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For the Watchman.]
Common Schools and School Houses in our County.

When we employ a man to work, we choose one with all the qualifications necessary for the performance of the work required. If we wish him to do a good day's work, we furnish him with a good tool.—Should not this rule be observed in the erection of school houses and selection of teachers? Let us then, before we employ a teacher, be sure that he possesses the requisite qualifications; and if we would have our children benefited by his teaching, let us furnish him with a suitable house. But are common school houses such as may be called suitable? We answer, no. In what are they objectionable? Some of the objections we now purpose showing. They are entirely too small. The number of scholars crowded into them is so great, that they are not well enough lighted; having one small window for the accommodation of the whole school, and one long window, one pane in height or thereabout, (for some of them they are not furnished with glass) whereas there ought to be three twelve or fifteen light windows in each side, and two in each end of the house, which would give more than light enough for a house of sufficient size. They have but one chimney, whereas they should have two; or, which I prefer, a chimney in one end and a stove not far from the centre. Then at the fire-place they could warm themselves in the morning; after which time the stove would have the house sufficiently warm, to remove all pretenses for standing around the fire. Hence the confusion that is almost constantly kept up by children going to, and returning from the fire, would at once cease. At the long windows above alluded to, are affixed what are denominated writing benches; at which, when several are writing, one cannot sit himself without disturbing the whole, neither can he retire without the same disturbance. The girls cannot write without either sitting in at one end, thence to their desired position, or sending themselves with their backs to their paper, leaving their feet to the "right about" with a kind of awkward swing, only understood by those who have seen it, and better understood than described. Some of the benches have benches with backs, but quite as many have no backs to the benches. Those with backs are the less objectionable, and yet there are some objections to them. Because one cannot go to his seat without interrupting the others who are sitting on that bench. To obviate these difficulties, I would recommend the following plan: (I think it is) Leave a space about the fire-place of sufficient size, for a place of recitation, then place desks long enough for two, a division in them, so that one may look into his, and not at all disturb the other. Have them proportioned in height to suit the size of pupils, the lowest in front, having a passage between each row of desks.—Having a chimney and stove, there will be no necessity for running to the fire; each one may know his own desk, go to it and from it, with no danger of disturbing any one else. Is it not obvious that children will learn a great deal faster in a house thus arranged, than in such as we now have? It is also plain that a teacher can manage as many more scholars.—What is it then, that hinders us from having such houses? Is it because we are not able? No. We see that some of us live in splendid mansions, and the most of us very neat and comfortable houses; some can even have pleasure carriages, and a great many other things that can by no means be called necessaries. Is it because the people are not willing? We believe to the charitable side enough to believe they would be willing, if they could be led to see the vast amount of good that would be thus effected, and the quantity of money that would be saved in education. But, says one, the plan of building houses you recommend seems to be a queer way to save money.—Let us let us see. We will suppose you employ a man to chop one week for you at fifty cents a day; and instead of giving a good axe for him to chop with, you would only cost \$1, you give him an old thing, with which he can do no more than half a day's work. At the end of the week would you gain or lose, and how much? You would lose fifty cents; and it will take him three days longer to do the same chopping with the old than with the new—\$1 50—take from one dollar, the price of the new axe—leaves 50 cents. Thus in the short space of one week you have lost 50 cents over and above the price of a new axe, by not furnishing your laborer with a suitable tool. Suppose you hire him one year, or fifty weeks, (the same axe will do him one

half of the time; therefore we need not deduct the price of an axe more than once more.) and you lose \$76 00. Suppose again, that you by not having a suitable school house lose \$76 00 every year for three years—for you must send a child that long to make a good English scholar of it—and you will lose \$228 00. We will take it for granted that each of your neighbors suffers equally with yourself.—Now how many \$228 00 subscriptions would it take to build any kind of school house you would want? Now if this is not a fair mode of reasoning, we must confess that we are so ignorant, that we can't see wherein it is unfair: Because it will most evidently take a teacher twice as long to make good scholars in our common houses, as it would in one as above described; and when this is admitted the rest is self evident. Many other reasons can be urged why an entire revolution should take place in the construction of school-houses, but we fear we have already extended our remarks too great a length, and must conclude by saying perhaps you will hear from us again. C. Iredell, N. C., Oct. 23, 1847.

