

Supreme Court.—Roderick Murchison of Stokes, has been admitted to Supreme Court practice, and Henry S. Clark, Beaufort, has received County Court licence.

Look Out!—The Smoke-house of one of our Citizens in the suburbs of the town, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed by some villain.

Carbonic Acid Gas.—It is generally known, that this Gas extinguishes burning substances of all kinds and is incapable of supporting the respiration of animals—its presence, even in a moderate proportion, being soon fatal. An animal cannot live in air which contains a sufficient quantity of this Gas to extinguish a lighted candle; and hence the practical rule of letting down a burning taper into wells or pits, before any one ventures to descend. Persons however acquainted with the noxious qualities of the Carbonic Acid Gas, do not always recollect to use the precaution above stated. An individual came near losing his life in this City, on Friday last, in consequence of want of caution in this particular. He had been employed to clean out a well, and had descended a few feet, when he suddenly experienced the greatest difficulty of respiration and to use his own expression, "he felt his breath going fast." He immediately came out and the experiment of letting down a lighted candle was tried. The result was that it was immediately extinguished. There is no doubt, had the person alluded to, descended a few feet further, that it would have proved fatal to him.

The President of the United States reached his seat in Tennessee, on the 6th inst. The Secretary of War passed through Pittsburg and Wheeling, also on his way to that State.

The Halifax paper says, that the Secretary of the Navy has returned to Washington.

Penitentiaries, a source of Profit.—The number of convicts confined in the New Hampshire State Prison, for the year ending the 31st of May, was 54. The income of their labor, after deducting the cost of stock and tools, was \$6,195. The expenditure for provisions, clothing, fuel, wages of Keepers, and repairs, amounted to \$4,057—leaving a clear profit of \$2,138.

Common Schools.—A late Tennessee paper contains the act passed by the Legislature of that State, at its last session, "To establish a system of Common Schools, and to appropriate the School Funds of that State." This act provides, that the several County Courts shall annually appoint a Commissioner in each County, who shall meet at their respective Regimental Muster-Grounds on a certain day, for the purpose of dividing said Regiment into School Districts, of convenient size, taking down the heads of families in each district on separate sheets of paper, which shall be given to a Justice of the Peace residing in each district (or should there be none, to some other suitable person) who shall, after giving ten days public notice, cause to be elected five Trustees, all persons voting who vote for Members of the General Assembly. Such Trustees are to organize themselves, by choosing a Chairman, Clerk and Treasurer; and the Chairmen of the several districts in each county are to meet at the Courthouse on the first Saturday of June annually, for the purpose of choosing not less than five nor more than seven Common School Commissioners for said county, who are to appoint a Clerk, who shall also be Treasurer. They are to have control of all moneys, &c.—said Commissioners to meet semi-annually. They shall apportion the annual School Fund amongst the several School Districts, (which shall be entitled to a share by having provided a comfortable school-house in such district) in proportion to the number of children of both sexes between the ages of five and fifteen years. The Trustees of each district to give bond to said Commissioners that the money which they receive shall be faithfully applied to the support of a Free School. Each of the Trustees to keep open a subscription paper, and solicit and receive donations in support of the School. The Trustees of each school District are constituted a body politic and corporate, and have the full and sole power to employ and dismiss Teachers. The School Commissioners shall number the School Districts in each county & divide them into five equal parts, and assign to each, one of said divisions, who shall visit them, at least once a year,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

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and report the Secretary of State annually on or before the 1st of September.—The Trustees of each district are also to report the state of the School under their direction to the School Commissioners.—It is made the duty of the Trustees of the several School Districts as far as practicable, to induce all children within the district, under the age of 15 years, to be sent to the School, making no distinction between rich and poor.

This is a mere outline of the plan—the Act itself will be preserved, and shown to such as wish to see it. And we trust, since Tennessee, the child of North-Carolina, has carried into effect this important provision for the Education of the Children of all her citizens, we shall not longer neglect this paramount duty, urged upon us by that sacred instrument, our CONSTITUTION.

In stating the present population of Fayetteville, a few days since, we should have mentioned in explanation of the great apparent decrease since the Census of 1820, that a few years since, a new line of the town was run and several hundred inhabitants excluded thereby.

The Saratoga Sentinel states the number of arrivals at the Springs during the previous week at 482!

