" A man's wants generally in direct opposition to both are usually governed by tradition, that no parent wishes children to grow up in ignorance it is natural to wish them well it is withheld from them it is influence of parsimony, or of a man's aversion or constrained to prevent crime, as Earl Darnley.

A letter forged must have been written. Did ever knight so fine as I? Thanks to Saint Helen's Save Gawain, ere could you see This Common School system means education both to the penurious; and it might be of singularity, false pride, or unness, that they do not take advantage of it. It is the Legislature acted wisely in not from being educated; because made free; therefore, more governed than intelligence; the circumstance of their free will, they powers of reflection, readers, situate, and consequently less easy to control them. But when expected to be a member of a republican Government is thereby unfitted to perform a member of society, as a free fore nearly in the same situation and is necessarily governed by other person in his public act society, and for want of intelligence and likely to choose for a manager a gawag that may administer flattery.

Knowledge is power, said the philosopher, but reversing the proposition must follow, that ignorance and every day's observation of fact as to both. It requires, as well practical as theoretical, successful demagogue; and general another, but too easily receiving each other. This is not showing the result of perverted our object is to show that education of knowledge; and that Education then expands the mind, and the power of resolving putting those two powers of active operation a rapid comprehension, the understanding as informed. Thus when we see time and understand its nature, object at another time. Memory forms us that it is the same as seen before. Then we know. But if we hear a sound at one time and understand its cause or meaning, a like sound at another time, dormant, then we are still ignorant or meaning of such sound. External senses do not inform us, they are useless—like a deaf man's ears: the true object, then, should be to inform the mind and strengthen the memory. Internal senses may convey to the certain and correct intelligence way is knowledge obtained, choose the good and refuse the and fancy are not prevented reflection enabled Franklin lightning of thunder; a like Morse to convey intelligence of thought. But knowledge is things as well as in great measure subject the strength of the body the ox to drag the cart wheels, enables us to use the experience under the difficulty of gaining knowledge then is acquired experience, instruction renders successful and useful, and making the most economical means, that system should be adopted. Besides, it is the most theory of a Republican Government are considered equal, all other means of intelligence; then made one man to differ from another in his capacity to receive and or knowledge.

practical man, and never jeopardises success by experimental trickery. The body politic, like our physical frame, was formed for nobler uses. The desecration of a dead body, for the purpose of scientific research, is all very well in its way; but the living, sensitive flesh, shrinks with horror from the application of the knife in the hands of bold and ruthless quackery. The characteristic features of the English mind are reflected in the career of the plebeian Premier. He has tact, judgment, and a thorough appreciation of character. Once in action, his indomitable energy braves all dangers, bears down all opposition.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive—to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan for the fiscal regeneration of the country which Sir Robert Peel, in a four hours speech, introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th inst. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country, announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they now enjoy from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory duties; and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manufacturers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated the benefits of all protecting duties; have declared that they seek for no aid beyond free scope for the exercise of their talents in the open markets of the world; and have often said in substance to the agriculturalist "do thou likewise." The timber duties are to undergo a revision, but into the details of the change he did not enter, reserving it for another day.

For the reductions on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, provisions, (fresh and salted) on vegetables, on foreign made carriages, we must refer to our ample report of the speech itself in another column. We can do little more than indicate in this place, *currente calamo*, the primary heads of the scheme. *Sugar*—that great article of Colonial produce, which next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity to which the Minister has clung in screening it from competition—is still to be more or less protected. Slave-grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cent. The Corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the meantime a modified sliding scale is to be submitted for the one at present in existence.

For instance, when the price of corn is under 38s. the duty will be 10s.; when above 38s. and under 40s., the duty will be 9s.; and so on, the duty declining 1s. with a rise in the price of 1s. until the price reaches 53s., when a permanent duty of 4s. is to take place. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that, after a servitude or residence of five years in a manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the plough for the factory must receive parochial aid, if he require it, from the place of his adoption, not the place of his nativity; the same with regard to his children and his widow. Moreover, the highway rates are to be remodelled on a plan which is to save a tug at the agricultural purse; and various other changes, hitherto paid out of county rates, such as the expenses of convicted prisoners, of prosecutions at sessions, the education of the workhouse children, &c. are to be paid in future by the State.