FROM TURKEY.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1847.

Ere this you have doubtless heard of the defeat of the forces of the famous Kurdish chief, Bader Khan Bey, by the Turkish army. I never anticipated that the Turks would make such an easy prey of this devastator of the Nestorian Christians, who, it was pretended, could bring fifty thousand warriors into the field. In a week or two after the first engagement, however, besieged in one of his castles, he was obliged to surrender, and now we shall have him, probably for a long period, as a captive to gaze at in Constantinople.

A success, well deserved by the extraordinary efforts the Turkish Government has made to establish through all the country European tactics, has attended all its efforts to quell the rebellion. That which occurred east of Erzurum was soon scattered, and every rising of the fierce Albanians during the last five years has brought upon their signal disasters, and no doubt the struggles renewed again of a few thousands to ward off the conscription for the army, will end in victory on the side of the Turks. This, however, can only be said on the condition that the Turks should not be engaged in any foreign war.

The conduct of Greece in refusing to apologize for the insult offered to the Turkish Ambassador—himself a Greek—has been of a nature to bring on a war, while that of Turkey has been most conciliatory. Although the Turkish Government has renewed its threats of withdrawing the ex-consuls from all Greek Consuls and of prohibiting all the Greek coasting trade, yet, in the present aspect of things, it is not probable that matters will come to that point, but that both France and Russia will, more sincerely than before, tell Greece that she must yield something more of her petulant pride, and not be the cause of a war occurring which would derange all the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Under the administration of the most enlightened and liberal Grand Vizier that an Ottoman Sultan ever secured, Turkey is fast realizing and consolidating all those new and improved institutions which have only hitherto had an existence on paper. Reshid Pasha marches much less precipitately forward in reform than he did on his return from his first embassy to France, and, as a result, the capital is perfectly free from rumors of conspiracies; yet thousands give him the name of the Ghiaour Pasha.

To carry out his schemes of a reformed administration is to the greatest want of suitable employees for every branch of the service. Their deficiency is intelligence and education. To remedy this evil there is a Council of Public Instruction, who are devising normal and elementary schools for the whole people. In the mean time there is a superior and secondary medical school.—The secondary schools are preparatory to the superior ones. In them all a course of education, liberal compared with any thing previously existing, is pursued.—But, to crown all, there is now building (under the shadow of Saint Sophia) a university, to receive pupils of every religion, and to be taught by professors of whatsoever nation. The secondary school for this already exists on a small scale.

The young and enterprising Mr. Layard, an Englishman, has just returned from an eight months' tour to Mosul, where he has been engaged in disinterring the monuments of the real old Ninevah. It is pretended, with some plausibility, that M. Botta has not dug up the real Ninevah at Khorsabad, but that the mound called in the vicinity Nimrod is the spot, about a day's journey from Mosul. The discovery of the word *Ninus* on the inscriptions confirms this supposition. The Turkish firman gives the English the sole right to disinter the remains of Nimrod, which is many times larger than Khorsabad, which belongs to the French. The rivalries of these two nations, however, will make us better acquainted with these hitherto hidden realms of antiquity. The hundreds of drawings taken by Mr. Layard's own hands will be a most valuable contribution, not only to general history, but also to the materials for sacred history.

Dr. Smith, of South Carolina, who is in the service of the Sultan, assisted by Mr. Hamlin, a missionary from New England, has had the honor of exhibiting to the Sultan, in one of the halls of his palace, the working of Professor Morse's Electric Telegraph. The Sultan, after devoting two hours' attention to it, requested that the machine might remain until the next day, for the purpose of exhibiting it to all his Viziers and Ministers.—Dr. Smith having declined any favor for himself, the Sultan decreed a diploma and decoration for Professor Morse.

