



Elizabeth City, Oct. 13, '49.

Mr. V. B. PALMER, is our authorized Agent for Philadelphia and New York. Office in Philadelphia, N. W. corner 3d and Chesnut Sts., New York, Tribune Buildings.

There will be found in another column a communication on Free Schools. We hope the writer will thoroughly investigate the present system of Free Schools, showing the defects and pointing out the remedy.

We would call the attention of our readers, and especially the musical portion of the community, to a notice that may be found in another column in our paper, speaking very highly of two Pianos manufactured by J. E. Boswell of Baltimore. These Pianos have been placed at the Fair of the Maryland Institute for inspection and examination, and are spoken of as instruments superior workmanship and beauty, possessing that sweetness and fullness of tone which cannot fail to please the most fastidious ear.

There are doubtless many instruments there of the same kind made by different individuals, and all possessing their own peculiar qualities, but we have seen none spoken of in higher terms of praise than those made by Mr. Boswell.

The New York Mercantile Gazette is a new paper published by McDonald & Co., 181 John Street.

This paper is got up in a neat style, and is designed as an advertising medium for the whole country. From the prospectus of the publishers we judge that their plan of operation is designed to be extensive. We wish them success in their undertaking.

The Manufacturing Interests of the South.

This branch of business which produces so great a revenue to the country, and affords employments to so many thousands of the laboring class, has been most sadly neglected throughout all the Southern States. Many have been opposed to a high Protective Tariff, supposing that it gave some peculiar advantages to the North, which it did not afford to the South. There is no reason why a tariff should not operate as favorably on one portion of the Union as another.

But while there has been a want of energy and enterprise at the South, Northern capitalists have devoted all their energy and enterprise to the Manufacturing interests, and left the south to mourn over its folly and sluggishness.

The south has a favorable climate, a rich and productive soil, producing annually an abundant crop of cotton sufficient to supply the whole country, besides exporting a large quantity to foreign markets. She has too long pursued the policy of exchanging the raw material for the manufactured article.

But we believe that the manufacturing interest is fast taking hold upon the south, and in a few years she shall bear the play of the loom and the hum of the spindle on all her water-courses.

Georgia in particular seems to realize the importance of depending on something more than the cotton interest to support the wealth and prosperity of the State. She has gone practically to work to show her sister states the importance of developing their manufacturing resources. There seems to be more enterprise manifested by her citizens than by the citizens of any other southern state.

And in proportion as her manufacturing resources are developed, will there be a corresponding increase of population, wealth, intellect and intelligence, the influence of which will be felt not only in her own borders but throughout the whole Union. Should the Southern capitalists engage extensively in the Manufacturing interest, those sectional feelings which have so long existed between the North and South, will necessarily be weakened, and gradually subside till the people from both sections of the country will unite in one great brotherhood, verifying that incontrovertible principle, that "Union is strength."

An equal distribution of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests of our country is the design and the spirit of our Institutions. And the South must suffer so long as she neglects to make use of those means which are within her reach. Southern capital will enrich the Northern merchant, manufacturer and importer so long as the south neglects to invest her capital at home. She, it is true, is doing much in the way of internal improvements, by constructing rail roads and rendering her rivers navigable, but as yet she has excluded almost entirely from her sea ports foreign imports, sending all the heavy and profitable trade into our Northern cities.

A few Commercial Emporiums at the south like Boston or Baltimore, where the interior could be supplied with merchandise, and at the same time afford a market to the manufacturer, would give stability to the south, and put a new aspect on all her interests, by enabling her to compete with her more northern sister republics. It is true that it will require time to accomplish this, and unless the south is awake to her best interest, and engages in the work with the determination to accomplish it, she will remain as she now is, destitute to a great extent, of the means of increasing her wealth, and enhancing her prosperity. Let the southern press present the commercial and manufacturing interests to the people

in their true light, and we confidently believe that the south will yet maintain a respectable standing among the manufacturing portions of our country.