In the course of Mr. P. P. BARBOUR'S remarks at the dinner given him at Lynchburg he made the following allusion to the "signs of the political Zodiac."

"Amongst men, and communities of men, a strong feeling of injustice will overpower every other consideration: controversies will arise between the Federal government and the States, parties who have no common arbiter: and who shall decide them? It is the duty of every man who loves his country to obviate this perplexing question by avoiding every collision which may give rise to it, by acting in a spirit of moderation and forbearance, which shall cause both sets of government to decline even pressing upon the verge of the boundary line, instead of during to pass it, and to abstain from the exercise of every power which is even doubtful. Has the Federal government acted in this conciliatory spirit? I am aware that this question may be differently answered by those who entertain different opinions, both as to the extent of its powers and the character of its measures.—From my observation of the signs of the political Zodiac, I think that the Federal Sun has crossed the line at least at two prominent points; though I rejoice that he seems to be returning in a contrary progress, if we take our observation from the last sign in which he was seen."

Blindness is said to be exceedingly favorable to the discipline of the memory. Whoever has had the misfortune, from any derangement of the organ of sight, to be compelled to derive his knowledge of books less from the eye than the ear, can bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The last number of the North American Review, mentions an eminent illustration of this remark, in the case of *Scandinavson* who having been deprived in his infancy not only of sight but of the organ itself, contrived to become so well acquainted with the Greek tongue as to read the works of the ancient mathematicians in the original. The Review says:

"He made such advances in the higher departments of the science, that he was appointed though not matriculated at the University, to fill the chair which a short time previous had been occupied by Sir Isaac Newton at Cambridge. The lectures of this blind professor on the most abstruse points of the Newtonian philosophy, & especially on optics, naturally filled his audience with admiration; and the perspicuity with which he communicated his ideas is said to have been unequalled.—He was enabled, by the force of his memory, to perform many long operations in arithmetic, and to carry in his mind the most complex and geometrical figures. As, however, it became necessary to supply the want of vision by some symbols which might be sensible to the touch, he contrived a table in which pins, whose value was determined principally by their relative position to each other, served him instead of figures; while for his diagrams he employed pegs, inserted at the requisite angles to each other, representing the lines by threads drawn around them. He was so expert in his use of these materials, that when performing his calculations he would change the position of the pins with nearly the same facility with which another person could indite figures; & when disturbed in an operation, would afterwards resume it again ascertaining the posture in which he had left it by passing his hand over the table. To such shifts and inventions does human ingenuity resort when stimulated by the thirst of knowledge; as the plant when thrown into shade on one side, sends forth its branches eagerly in that direction where the light is permitted to fall upon it."

The Report of the Board of Visitors at the West Point Academy to the Secretary of War is too long for insertion in our paper; we must be content with extracting from it the following testimony:

"Having as you will perceive by the preceding review, minutely examined the police and fiscal departments of the institution, we consider it due to the gentlemen filling these departments, to express our unanimous and warm approbation of the system, order and efficiency, with which the duties of the Military Staff of the post are discharged."

"We have the satisfaction of declaring, after a patient and minute investigation of the internal police, the discipline, and the official concerns of the Military Academy at West Point, we find nothing to disapprove, little to suggest and much to commend."

"West Point is an Academy strictly national, founded for the benefit and supported by the liberality of the people at large. We have scrutinized with jealousy and perceive no ground for insinuating that the distribution for cadetships is the appendage of power or the tool of political patronage."

"In fostering this institution by all the means placed within your control, you will render one of the best services to your country which your high trust can enable you to perform. The extension of its benefits, either by the enlargement of the capacity and resources of this school, or by the establishment of a second, in a different and distant part of the Union, would be one of the most substantial public benefits which could mark your distinguished administration, or be conferred upon our country by the National Councils."

Printer's Celebration.—The Typographical Society of Wheeling (Va.) celebrated the Anniversary of Independence, by a dinner. Matters were arranged for the occasion in typographical order. Dinner being ready, the work of distribution began and very soon, every case was filled to the brim.

The following Toasts we select from those drank on the occasion:—

Henry Clay—An ornamental figure, numerable with the firm patriotic protectors of American Liberty. He who strikes him, strikes the broadside of the American System: Regardless of the balls and shooting sticks of his enemies; he will rise and drive out the devil from his den, and correct the outs and doublets which have been imposed upon a free and independent people.