In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay. Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the principle that duties ought to be levied for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action on which he has now entered without a struggle, and a desperate struggle, too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeopardized. The protectionists are boiling with fury, and the language recently held in the House of Lords by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham indicate the fierce passions which sway the breasts of British landlords towards the most clear-headed practical statesman of his age. Agriculture, they say, cannot exist without protection; but Peel says it must exist without it at the end of three years.

This arrayed, the hostile forces face each other with scowling front, and in the centre stands Peel, looking gravely on, preserving a placid dignity in the midst of the onslaught from either party. In the House of Commons he is omnipotent, and however furiously the war may rage out of doors, it is believed that he will carry his tariff by a majority of eighty—certainly by more than fifty. When matters come to a crisis, and the free-traders in the popular branch of the Legislature have to decide between sacrificing Peel and his plans, they will become, it is believed, less crochety and more practical.

Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of a new election, the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the free-traders, the gloom and anger which reign in the faces of the protectionists—viewing the state of the registry, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on

the great question of free-trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will do so in the present Parliament.

Mr. Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of Sir R. Peel, relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the corn-laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the Ministerial term of three years.

U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The *European Times* of the 4th inst. says: "The commercial intelligence which goes out by this packet is necessarily of a meager and unsatisfactory kind. A state of transition is, of all others, the most unfavorable for the requirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the change unbinds the operations alike of buyer and seller, of exporter and importer. The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the great speech in which he introduced the new Tariff; and subsequently, at the request of Lord Monteagle, the Government consented to reprint the document, and place it on the tables of both Houses of Parliament—an honor which was probably never awarded to any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and as business-like as possible.

"Markets, as we before stated, are all more or less affected by the Premier's financial exposé; and business can hardly be expected to resume its healthy tone until it is known whether the measure will pass or be rejected—whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament this year or next.

"The intelligence which has come to hand from the United States shows the angry discussions which have taken place in Congress, but the cotton market has not been touched by it. Pacific people here, connected by business relations with America, express wonder that Mr. John Quincy Adams, the steady and consistent friend of peace, should have shown the effect of age, on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pandering to the prejudices and policy of the war-party. Notwithstanding the bluster which is uttered in Congress, people here cannot bring themselves seriously to contemplate a war about Oregon—it appears too absurd for serious attention. Nevertheless, it is in the power of hasty and intemperate people to precipitate matters beyond the possibility of redemption. The mention of Oregon dispute in British Parliament contrasts strikingly with the warfare of American Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Sturdy Republicans might take, in this respect, an example of forbearance and gentlemanly deportment from the speeches of Hume, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell, on the second night of the session."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the first night of the session, the Ministerial and the Opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late Ministerial crisis. These explanations now belong to history. Their interest is merged in the still greater plans for the future which the financial scheme of the Premier has developed.

Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free when the potato disease became alarming. The majority of the Cabinet opposed his views, and finding their differences only widened by discussion, they went in a body to the Isle of Wight, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignation in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world.—To Lord John Russell was confided the task of forming a Cabinet, which broke down through the difference between Lords Grey and Palmerston. Our republican readers who take an interest in the style of communication between the Sovereign and her advisers for the time being, will peruse the notes which the present and the expectant Premier addressed to her Majesty during the ministerial interregnum. The grammatical construction of the notes has undergone much torture by the Sun reporters of the rival statesmen in the press.