Gen. Scott, in one of his orders, calls on the commanders of regiments and corps to furnish the names of the Sergeants, Corporals, and other enlisted men who distinguished themselves in the recent battles, so that they may receive the benefit of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, which authorizes the Government to promote such persons to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. This is right; the glorious victories could not have been won without the rank and file; they have, many of them, earned advancement, and it should not be denied them.—N. O. National.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Even since the emission of our paper of yesterday we have confirmation of the determination of the Executive—having done nothing within the last eight months but place the country in a more difficult pass in regard to the Mexican War than it stood in when Congress last adjourned—not to wait the five short weeks which intervene before Congress will again be in session, but to take such measures as in its high and mighty wisdom and power it deems expedient for the permanent occupation of Mexico! Truly did the organ of the Government (the Official Gazette) predict, twelve months before the President brought on the war, not only the war itself, but the "second Conquest of Mexico." Already we are so deeply in for it, that all the attention of our National Government at this moment is absorbed, instead of in the proper affairs and interests of this People, in providing for the final conquest and government of a great Nation, between whom and the United States, when it pleased our President to go to war with it, there existed, unrepelled and still unbroken, a Treaty, the fundamental article of which was that "there shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal PEACE, and a true and sincere Friendship, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, in all the extent of their possessions." &c.

The objects for which this Government was established have no relation to such a state of things as this conquest and proposed permanent occupation of Mexico.—The Constitution of the United States confers no such powers upon Congress, much less upon the Executive, as those which the President has exercised ever since Congress last adjourned, and was indeed preparing to exercise whilst Congress was yet in session.

But, not to transcend our present purpose, let us introduce to our readers the evidence which we now have of the present designs of the Executive.—They will be found in the following extracts, the first of which is of precisely equal authority with the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger, which we have frequently had occasion to speak of, and the second of which is from a source always much to be relied upon:

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1847.

Sufficient intimations have been thrown out in regard to the orders recently sent to Gen. Scott to convince me that he has been directed—1st, to trouble himself no longer about truces, armistices, negotiations, or protocols; 2d, to leave undisturbed the shadow of a government now at Queretaro; 3d, to prepare for permanent occupation and for tranquilizing the country; 4th, to disarm the whole population of the cities and country on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and break up and destroy their arms; and 5th, to levy contributions upon the principal cities and States.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Government sends frequent messages to Gen. Scott. A messenger [Mr. Tasistro] left this morning with despatches for him. I learn, from various sources, that the Administration has given such orders to Gen. Scott as will prevent him from again offering or accepting an armistice, or inviting the Mexican Government to make peace. The day has gone by, too, for offering any pecuniary inducements to the Mexican rulers, or compensation for territory.

Just at the moment of meeting with these consentaneous indications from headquarters of our Government, we received also the New Orleans "Delta" of the 19th of this month, containing a letter from its correspondent at the headquarters of our army in the city of Mexico, under date of September 17th. The "Delta"—itself always under the delusion which, more fatal to the public welfare than its annual pestilence to individual health, seems to pervade almost the entire population of New Orleans, that it will be not only politic but honorable in the United States to occupy the whole of Mexico, and eventually seize and possess as much of it as the most rapacious "annexationist" wants—testifies to the intelligence of its correspondent, and to his opportunities of acquiring such correct information as entitles his opinions to great weight. The views of one thus vouched for, as disclosed in the following extracts, appear to us to be at this moment of the greatest consequence, and we lose no time therefore in laying them before our readers, and entreating their earnest attention to them:

Extracts from the Correspondent of the "Delta" writing from the City of Mexico under date of September 17th.