It will be seen by reference to another column that His Excellency the Governor, has, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the last session of our Legislature, appointed a day of Thanksgiving to be observed throughout the State. We are glad to see this old time honored custom of New England recommended to the notice of the people of the Old North State.

Nothing is more becoming any people than to acknowledge their gratitude to Him who has bestowed upon them an abundant harvest, an unusual degree of health, and the blessings of Peace.

We have no doubt but the people of the Old North State will observe the Day in an appropriate manner. And we hope to see all the Churches in Elizabeth City filled on that day with devout worshippers, acknowledging their gratitude for unmerited favors.

There has been a tremendous riot in Philadelphia between the Whites and Blacks of that part of the City known as Southwark. Several houses were burned to the ground and several persons dreadfully injured. Fire arms were used freely by both parties.

The Baltimore Clipper in enumerating the different articles deposited at the fair of the Maryland Institute puts down the following as lot No. 126.

"126 Two Seven Octavo Pianos, made and deposited by J. E. Boswell, of this city. These Pianos are both in elegant rose-wood cases—one with a serpentine front; and we have scarcely listened to instruments possessing so much sweetness and fulness of tone. This is owing we are informed, to the musical largeness of the sound-board. Both instruments have a harpedal, which produces the exact sound of that delightful instrument—Altogether, we think those Pianos of Mr. B. fully equal to any instruments of the description made in this country."

President Taylor and his cabinet do not entertain the slightest apprehension that our friendly relations with France will be interrupted as a consequence of the difficulty with citizen Pousin. They think however, that the French Ministry may, in a moment of giddy passion, resolve upon the rejection of Mr. Rives, by way of retaliation. The news of M. Pousin's dismissal will reach Paris a few weeks before the arrival of Mr. Rives, as he will spend five or six weeks in England before proceeding to Paris.

THE ROMAN INQUISITION AT WORK AGAIN.

Says the London Morning Chronicle:

"Lately has lived in Rome a learned man, a Dr. Achilli, a Protestant and a proselytiser. In all the late disturbances he took no political part, and he even refused office under the Directory. He was simply a Protestant, occupying himself in distributing Bibles and discoursing on theology. But this was an offence unpardonable in the eyes of a free nation and a Christian father. Dr. Achilli, was thrown into the dungeons of the inquisition—once before his abode—and there he is to the present day, untried and unheard. The old days of the Roman empire have well been re-enacted in the Roman church. The Cæsars persecuted the Christians en masse—the cardinals persecute the Protestants individually. And this foulest of deeds has been done in the Eternal City, under French sanction! What a solemn farce it is that the Frenchman plays to-day, no judgment of the present can well define; but for his most bitter mockery of liberty, the lovers of free freedom will consign him, without redemption, to the list of quacks and humbugs whose busy babbling has drowned the steady voice of liberty, and has made the world shrink back from the form which had so vile a shadow. When the spirit of freedom dies out, she will die poisoned by her own children, and her obsequies will be performed by those who plant poplar trees and hang crowns of immortelles over her grave, believing in the symbol and indifferent to the thing. Let France look to it, and let England hold her way steadily, for such deeds as these, done often, will brand a stamp of deeper shame on our age than years of expiation efface, and will retard the world's advance more than a Mazeppa's course could counteravail."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.—By Telegraph. ANOTHER VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Oct 10. P. M. President Taylor, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, will leave Washington for Baltimore on Thursday morning, 11th inst. He will remain in Baltimore during Thursday night, leaving in the cars for Philadelphia on Friday morning where he will tarry some time and proceed to New York; so as to reach that city on Monday afternoon in the extra train at 3 o'clock. He proposes remaining in New York until the Thursday following, when he will return, probably by the same route, for the capital.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson is recovering from his recent indisposition. No appointments to-day.

Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to his farm in Delaware, where he will remain for some days. This is his first absence from the State department since he entered upon its duties in March last.—Balt. Patriot.

Thanksgiving Day.

The recent Proclamation of Governor MANLY, in pursuance of an Act of the last Legislature, designating a day for general Thanksgiving and Praise to almighty God, will accord well with the moral sense of our people. The good citizens of our State are earnestly invited to make the occasion not merely one of formal observances, but of sincere feeling—a season for kind, social sentiment; for the forgiveness of injuries—for acts of good neighborhood—and especially for the charitable remembrance of the poor, to whom every harvest is scanty and every year unprosperous, and whose wants are designated by Providence to call forth the virtues of their more favored fellowmen.

This festival, in New England, is one of these occasions of stated rest and enjoyment observed in every civilized country, and resembles more nearly our Christmas Holy-days than any other season of festivity in the South. Some weeks before it occurs, which is always after the crops are gathered into the garner, the Governor of each of the States, where the custom is observed, issues his Proclamation appointing the period when it shall take place. What is commonly called "Thanksgiving Day" is devoted in part to religious services, but then follows a whole week of gaily and joy, the incidents of which serve to fill up the next twelve months with delightful reminiscences. Then members of families, who have been separated for a whole year, gather around the table, under the paternal roof, to the third and fourth generation. Then puddings are smoking upon the table, and huge cakes, gemmed with raisins, are lifting up their broad faces from the corners of every cupboard. The pride of the barn-yard—Hens, Ducks and Turkeys—which have been watched over with tender solicitude for the six months previous, pass away from the earth to be seen no more. The well known "Gobbler," with whom every child in the village is acquainted—"the cock of the walk"—he who, whilom, bid defiance to every rill of the neighborhood—even his proud crest is laid low. Many a puissant Chanticleer, who had headed in the morn for years, now floats like "Death in the pot." The Fox ranges the formerly well-stored barn-yards, and returns to his home and hungry cubs, disconsolate and superfluous. The well-fatted Hog meets his doom from the remorseless hand of man, who thrusts the cold steel into his throat, and, without a thought of mercy, sees his life's blood ebb away. Pumpkins, that have slept cheek-by-jowl in the barn, undisturbed and undisturbed, are now brought forth from their lurking places to be served up to a host of greedy children, in the shape of Pie, &c., &c.

This is New-England Thanksgiving—a season of general thankfulness to God, and of social indulgence amongst men. Republic.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, at their last Session, adopt a Resolution in these words:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the Governor of the State for the time being be directed to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof, by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation."

Now, in compliance with the direction therein given, I do hereby set apart THURSDAY THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT to be observed throughout this State as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and I do recommend and earnestly desire that all secular employments may be suspended during the day, and that all Ministers of the Gospel, with their congregations, may assemble in their respective Churches, and unite in rendering gratitude and praise to the Creator and Governor of the earth, for the blessing of Peace; for exemption from the ravages of Pestilence for the abundant fruits of earth and for all the other manifold bounties of his Providence, that have crowned the year; and to implore of him the continuance of his Fatherly goodness and Almighty protection over us and the whole people of the United States; that we may be a people fearing the Lord and walking in his holy ways, and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. [L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the Executive Department in the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of October, 1849, and this 74th year of American Independence.

CHARLES MANLY, By order of the Governor, LANGDON C. MANLY, Jr. Sec. Raleigh, Oct. 1849.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The New York Courier says: We have letters from our Canadian correspondent to the 3d inst. He writes on what he deems reliable authority, that the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States is becoming general in Upper Canada among the mercantile classes, and the question only needs to be fairly started to become universally popular. The Montreal Gazette, which once came out for independence, now admits that annexation is the only resort and presents an scheme to divide Canada into three states and to procure their admission, as such, into our Union. Our correspondent enters into the question at some length, and shows that the effect of such

a step upon Canada, would be in the highest degree beneficial. He says that he believes, a very decided movement is on the point of being made in Montreal by leading persons there. He fears strenuous opposition to the movement from the English Government—but he says nothing but the opposition to the United States can prevent annexation.