The President and Vice President of the Day.—May they always be in register with public opinion, and never get choked with pi.

The Orator.—May his upper case be always filled with such founts as he displayed on this occasion.

The Reader.—May his pockets be filled with quibbles, and keep out of dirty cases as long as his shanks will bear him.

☞ The italicized words are technical.

The question is frequently and seriously asked—Is *Henry Clay* a candidate for the Presidency at the next Term?—We answer—he is! If it be further questioned—"How do you know that?" We answer, because the *People*, every where call upon him to come forward, and because *Henry Clay* is not the man, under such circumstances, to shrink from his duty, whatever personal sacrifices it may involve. *Henry Clay*, is therefore the candidate of the free and independent Electors of the United States, for the first office in their gift; and of right OUGHT TO BE and, under Heaven, WILL BE, the next President of the United States!—*New Bruns. Fredo.*

The Kentucky Reporter of the 7th instant contains an immense number of extracts from different papers in favor of Mr. Clay as the next President. A supplement accompanies that Journal, containing an address in favor of that gentleman from "the Fayette corresponding committee." There is no longer any doubt that he will be a candidate.

Phil. Inq.

The Albany Evening Journal, remarking on the great Clay manner in this City on the 5th, says "the sentiments expressed are in accordance with the general feeling throughout the country. Almost every newspaper which we open contains an account of a celebration, at which the Man of the West is spoken of with warm expressions of gratitude for his patriotism, admiration for his talents, and wishes for his elevation to the most honorable station in the world."—*Nat. Int.*

Signal Triumph.—The Regency or Tammany party has been beaten in the 5th Ward of the City of New-York, after a determined struggle. Three candidates were run—Mr. Van Schaick by the Republican or Regency party—Mr. Leavens by one division of the Working Men—Gen. Anthony Lamb, a Clay man, by another division.

The vote stood—Lamb 517
Van Schaick 617
Leavens 545

This is the Ward says the Herald, which caused the political revolution by

which Jefferson was elected in 1801.—The present victory has been achieved, says the same paper, "in the very face of the Secretary of State, who kindly takes upon his shoulders so large a share of the burthens of our State Government." Inconsiderable as far as the office is concerned, the defeat of the Regency in a Ward where they commanded 400 majority in 1828, is important, as furnishing a probable index to the present state of popular feeling, and as cheering, anticipation of the speedy and entire overthrow of the Regency—the self-styled Republican party, who by means of Regular nominations, and the influence of names, have drifted the State of New York for a number of years. It is confidently believed that they will meet with a general defeat in October.—*Rich. Whig.*

Conundrum.—Why is a man walking on a turnpike road like Gen. Jackson? Because he is trampling Internal Improvements under foot!

The conduct of Amos Kendall is so execrable, that the presses of his own party denounce him. The Lynchburg Jeffersonian Republican, a thorough going Jackson paper says "The man is utterly unworthy of his place, and ought to be removed." The Camden Journal of the same stamp, speaking of Kendall's late report, says, it is "the most offensive public document that we have ever read from any department of the Government. It is a low partizan production altogether—a tissue of political scurrilities from beginning to end, containing matter which a respectable editor would deem unfit for a newspaper, and expressed in a manner and language only worthy of the veriest demagogue." Deep must he be sunk in infamy, when his political associates thus unceremoniously speak of him.

Alex. Gazette.

In the British House of Commons, on the 28th May, in the debate on Mr. O'Connell's plan of Parliamentary Reform, Sir Robert Peel held the following language:

"The learned gentleman had contended, that as the people paid for the public appointments, they ought to have a control over those appointments. Why, did not that very argument show, that as soon as they got possession of the elective power, they would also want the executive power? The only tangible instance that had been cited by the other side, was that of an honorable and gallant General, who had been dismissed from his office for voting against the Government; but did any one suppose that a State could ever be so constituted as that those who were opposed to the Government could be united to the Government? But even supposing that this circumstance gave proof of a corrupt state of things, he could tell the learned gentleman that universal suffrage would give no security from such dismissals from office; and in this ancient limited Monarchy there was infinitely less exercise of this power than in that Republic, where universal suffrage prevailed. In this country, when there was a change of Government, the removals were generally confined to those who held confidential situations, and all the subordinate officers were usually retained: and on the contrary, he could assure the learned gentleman, from good authority, that when Gen. Jackson succeeded to the Presidential Chair, his first act was to remove every individual from office—from the highest, down to the lowest—even the very postmasters who had been opposed to his interests were removed: in his mind, that was a conclusive proof, that even if there were universal suffrage, there still would be no security against the removal of individuals from office."