The attitude of affairs by which we are surrounded leave us but one of two alternatives, to wit: military occupation and government of the country, or to fall back upon the base of our operations, take up our boundary line, and hold the harbors of the country until Mexico, is tired of her oppressed condition, sues for peace to relieve her from the chains which bind her upon the Gulf and the Pacific; annexation of the States of Mexico, Pue-

bla, Vera Cruz, San Louis, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, or any other of those populous States included in the line drawn from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, being totally out of the question, and one of the greatest fallacies ever propagated. If we did annex them, the North never would consent to the existence of slavery in them, and to allow them all the rights and immunities which we as free citizens enjoy, would bring about a state of affairs which would endanger the existence of our own free institutions, and so disturb the equilibrium of the movements of our Government as to make us rue the day we ever put foot upon the soil of Mexico. The people are totally and wholly unprepared, by the habits, education, and nature, for exercising those high and important duties required by civilization and a free and liberal Government.

The system of church government at present exercised here would have to be admitted and continued, or we should have to encounter a foe more formidable in its resources, more powerful in its combats, than all the bristling bayonets, glittering swords, and death dealing artillery over which we have already triumphed. A war of religion is one of those wars which is never ended until one or the other of the parties is exterminated, or so feeble as to be unable to offer resistance; and in a country so thickly populated as this, it would inevitably be the result. Therefore, in view of things as they actually exist, I take it for granted that annexation of this section of this country is totally impracticable; and those who have been its advocates in the United States—myself, to some extent, among others—are ignorant of the difficulties our Government would have to encounter, and the endless trouble and exasperation it would lead to.

Military occupation and government of all the country we have conquered, to my mind, offers no fewer objections than annexation. According to the opinions of the persons in this army whose views, by their acknowledged ability, are entitled to the most weight, it would take an army of at least one hundred thousand men to occupy and garrison the different States and military posts. How long would it take us to get this force equipped and in the field? The President last winter called for ten additional regiments, (ten thousand men) and, although it was during the short session of Congress, a portion of the troops have not yet arrived, and those which have come did not arrive at the seat of operations until the month of August. They were enlisted for the war, under the excitement of active operations and a spirited campaign. Now that the excitement of the campaign has ended, that the next session of Congress is a long one, how long will it take us to throw into this country one hundred thousand troops, when they know that their life is to be the dull monotony of the garrison? But admitting, for the sake of argument, that they could be sent here by the expiration of one year, is a standing army of one hundred thousand men in consonance with the spirit of our republican and free institutions? Would it move with the same simplicity and regularity our old army has? Would the military profession retain its present ability, its scientific attainments, its dignity, and its high character, by being so suddenly enlarged to one hundred thousand? I think I may safely answer, no! Again: how would this large army have to be supported? Will the people of the United States consent to supply a revenue for its support? Will they consent to any further and permanent enlargement of the public expenditures for the sake of holding a territory from which they would derive very little benefit for years to come? If we may judge of the aversion of the people of the United States to high taxation, high duties, unproductive expenditures of the public treasure, I think I may be safe in concluding that they never will consent to the support of a standing army sufficient to garrison and occupy that portion we have already, and what of necessity we would have to conquer.

Let us examine the other alternative, and see if our interests do not require that we should fall back upon the base of our operations, and, if, nothing more, await the dispositions of the American Congress.

We are here, and for the present isolated from the Government and the rest of the army. From the time the army set foot on the Rio Grande we have had nothing but a succession of brilliant victories—we have penetrated the very heart of Mexico with four different columns, and from each point there has been a triumphal march—the stars and stripes have never as yet suffered a defeat.

The valor and superiority of our own arms have been established beyond question or doubt—Mexico has been humbled and degraded in the eyes of the world, while our own brilliant achievements stand up prominently as a precedent in the annals of the world, to be admired and boasted of when the actors themselves shall lie mouldering in the dust. National and personal ambition has been satisfied. The nation will be proud of trophies and those who won them. But with our successes we have arrived at the end of our rope—the capital has fallen, and there is nothing to offer us any further resistance. The President, Gen. Santa Anna, has ab-