The energetic and successful action of the President of the United States in vindicating the law, his promptness in suppressing illegal military expeditions against a neighboring state, "begun" and "set on foot" in defiance of positive statute and the obligations of solemn treaties; the alacrity with which he coerced the surrender of an individual believed to have been kidnapped from our shore; and the readiness he has evinced in repelling insult as well as redressing wrong—have impaired the efficacy of the party jibes which were lately rife in the columns of the Opposition press. They do not now confine their attacks to denunciations of General Taylor's inefficiency. He is no longer a "dolt" a "cypther," an "imbecile." We find him now-a-days occasionally figuring in the rhetoric of the Locofocos, as a "usurper," as one who has seized upon the functions of the judiciary, as grasping all the powers of all the departments of government. He is now thought to have been a little too harsh in his method of bringing key back to the United States, safe and sound; and quite too efficient in breaking up expeditions got up in violation of law and the plighted faith of the nation.

The "sole organ" pitches its oburgations full two octaves higher than the rest. It had piped its bass notes hoarse, and now pierces the dull air with its complaining treble. According to the Union the President it decried as an imbecile is more energetic than the law allows. He executes the duties of his office in a way to make fomenters of discord, the projectors of expeditions destructive to the peace and violative of the faith of the nation, their aiders, abettors, apologists, and supporters, absolutely solicitous for the integrity of the Constitution and the perpetuity of our liberties.

What a pity it is he did not permit Rey to be shot on the public square of Havana and the expedition against Cuba to rush into the jaws of destruction! What a scheme of vengeance has been frustrated, what a fountain of agitation has been dried up! It is a hard case; and unless the sense of security which these proceedings have excited in the minds of those who live by their labor and upon the fruits of honest toil compensate for the disappointment of professional agitators, the balance will be in favor of the grumblers. Republic.

The Duel between Decatur and Barron.

From Kennedy's Life of Wirt, we take the following letter to Judge Carr upon the ill-omened duel between Decatur and Barron, in which a gallant patriot threw away his life:

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1820.

I thank you, my dear friend, for your short letter, which I would have sooner answered, but for causes beyond my control. Instead of attempting to give you an account of the quarrel between our lamented Decatur and Barron, I propose to send you in this copy of their correspondence, which we are promised from the Intelligence press to-morrow. Decatur showed me this correspondence, in confidence, late last fall, so far as it had then gone; and I used every effort to prevent the fight, which he was very far from wishing to bring on, but which he considered as forced upon him in such a way that there was no avoiding it but by disavowing what he had really said and thought of Barron; and of this I need not say he was incapable. He did not approve of dueling.

He then passed to his own case. Fighting, he said, was his profession, and it would be impossible for him to keep his station and preserve his respectability without showing himself ready, at all times, to answer the call of any one who bore the name of a gentleman.

After my return from Baltimore, I heard nothing more of it till he was brought home mortally wounded, and then I saw him no more till he was a corpse. As I stood near him, alone, and looked at his dear face, marked, as it still was, with the last traces of his departed spirit, I could not help saying: "What is life, and what all the glory that this world can give?" The soliloquy is not a very novel one, indeed. I have made it, in common with others, a thousand times before, but I never felt its force till then; for never, till then, had I seen the corpse of such a man. They both fell at the shot, which was so simultaneous that the report of two pistols could not be heard by those who stood out of sight, though close within ear-shot. This I heard from Commodore Porter, who was standing thus with Rogers. He exclaimed immediately—"One of them is killed, for there is only one shot."