On the night of the session the interest centered in the Ministerial explanations. These explanations were principally confined to the popular branch of the Legislature, for the theme was evidently distasteful to the seceder, Lord Stanley. On a subsequent night, however, the Duke of Richmond called upon the Duke of Wellington to supply his version, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the hero of a hundred fights had received her Majesty's permission to do so. The Duke, with the frankness and promptness which mark his conduct, immediately launched into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his oily and appearance-loving colleague at the head of the Government. The Cabinet differed about the corn-laws, and resigned. The Duke disliked the repeal of these laws, but he disliked a difference in the Cabinet more. To preserve unanimity of opinion he was ready to sacrifice any law—when the Whigs, through divided councils, broke down, Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Duke, who was in the country at the time, telling him that he would meet Parliament alone, if necessary, and propose a repeal of the corn laws. The Duke immediately gave in his adhesion, and highly praised the "pluck" of his right honorable friend in coming to such a determination; it was what he would have done himself under the pressure of similar circumstances. Altogether, the Duke's explanation

showed how differently education and character cause men to view the same facts. The large and comprehensive vision of the statesman contrasts amusingly, in this instance, with the narrower range of the military disciplinarian.

The election for the West Riding of Yorkshire will take place in a day or two, when Morpeth will be returned without opposition.

The Cabinet remains as apparently united as if they had been expressly installed in power to carry out the free-trade theories of Cobden and his allies. Amongst the resignations of members of Parliament may be mentioned that of Lord Ashley. The other evening he again introduced what is termed the ten hours' bill, a measure which, it will be recollected, nearly upset the Government a year or two back. His lordship has resigned on the plea that, as he was sent to Parliament to support the corn laws, which he can no longer do, since his opinions have undergone a change, his constituents have a right to a return of the trust they reposed in him.—It is more than suspected that other reasons have induced his resignation.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the *London Times*, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missile in the President's message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is sadly too thin-skinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through Mr. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The *Times* returns to the charge, and scathingly rebuffs Mr. King's letter, which is rhetorical and inflated; that of M. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press of matter yesterday has crowded out this correspondence.—the comprehension of which would have been complete without the article from the *Times*, which provoked it, and the rejoinder.

RE APPEARANCE OF DR. PUSEY.

The celebrated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his three years' suspension, appeared on Sunday last in the pulpit of the Cathedral Church, of Oxford; and so great was the anxiety to hear him, that the struggles at the door for admission savored more of the theatre than the house of prayer. The attendance exceeded all previous experience. Great numbers came purposely from London, and the reporters of the daily press went down to place the sermon before the world. Dr. Pusey, it will be remembered, was suspended for preaching the Roman Catholic doctrine of the eucharist. The interval appears to have worked no change in his views, for the doctrines of the priestly remission of sins and of the "real presence" were as strongly insisted on in the present as in the condemned sermon. The one, in fact, was a continuation of the other; and Dr. Pusey seemed delighted to have the opportunity of repeating his opinions in the presence of the judges—the university authorities. Whether any or what notice will be taken of this last move on the part of the tractarian leader, who is left alone like the "last rose of summer," blooming in solitude, remains to be seen. The "leading journal" yesterday has a pungent attack upon Dr. Pusey, which may be regarded as tolerably clear evidence that his views had little sympathy with the popular mind in England.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.—This is the article which has engaged, and justly too, the large portion of public attention and interest during the past month. It was well known that the Government had taken prompt and decided measures to make themselves acquainted with the actual amount of damage sustained by the potato crop in Ireland, and it was generally rumored and believed that they had bought, on Government account, a large quantity of Indian corn, (report varying from 100,000 to 250,000 quarters.) to be sent to Ireland free of duty, to alleviate in some measure the sufferings of the poor.

This supposed fact tended to support us during the recent extraordinary depression in our corn market, which was increased by the very heavy arrivals of corn from Ireland, the Continent, and the United States, all of which had to go into stock! The uncertainty which prevailed as to what the Government might do or would be able to do, also tended to repress any extensive demand, and we waited anxiously for the declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the meeting of Parliament.

On the 26th ultimo, in a speech lasting nearly four hours, he brought forward a series of proposed changes in our duties, bearing principally on those most conducive to the comfort and happiness of the people at large. Food appeared to have his first attention; and on referring to the list of proposed changes annexed, you will find, that while wheat is to be at a duty of 4s. per quarter, (for we look on the reduced sliding scale merely as a sop to the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will be higher between the present time and the 1st of February, 1849, when the duty is to be settled as permanent as 1s.) Indian corn, and all other cheap feeding stuffs, are to be admitted duty free. Of course it is almost impossible to foresee the results or advantages of this important measure, but there can be no doubt but it will tend to increase, to an immense extent, the already extended trade between this country and the U. States, and decrease the chances of war or disagreement on any grounds short of national dishonor.