dicated the Presidency, and the commander of the army left, with a small body guard, for parts unknown, and is now in fact a flying fugitive—the army of 32,000 which they had when we arrived before the city, does not now number over 3,000, without means of support, and deserting every day. Can our army do any thing more—could it be expected to have done any thing more? Now there is no new enterprise which offers itself, and there is no Government with which we can arrange our difficulties. Therefore, I would ask, if we had not better pack up our wagons as soon as the sick are able to be moved, and fall back upon the base of our operations, and await the action of our Government? Then our wounded and sick men could be better provided for, and our army better and cheaper supplied and placed in good quarters—the volunteers sent home—the regulars drilled, and the regiments filled up and prepared to occupy the boundary we may determine. This course of policy, in my opinion, considering the existing circumstances, is preferable on more accounts than one. It leaves the Government at home in a position to carry out its views with facility and without delay. It would leave the army in a position as convenient in point of transportation, to the occupation of our boundary, as though it were in barrack in the United States.

HENRY CLAY.

The Baltimore American truly remarks that the strong hold which this great man possesses upon the hearts of his countrymen is illustrated on various occasions in a most striking manner. At the Whig mass meeting for New York City and County, held a few evenings since, one of the speakers, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, having referred to several distinguished personages, is reported to have made the following remarks, giving at once a very happy example of the speaker's ready eloquence, and of the unbounded attachment of all Whigs to the great statesman and patriot of Kentucky:

In this connexion, I may be allowed to allude to one other name, in addition to those I some time ago referred to, which I am well aware is dearly cherished. [Here the whole assembly, although no name had been mentioned, burst forth into the most enthusiastic and long protracted cheering and applause; and on its partial subsidence Mr. Ingersoll resumed.] I had never thought until now that I was in any wise connected with animal magnetism. [Laughter.] How did you know that I meant Henry Clay? I need not, however, wait for your answer, for I very well know there is a secret intercourse between Whig and Whig that promptly communicates every thought. [Cheering.]

Aye: I mean that honored and venerable statesman—the man who has served his country during so many years and with such rare ability and fidelity, and who still possesses, to such an extraordinary degree, his vigor of intellect, his strength of body and capacity of mind—the man who has long since accomplished labors sufficient to consecrate him forever in the hearts of his countrymen, even as I see they have already done in yours! [Cheers.]

Mr. Ingersoll, in conclusion, earnestly impressed upon the assembly the necessity of harmony and cordial good feeling. He said that the eyes of the whole nation were turned upon New York, even as, in the East, the eyes of the worshippers of Allah were turned towards Mecca; and he earnestly besought his fellow Whigs to display such unanimity and patriotism in the coming contest, that the sound of the bells on Tuesday next should serve as a warning of defeat to the enemy, but at the same time, to their friends as an alarm bell of victory, triumph, and honorable success. [And here the honorable gentleman retired from the stand, amid most cordial cheering.]

The Bishop of New York.—The Courier and Enquirer gives a more particular account of what transpired in the House of Bishops than that furnished in the Commercial. We copy it as of interest to many readers:—[Rich. Times.]

As soon as the canon placing the power to remit or modify such a sentence as his, in the House of Bishops had become a law, by the action of both houses, a committee of five Bishops, elected by ballot, brought in a report recommending, unanimously, that the Bishop "has leave to withdraw his papers." The report went largely and ably into the reasons for rejecting his demand. Among others, that there was no reason to believe he had repented of that of which he had been found guilty, and that until there should be received from him satisfactory profession of repentance, restoration was impossible.

The report went farther, and aimed at impressing on the mind of Bishop Onderdonk, that since the office of a Bishop was given him, not for his sake, but the good of the Church, there was nothing left to him but the bare "legal possibility" of being ever restored, and no such possibility as should be the basis in his mind of any expectation. The report was very strong; and we trust will be considered as terminating this unhappy case.

The vote on the resolution was 18 to 6. The six were precisely the same Bishops who, on the trial, voted against the resolution. Two Bishops, who would certainly have voted with the sixteen, were absent, Bishops Smith and Potter. All the votes would have been 18 to 0.