Very different was the scene when he got to the ground. Decatur was apparently shot dead; he revived after a while and he and Barron held a parley as they lay on the ground, doctor Washington who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closing scene of a tragedy—Hamlet and Laertes. Com. Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in heaven, (for he supposed they would both die immediately.) Decatur said he had never been his enemy, that he freely forgave him his death, though he could not forgive those who had

stimulated him to seek his life. One report says that Barron exclaimed, "Would to God you had said this much yesterday!" It is certain that the parley was a friendly one, and that they parted in peace. Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was that he had not died in the service of his country. It is believed that Barron will recover—though this is far from certain. The papers will tell you every thing as to Decatur's funeral, procession, &c.

Your friend, WM. WIRT.

For the Old North State.

Our Free Schools.

My attention having been directed by a communication in a late number of your paper to the subject of Education; it occurred to me that something more definitely relating to this subject, in connection with our own Free Schools, would be more likely to effect some good.

My intention is therefore to compare what our Free Schools are with what they ought to be; to enquire into the causes of their inefficiency, and to suggest, if practicable, some remedy for that inefficiency.

First of all then let us see what they are. They are schools usually opened for three months at a time, and then after intervals of various lengths (sufficient generally for the pupils to forget most of what has been taught him) opened again for three or four months; the school terms and vacations thus succeeding each other from year to year. The teachers very many of them are themselves deficient in the very studies which they profess to teach, and are constantly being changed; the same teachers being hardly ever employed over three or four months at a time. And the text books are changed with the teachers to the manifest disadvantage of the scholar. Next let us see what they ought to be?

They ought to be schools continued by sessions of five months each throughout each year (thus allowing two months for vacations) and thus from year to year under the suppression of teachers whose competency to teach is placed beyond doubt by strict examination; the text books being selected, not at the option of each teacher, but by the board of examiners, or Examining Committee of each County, to avoid the too frequent and injurious plan of their being changed by each new teacher; the same teacher being kept as long as practicable in the same school. Mark the contrast. Let us enquire why our schools are in their present condition. The first difficulty is the want of funds. It can be shown that this difficulty may be remedied, if we can remove those arising from the management of the Free School system (in itself not very objectionable) which have caused our schools to be in their present inefficient condition, as described above. This leads to the question. In what does this mismanagement consist? Let us see.

It has always been the practice of the Committees of Districts (some honorable exceptions there are) instead of letting merit and well established capability be the grand desideratum in a teacher, to let the test question to teachers seeking employment be. How long can we employ you; seeming to think that the value of the schools to the community is to be estimated, not by the capability and acquirements of the teachers, but solely by the length of time for which a given sum could be made to keep them in operation. Of course persons well qualified were constantly undervalued and kept out of employment to the utter detriment of the interest of the community under such mismanagement.

The evils arising thus, were so obvious, that Examining Committees were appointed to prevent the employment of persons, as teachers, not educationally qualified; and it will at once be conceded that this Examining Board were invested with the power to arrest this evil.

What have they done? Has the object for which they were appointed, the raising of the standard of qualification in teachers, been accomplished? Have the schools been benefited or injured?

The examining committees, simple as was their duty; plain and easily discernible as was the object for which they were appointed; have lost sight of that object, and failed to perform that duty.

Those interested in the schools have lost rather than gained by their being appointed; for the standard of qualification; from the fact that some who had been in the habit of teaching, fearing (needlessly perhaps) to pass the ordeal of examination, have sought other employments; while others, less timid, though not better qualified, have received certificates of qualification from the culpably lenient Examiners. MAGISTER.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer recently sneered at two of the members of General Taylor's Cabinet, on account of their humble origin. "Ewing was once an oster in Cincinnati, and Meredith was raised in his father's tanyard," quoth these paragons of Democracy, and therefore they do not smell sweet in Locofoco nostrils. But they have risen superior to the misfortunes of birth, and earned for themselves honor and distinction; whereas if these editors who now revile them have ever been osters and tanners, the chances are that they had always remained so. How of the Union was formerly a village pedagogue, he is now only a political demagogue—having employed some forty years or more in progressing from one character to the other!