PROVISIONS.—Lard is more inquired after at improved prices; Hams are scarce, and more inquired after. American Beef is

selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected. Not much doing in Park.

COTTON.—As a general remark, we may say in commencement, that all goods suffer in price from the increased value of money, and the positive difficulty solvent and even wealth houses, experience in meeting their engagements, if to a large extent, and no article more than cotton, which showed some tendency to advance but which, for ten days past, has been depressed, with a demand only equal to the current demand of the manufacturers.

Alteration of Duties on American Produce.

Our American readers will find that the British Ministry propose to make important reductions on many of the articles exported from America to England. We hope to see a similar spirit manifested by the Cabinet at Washington. The alterations comprise:

Previous duty.	Reduced to.
Bacon, 14s. per cwt.	Free.
Beef, fresh, 8s. do.	Free.
Beef, salted, 8s. do.	Free.
Hay, 16s. per load.	Free.
Hides, 2s. per lb.	Free.
Meat, 8s. per cwt.	Free.
Pork, 8s. do.	Free.
Bookbinder, 14s. do.	1s. per quarter.
Candles, tallow, 10s. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.	5s. do.
Clocks, 20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hams, 14s. per cwt.	7s. per cwt.
Hops, 90s. do.	45s. do.
Indian Corn, heavy duty.	1s. per quarter.
Rice, 6s. per cwt.	1s. do.
Tallow, 3s. 3d. per cwt.	1s. per cwt.

FRANCE.

Mr. Guizot has noticed the remarks of Mr. Polk's message relative to war and Texas. He had felt surprised at the language used by the President in his message to Congress, and had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognise the independence of Texas in 1834, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories—England, Russia, and the United States. France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest it was her honor and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States.

The French papers gave an account of a horrid disaster which overtook a detachment of the French army in the province of Constantine. In the midst of a large plain, the column was overtaken by a heavy fall of snow, which continued two days, in which the poor fellows were obliged to bivouac. Some of them, not having tasted food for two days, fell victims to the severity of the weather. By the calamity more than one hundred lives, it was said, have been lost.

A Violent Gale at Charleston.—The Charleston papers of the 16th, give the particulars of a violent gale at that place on the 14th. The Charleston Courier says:

"About eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the wind increased in violence, and in about half an hour thereafter, it blew with a force truly terrific. There were in the harbor about 70 sails of square-rigged vessels, in all possible positions, taking in and discharging cargoes, ready for sea, &c., and not especially prepared for withstanding a gale, as such a warning of the elements is quite unusual at this season of the year. Had it taken place in the course of the night, crowded as the wharves were with craft of every description, the destruction would have been tremendous.

As it was, the scene was truly awful at about 10 o'clock, when the gale was at its height, the crashing and grinding of the vessels against each other, and the ripping up of the wharves in many instances—the dashing of the waves, which, breaking against whatever obstruction they encountered, sent the salt spray, in many volumes high in the air, and in many instances, carrying up boards and pieces of wreck, was a spectacle grand but fearful to look upon.

At the Battery, particularly, the force and power of the wind was exhibited in a striking manner. The waves rolling up in vast volumes, beat with tremendous violence against the barricade of stone, and breaking, threw cascades of water into the street, and flooded not only the street, itself some three-four feet deep, but also inundated the yards and gardens of the residents on the west side of the Battery, completely cutting off all communication with the inmates of some of the houses."

The Wilmington mail boat arrived in safety. Five or six schooners were sunk besides as many smaller boats; and a great number of the ships and brigs, &c., were injured more or less.

The same gale occurred with great violence all along the coast, and many vessels have been wrecked, and many lives lost and much property lost, especially on the Carolina coast.