New York Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.
NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1847.

ELEVATED RAILWAY IN BROADWAY.—The elevated state of the great central thoroughfare in this metropolis has for some years been a subject of much complaint, and the difficulty is increasing from year to year. The omnibuses and other vehicles are so numerous as to render it difficult, for the foot people to cross the street. The evil has long prevailed that some relief must be done ere long to relieve the way from this pressure. But how this thing should be accomplished has been a difficult problem to solve. Laying tracks in Broadway, opening new parallel thoroughfares by widening other streets, or opening new ones, and other projects have been much discussed for two or three years past, but public opinion has settled down upon none of them. Some magnificent plans are now under consideration. One of the principal of them I have been examining a little while this morning.

This plan is an invention by John J. Dalrymple, jr., a civil engineer. He has two years engaged in perfecting his plan, and at an expense of about four or five hundred dollars. He is now exhibiting to citizens a complete model, thirty feet in length and ten or twelve in width, showing the whole plan of the railway, the elevations of the cars, the elevations of the sidewalks, to be supported by iron pillars along the curbstone, the iron cross-pieces running across the street, the whole frame work to be iron. The frame-work are to be laid four or five tracks from Bowling Green to Union Square, about three miles, and running from Bowling Green and the Park to Union Square, thus forming an endless road, two inner tracks are for the main cars, the two outer tracks for what are called tenders. The cars are to be attached and moved by an endless rope; the motive power to be one or more steam engines at some central point on the line. The main cars are to be in constant running without any stoppages during running hours of the day and evening, at a speed of perhaps six miles an hour.

At the corner of every cross street, every second cross street, will be a station where passengers ascend by stairs and steps into one of the tenders, for the time are stationary. But immediately one of the main cars comes, and when abreast of the tender, it is by the operation of the machinery, takes it along to the next corner station and there drops it, and fastens to other tender, which it takes along to next station, and so on. As soon as a tender is attached to a main car, so as to come as it were a part of it, it is opened by the conductor, and the passengers step from the tender into the car, and those in the main car who wish to stop step out into the tender. This is then closed to prevent accidents, and the main car leaves its tender at the corner.

It is calculated to have sixty or seventy of the main cars, so there may not be more than two or three minutes between cars, and as many tenders as there are stations. It is calculated also to be promenade by the side of the sidewalk either half the width or the whole of the sidewalk below, and in order to obstruct too much the light below, will be covered by a semi-transparent glass. Various other appendages are suggested to give more or less the appearance of a street in this upper Broadway, but it is not necessary to describe these at present.

The expense of erecting this railway and putting it in full operation is estimated by the inventor, after careful calculations, at a million and a half to two millions of dollars. If the City Council sanction the plan, their application will be made to the State Legislature to charter a company for its construction. The perfect operation of the model is a strong argument in favor of the plan, has been already visited by many of our citizens, and I believe, has gained a favorable impression.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated their second Anniversary in this place on the 28th inst. Mr. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, delivered an eloquent Address before the order, which is very highly spoken of.

A large and splendid Bible was presented by the Ladies of Fayetteville, to the Rev. A. Gilchrist.

The Sons of Temperance are now in a flourishing condition, number upwards of one hundred thousand souls in their brotherhood. North Carolina.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.
At a meeting held this evening, of the Fayette Division Sons of Temperance, the designated were appointed a Committee to return the thanks of the Division, unanimously expressed, to the Ladies of Fayetteville, for their neat and elegant copy of the Bible, presented on the occasion of their Anniversary. And to assure them of the high degree of esteem their token has afforded, as an evidence of their interest for the success of our efforts. The Committee was also instructed, to take much pleasure in communicating to the Adam Gilchrist, of the Presbyterian Church, the acknowledgements of the Division, for polite services on the occasion. And to express, for their kindness in granting the use of the Church.

J. C. THOMSON,
F. T. WARD,
JAS. B. FERGUSON,
WILL K. BLAKE,
Committee.
October 28, 1847.