The truly great who hew their way through the rocks and mountains of adversity, and achieve fame for themselves and country, stand very low in the estimation of all such aristocratic Democrats. Danville Register.

For the Old North State.

BY JULIUS.

"Oh! say not woman's love is bought With vain and idle treasure," But rather, that her love is sought— By cash, when 'tis good measure— For—bless the pretty little dears— There is not one—I think— Who would not put on wedlock's cares! It guided with the chick.

I do not blame them—bear in mind— But only think it strange— That—when to marry they're inclined— They're sure to think of change— And you may ever rest assured— When young lads are seen pining Away with love that 'neat be cured— They want the "pocket lining!"

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

In the next U. S. House of Representatives the Maryland delegation will be tied and the two parties in the House (should Louisiana and Mississippi be represented as in the last Congress, to wit: by 6 Locofocos and 2 Whigs.) will be pretty nearly tied also. A very close, nice calculation will give the Whigs a majority of one, I believe.

But the Free Soil Impractables, headed by Mr. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, will hold the balance of power, and will be very early at work to have things their own way, in the matter of organizing the House.

Who will be the officers, remains to be seen. If the Free Soilers choose they can elect Mr. Winthrop Speaker, or the nominee of the Locofoco members.—Perhaps they will prefer to do neither, and stand out in favor of one of their own number. We shall see.

Among the Locofocos who are to be candidates for the Clerkship, I have heard named General Hiram Wallbridge, of New York, and B. B. French and Jas. G. Bennett, Esquires, of this city—all smart, capable men.

Jesse E. Dow, Esq. intends to run for Sergeant-at-Arms. He formerly made a popular doorkeeper of the House.

There will be strong opposition to Mr. Dickens and Mr. Beal, the Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate, and that too by prominent rival Locofoco candidates.

General Taylor will resume his tour to the North, in the course of two weeks, unless something of importance, not now anticipated, turns up to require his presence at the seat of government. This, I may say, is a "fixed fact."

The venerable Peter Hagner, as I understand, retires from the Third Auditorship at the end of the present quarter, which will terminate on the 15th inst. Rumor says that John S. Gallagher, Esq. of Virginia, a good man and a deserving one—a noble Taylor Whig—is to be Mr. Hagner's successor. POTOMAC.

NORFOLK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY October 10, 1849.

DAILY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with market prices for various goods like CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, NAVAL STORES, OATS, PEAS, STAVES, SHINGLES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct 9—2. P. M.

The New York market exhibits no change from yesterday—prices of every commodity remain about the same—stocks are firmer.

Flour \$5.25 to \$5.37 for Michigan and Tennessee.

Grain unchanged. Corn 64 to 66 cts. The Cotton market is firm.

Marine News—Port of E. City.

ARRIVED.

Schr Stag, Rodgers, with Merchandise to J. M. Whitehead & Bro. Schr Gen. Taylor, Towler from Norfolk. Schr Caroline Hall, Rodgers, from New York with Merchandise to I. Peering, O. Peering, T. W. Knight, C. Sikes, & others. Schr Margaret Ann, Burgess, from New York in ballast.

Schr Benj. Whiteley, from Baltimore with Merchandise to S. Williams & others. Schr H. M. Wilson, Edmondson, from Baltimore with Merchandise to T. W. Knight, T. R. Cobb, W. B. Burgess, & others. SAILED.

Schr Belle, King, for W. I. with shingles & staves by Samuel Williams. Schr J. C. Calhoun, Simmons for Baltimore with staves & tar. Schr M. P. Ivey, Alexander, for Norfolk with lumber.

Schr Janet, Toler, for Norfolk with staves. Schr Ann Hunter, Purdy, for Norfolk with staves & tar. Schr John, Ballance, for Norfolk with staves. Schr W. W. Hall, Poiner, for Norfolk with staves.

BUTTER & HONEY. for sale by WM. HALSEY.