

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 17. CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Personal altercation between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Canning.—After some petitions had been presented on this subject, Sir F. Burdett rose to express his unqualified disapprobation of the farce that night to be performed—a farce that had been over and over again repeated—which had never produced the slightest possible good, but, time after time, year after year, had only sown new seeds of discontent, and augmented the dangers to which the country was exposed.

Mr. Secretary CANNING here interferred, and said, "Sir, I rise to declare that that is false."—(Loud cries of "Order! Chair, Chair!") Mr. Brougham rose to leave the House.

The Speaker addressed the Right Hon. Secretary to retract the expression.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said that he had no objection to alter the word, but no consideration on earth should induce him to retract the sentiment.

The Speaker then said, that the duty which now devolved upon him would admit of no compromise. It was not for him to remind the House of the course proper to be taken in such a case as the present. He believed it was well known that such an expression as had been used must be recalled without any qualification.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said, he should be sorry to fall under the displeasure of the House. He must submit with resignation to any censure it might inflict upon him, but he could not, in his conscience, admit that his impression was erroneous as to the expression applied to him.

The Speaker said he must then implore the support of the House substantially and effectively.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested to the Hon. and learned gentleman whether the language he had used to his right Hon. friend was not highly irritating, and whether he could detract from his character as a member of that House, if he retracted the language as applicable in a personal sense.

Mr. Secretary CANNING assented to the suggestion of the honorable member, and apologized to the House for having infringed the orders and rules. With respect to the expressions he had used, if the language of the honorable and learned gentleman was not intended personally, he retracted—if an avowal to that effect was not afforded to him, he retracted nothing.

The SPEAKER said, the point of consideration was, whether such offence was intended to be given; and if so, they would have to take steps to prevent its proceeding further. He (the Speaker) concluded, of course, that none was intended, and it remained for the House to have that opinion confirmed from the mouth of the member who used the words.

Mr. BROUHAM said, the only words in his memory as having used, were the words "political tergiversation," and those words, he thought, had stood out sufficiently prominent in the context to give a clue to the intention of the whole phrase. It was a strong expression, but he had felt strongly on the subject when he used them. He confessed he had a very strong feeling on that passage in the life of the right honorable gentleman to which he had referred.

Mr. BANKS withdrew his motion. Mr. TIERNY said, it would be satisfactory to the House, if the gentlemen would have the goodness to say they would think no more of it.

Mr. Secretary CANNING readily gave the pledge required, in saying he would think no more of it.

Mr. BROUHAM rose with pleasure to follow the right honorable gentleman in the same words he had himself used. He assured him and the House he would think no more of the matter. This was not the first time they had both been embattled in political hostility against each other, and if none of it remained in the breast of the right honorable gentleman, he assured him none remained in his.

Mr. BROUHAM then continued his argument, and solemnly advised the real friends of the cause to persevere. Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. S. Rice, and Sir J. Newport, declared their sentiments, and the petition was then laid on the table.

SCHOOLS.

In New-York, the Mechanic Society have lately established a School on a new plan, intended for the instruction of such apprentices as can attend, and for the children of Mechanics.—The object is to give young men general instruction, at once suited to the wants of a mechanic and man of business. To give the young man those rudiments which will almost impel him in after life to study and seek for general knowledge, which shall eventually make him a self-taught man, whose store of useful information will not suffer in comparison with those who may receive the honors of our colleges. The New-York Mechanics' Gazette, with a view to call public attention to this School, has the following remarks on Education.

Education of Children.

It is supposed that a constant attendance at school, is the hinge on which the whole machine of education turns. It may be so; but we doubt it. If our opinion is worth any thing, we shall give it freely; and if our remarks tend to make any one child better or wiser, we shall feel compensated for the labour. To deny children instruction, is as uncharitable as to deny them food. But the true method of instructing youth, the kind of studies they should pursue, and the time employed, are matters of reflection; and if errors exist in the general mode, they would be corrected. Some parents appear to suppose that their children are merely their dependants during their minority, and that it matters but little what becomes of them after the age of twenty-one. Would it not be wiser if they were to treat their children as if they considered them a link of the chain of their own immortality, and that their own names would be handed down to future ages, with the rust of barbarity, or with the fine polish of civilization, attached to it, as their sons and daughters conduct might indicate to a discriminating world. With this the prevailing sentiment, we suspect more care would be taken in the choice of teachers, in the employment of time, and kind of studies pursued, than we often find. There is as great a diversity of intellectual as of physical powers, and the parent does his child as much injustice by insisting on an acquisition of an art or science beyond his capacity, as if he insisted on his carrying a burden which his frame could not support. There is a great error prevailing among parents on the subject of the respectability of their children's studies, as well as their employments. Some parents consider the acquisition of a classical education, as the height of excellence, and anticipate a cor-