The Marriage Question in the last Presbyterian General Assembly, came up on the appeal of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, of this State, who had been suspended by the Presbytery of Fayetteville for marrying his deceased wife's sister. The Assembly returned the case to the Presbytery for re-consideration, but the latter have again referred it to the Assembly for final decision, after refusing, by a vote of 14 to 17, to support the principle upon which the suspension was founded.—Register.

SUPERIOR COURT WITNESS Tickets neatly printed on excellent paper for sale at this Office.

COMMUNICATED

From the National Intelligencer, February 21,
LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

We give up our spare space to a synopsis of the news by the English steamer *Cambria*, for which we are indebted to an extra from the Baltimore "Sun" office. The news is interesting certainly, as disclosing the pacific feeling which continues to pervade the English mind and press in regard to this country, and as giving certainty to the repeal, prospectively of the corn duties. The latter, however, is more important, vastly, as a domestic question for England, than in its bearing on American interests, and was, moreover, rendered too probable by the return of Sir Robert Peel to power, and too confidently anticipated, to be now matter of surprise.

The most curious item of intelligence by this arrival is the unprecedented compliment paid by the House of Lords to Mr. Secretary Walker's Annual Treasury Report, recommending the repeal of our protective Tariff, which was ordered by their Lordships to be printed for the use of the House. It is, indeed, not improbable that the Free-Trade propositions of our Secretary accelerated, if they did not prompt, the kindred measure in England of a total repeal of the corn laws.

Extracts from an article in the "Union" of Thursday last.

"A WAR FOR OREGON PREFERRED TO A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. We think we are not mistaken in the belief that this is the solemn conclusion to which the infatuated advocates of a protective tariff have now arrived. Indeed, the readiness to embrace the alternative of a war for Oregon, sooner than, by our own pre-determined and independent action upon the tariff, Great Britain should be influenced peacefully to concede what we demand, has been already substantially proclaimed. The Baltimore Patriot, with all its guarded phraseology, makes the avowal to which we have referred. The paper finds a poor pretext for a most gratuitous expression of its sentiments upon the subject, in certain rumors originating in this city, to the effect that the Oregon controversy would be settled to American satisfaction, by an equivalent offered in the reduction of the American tariff."

"We do sincerely think that many of the ultra friends of the protective system would much prefer a war with Great Britain to a repeal of the tariff. They so say in plain terms; and why? Suppose that Congress should reduce the rates of duties and thus open the American ports to the introduction of English goods; upon the presumption that commercial advantages of such consequence to Great Britain would be duly appreciated, it is reasonable, likewise, to believe that she would be particularly anxious to preserve them.— Would the difficulty of terminating the Oregon controversy be increased by our doing an act of legislative justice, in the diminution of the taxes to our own people? Certainly not. Is not the probability altogether the other way?"

The bill for calling a Convention, which was rejected a few days ago by the House of Delegates of Virginia, has been reconsidered. It is supposed a bill will pass to take the sense of the people on the subject by a direct vote.

Naval.—A letter dated at Pensacola on the 8th inst. contains the following paragraph about the destination of the American squadron:

"The only news of interest I can communicate to you relative to the movements of the Gulf Squadron, is that Commodore Conner, with the whole fleet, the Somers excepted, will leave this port during the ensuing week for Corpus Christi. The *Falmouth*, with the Commodore on board, and John Adams, will set sail either to-day or to-morrow, the *St. Mary* about Wednesday, and the steam-frigate *Mississippi* about Saturday next. It is arranged and supposed that they will all reach Corpus Christi at the same time. It is said that some important person is to go down with the expedition. The precise object is not known."

SUPREME COURT.

The arguments of Counsel have closed before this Tribunal. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

By REEFIN, C. J. In State v. Duncan from Irwell, directing a venire de novo.

By DANIEL, J. In Collins & Roberts v. Roberts, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Shuford, from Caldwell, reversing the judgment below.

By NASH, J. In Roberts v. Collins, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Wilkins v. Slade in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Barnett v. Spratt, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana shows that during the past year the public debt of that State has been reduced \$2,450,688, leaving a remaining debt of only \$1,859,106.