responding stand in the public estimation. If parents would duly estimate their children's defects, for some have many, they would not expect so great improvement as they do; and the teachers would not come in for so large a share of blame as is frequently allotted them. The mere acquisition of the Latin and Greek Languages, cannot be considered as any criterion by which to judge of a child's mental powers; for the memory is a matter of habit. Judgment or common sense is quite another thing: Boys may be considered very smart and intelligent while at the Latin school, who appear as dolts and blockheads in every thing that concerns the affairs of common life. Many boys at the age of fifteen, can translate freely a Latin author, who cannot tell how many feet of wood it takes to make a chord, or what 15½ pounds of beef comes to, at 6d ¼ a pound. Now it is certain that these boys have not been taught what was most useful, and it is the parent's fault. The teacher follows the wish and direction of the parent. He has, under the present order of things, a direct interest for so doing—we have not schools organized as they ought to be. The higher branches of instruction must have a corresponding price; and in the higher schools boys are driven forward as rapidly as possible, that the highest price may be obtained. There may be no objection in a city like this, to keeping children at home half the time for want of suitable employment; but in country towns, in the eastern states, as well as in this state, scholars generally make as much progress in useful studies, in four months in the year, as boys do here who are kept constantly at school. Boys in the country, are engaged in agricultural and manufacturing labours the rest part of the year, and necessarily associate with their superiors, and acquire a mass of useful knowledge, which is denied our city boys. We wish to turn public attention to the school under the patronage of the Mechanics' Society, in this city, and have the promise of an outline of the course of studies pursued in it. When we receive it, we shall accompany it with such remarks as the importance of the subject demands. We hope soon to date the progress of our schools from a new era. A city containing one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, and nearly thirty thousand of them mechanics, should not stand behind any city in the world as respects its schools. The love of wealth is laudable; it stimulates industry, it encourages the arts; renders our connexion coveted by every part of the world; and elevates us in the opinion of our own countrymen. But in the acquisition of wealth, we must not forget posterity. We should remember, that soon we will be numbered with our fathers, and if we wish to be remembered with pride and with pleasure, that our good works should show the care we have for our future fame.

THE BLUE-LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

From the Rhode-Island Farmers and Manufacturers' Journal.

The following is a transcript of the primitive judicial code, which existed in the state of Connecticut, during the time of the first settlers and their immediate descendants, commonly called "The Blue-Laws of Connecticut."

- 1. The Governor and Magistrates convened in General Assembly, are the supreme power under God, of this independent dominion.
2. From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made.
3. The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.
4. The Governor shall have only a single vote in determining any question, except a casting vote when the Assembly may be equally divided.
5. The Assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.
6. Conspiracy against the dominion shall be punished with DEATH.
7. Whoever says "there is a power holding jurisdiction over and above this dominion," shall be punished with DEATH, and loss of property.
8. Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer DEATH.
9. The Judges shall determine controversies without a jury.
10. No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, or a member in free communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.
11. No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to this dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of one pound. For the second offence he shall be disfranchised.
12. No quaker, or disseiter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer.
13. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.
14. If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, on pain of DEATH.
15. No Priest shall abide in this dominion. He shall be banished, and suffer DEATH on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.
16. No one shall cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

- 17. No one shall run on a Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from church.
18. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.
19. No woman shall kiss her child on Sabbath or fasting day.
20. A person accused of trespass in the night, shall be judged guilty unless he clear himself by his oath.
21. When it appears that an accomplice has confederated, and he refuses to discover them, he may be RACKED.
22. No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen.
23. A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the select men, who is to debar him the privilege of buying and selling.
24. Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.
25. No Minister shall suffer a school.
26. Man stealers shall suffer DEATH.
27. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with silver or bone lace above two shillings a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors; and the selectmen shall tax the offender at the rate of three hundred pound estate.
28. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.
29. Whoever sets fire to the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer DEATH, and persons suspected of the crime shall be imprisoned without the benefit of bail.
30. Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion, shall pay a fine of five pounds.
31. No one shall read common prayer, keep christmas, or saints day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of musick, except the drum, the trumpet, and the jews harp.
32. When parents refuse their children suitable marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.
33. The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them into better hands, at the expense of their parents.
34. A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of ten pounds; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.
35. A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.
36. No man shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents—five pounds penalty for the first offence—ten for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.
37. Married persons shall live together or be imprisoned.
38. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

The following whimsical Anecdote is related of Dr. Young, author of Night Thoughts:

This eminent writer and amiable man was remarkable for the urbanity of his manners and the cheerfulness of his temper, prior to a most remarkable family contingency, which threw a shade over the subsequent part of his life. He was on a party of pleasure to Vauxhall, and he amused them with a tune on the German flute. Two officers were also in a boat rowing for the same place, and soon came along side the boat where the Doctor and the ladies were.

The Doctor, who was not very conceited of his playing, put up his flute upon their approach. One of them instantly asked why he ceased playing, or put the flute in his pocket. "For the same reason," said he, "that I took it out; to please myself." The son of Mars very peremptorily rejoined, that if he did not immediately take it out and continue his music he would instantly throw him into the Thames. The Doctor, in order to ally the ladies, pocketed the insult with the best grace he could, and continued his tune all the way up the river. During the evening however, he observed the officer who acted thus cavalierly, by himself in one of the walks, and making up to him with great coolness, "It was, sir, to avoid interrupting the harmony either of my company or yours, that I complied with your arrogant demand—But that you may be satisfied that courage may be found under a black as well as a red coat, I expect you will meet me to-morrow morning at a certain place, without any second, the quarrel being entirely entre nous. The Doctor further covenanted in a very peremptory manner that the business should be altogether settled with swords. To all those conditions the officer implicitly consented.

The duellists met the next morning at time and place appointed, but the moment the officer took his ground, the Doctor presented a large pistol to his head—"What," said the officer, "do you intend to assassinate me?" "No," said the Doctor, "but you shall this instant put up your sword and dance a minuet, otherwise you are a dead man." Some short altercation ensued, but the Doctor appeared so furious and determined, the officer could not help complying. "Now, sir," said the Doctor, "you forced me to play yesterday against my will, and I have obliged you to dance against yours; we are again on an equal footing, and whatever other satisfaction you desire, I am ready." The officer forthwith embraced the Doctor, acknowledged his impertinence, and begged that they might for the future live on terms of the sincerest friendship, which they did ever after.

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY. THE Examination closing the 1st Session will commence on the 18th of June.—The 2d Session will begin on the 23d of the same month.

A. PLUNKETT. May 20. 35 St.

SHADY GROVE ACADEMIES. THE Examination of the Pupils, Male and Female, at this place, will commence on Monday the 16th June, and continue from day to day in succession until completed. Friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

THOMAS COTTRELL, BENJAMIN COTTRELL, SUSANNAH L. COTTRELL, May 27. 36 St.

NEW GOODS. THE greater part of my Spring Supply are to hand. Having bought them mostly with cash, I hope to be able to sell low for cash, or on short credit, and shall be thankful for a portion of public favor.

WM. PECK. May 7. 33 St.

SELLING OFF AT COST. HARDING & Co. desirous of closing their present business, offer for sale their Stock of Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. &c. at Cost. Families and others, who wish to be supplied with the above articles, will do well to call.

Among other articles, they have a few Quarter Casks of Madeira, Sicily & Teneriffe WINES, of a superior quality; also 3 Puncheons W. I. Rum, 3d proof; all of which will be sold a bargain. April 30.

LABORERS WANTED. I WILL employ 15 or 20 good laboring Hands, black or white; to such as are able bodied, I will give ten dollars a month, on application at the Work at Lockhart's Falls, Neuse River; or to Robert H. Wynne, of Raleigh, who will engage and direct them to me.

THOMAS A. MERA. May 5. 33 2d.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE Store-House on Fayetteville St. next door above N. Harding & Co. Apply to WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. Raleigh, Jan. 27. 19th

NEW BOOKS. GALE & SON, have just received from Philadelphia, a variety of New Books, among which are the following:

- Tomlin's Index to the Crown Law. Suggen on Powers. Sergeant on Constitutional Law. Paley on Agency. Phillips's Evidence, 2 vols. Las Casas's Journal, 4 vols. Volney's Researches in History, 2 vols. McMahon's System of Gardening. Simond's Travels in Switzerland, 2 vols. English's Travels to the Nile. Long's Expedition from Pitsburg to the Rocky Mountains, with Atlas. O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, 2 vols. Brooke's Gazetteer, new Edition, with Tanner's Map of the U. S. prefixed. Murrhey's Tacitus, 6 vols 8vo. Entail, 2 vols. Wilderness, 2 vols. Justina, or the Will, 2 vols. The Pioneers, 2 vols. The Spy. Peveril of the Peak, 3 vols. Seventy-six, 2 vols. Roche Blanche, 2 vols. New England Tale. Lights and Shadows of Scottish History. Sporting Anecdotes. Logan, 2 vols. Pen Owen, 2 vols. Rainbow, or Lights and Shadows of Fashionable Life, Part 4th. Moore's Loves of the Angels. Montgomery's Songs of Zion. An assortment of School Books, &c. Japan Ink, in Bottles. May 10.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE. RAN AWAY on Sunday morning last (before day) William Fowler, a bound apprentice to the Trimming and Harness Making business. William Fowler is about 19 years old and well grown. He wore away a blue broad-cloth coat, white pantaloons and ruffled shirt. This notice is to caution all persons against employing or harboring him, on pain of any person offending, shall be prosecuted, and assured that the forced against and county on the 22d ult. I will give a small to Miss Priscilla Ogburn, delivery of a 15th ult. near Lexington on David's expences. By Mr. Jacob Wiseman, on May 29. (atts.)

DIED. RESPECTFULLY COMMUNICATED. He will 23d ult. at the residence of Col. inst. begin to see, in Wayne county, his mind ready every which lamented cons. Mr. Mrs. Manning Summer sea. In the death of this truly amiable morning, until society is left to deplore one of evenings, she was ornamented—the Colonel, of a fitted up for the under companion, and four take refreshments of a dear, attentive and aff. And as she has ent. Creek ICE, she will in Davidson county, that article, on the steamer, consort of Mrs sell it also as usual. (at) aged 68. May 16.