Execution.—Wheeler the soldier who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House on Friday. Wheeler intended to have killed three others at the same time he killed the Sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He vowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet, while they were asleep proceeded to butcher them all! The Sergeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however, escaped and gave the alarm. When Wheeler was overpowered and secured.

It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders, and that among his victims was Capt. M'Leland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in this city at the time that murder was committed.

When Wheeler was first launched off the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again.—*Richmond Whig.*

What abundance crowns the labors of the husbandman this season! Frederick county, in Maryland, it is stated, will yield wheat enough for 200,000 barrels of flour. The produce of one county alone in N. York (Dutchess) is estimated at suf-

ficient for the whole population of the State. Plenty every where smiles on the land—east and west, north and south.

The French expedition to Africa, claiming that the Algerines or Arabs may resort to the expedient of poisoning the wells along the coast, have taken 600 dogs, with them as tasters. If the four footed animals drink with impunity, the biped have nothing to fear.—*N. Y. Amer.*

American Cutlery.—We had occasion some time ago to mention some ingenious specimens of miniature cutlery, made by a native of this city, *Samuel J. Pooley*, and this morning a case of knives, razors, scissors, &c., from the same hands, was exhibited to us, which surpass any thing of the sort we have before seen.—There are two complete dinner sets—one third of a set with patent knife sharpeners; and a number of miscellaneous articles—among them a penknife, which, consisting of ten different parts, weighs only three-tenths of a grain.—There are, in all, two hundred and fifteen pieces, which all go into a box measuring four inches in length, two and a quarter in breadth, and one and a half in depth.

On this Case is a silver plate, representing the Eagle shielding the Arts of Commerce and Agriculture partly encircled with Thirteen Stars, and containing the following inscriptions:—

"The pleasure I took to honor and advance my country."—*Pliny.*

"If sceptic Europe is not lost to shame, the blush will be apparent."

Executed by Samuel J. Pooley, a native of the city of New-York, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker—commenced April, 1825—finished May 25, 1830.

The Case is valued at \$1200.

N. Y. Amer.

The Revised Criminal Code of Connecticut forbids a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. A similar law has existed in Virginia for several years. Some such marriages have taken place since the passage of the law—but we are not aware of the law's being so far carried into execution, as to annul any such marriage.

There was a new case decided by our last General Court. A man had married his brother's widow—and the case was sent up from the Court below, to determine whether this was a case which came within the purview of the law. The man pleaded, that the law being a penal one, ought to be strictly construed; and that he had not married his brother's wife, [the term employed by the Act of Assembly] but his widow.—The General Court, however, decided, that it was *logically* *in* *chose*—that he had violated the law—and they instructed the Court below to cancel the marriage, and forbid all future cohabitation between the parties.

Rich. Comp.

Decent Toast for a civilized community.—HENRY CLAY—May he, instead of being elected the Supreme Executive of these United States, be driven so far beyond the frigid regions of the Northern Zone, that all Hell cannot thaw him."

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

Fayetteville Market.—Cotton, \$8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, \$3½ a 4½. Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, \$14 a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, \$2 a \$3. Ap. Brandy, 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.—*Observer.*

DIED.
At his seat, in Warren county, on the 14th ult. Blake Baker, Esq.

ONE CENT REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension of *Jeannine Dodd*, a bound White Girl, aged about 17 years, who has absconded from my service, without provocation. All persons are hereby warned against harboring her, as the law will be strictly enforced. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, but no expenses paid.

Wake county, July 22. 97 1c

State of North-Carolina.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1830.

Mary Bryant v. Eli Bryant.

Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the North-Carolina Spectator, and Raleigh Register, that the Defendant do appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, John B. Love, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday of March, 1830.

JOHN B. LOVE, C. S. C.
By REUB. DEEVER, D. C.

97 3w

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS.

The First Volume of this valuable Work being 1 of print, we are about to publish a new edition of it, with references to subsequent enactments of the Legislature, and decisions of the Court of Conference and Supreme Court, a Table of the Cases reported, marginal Abstracts, and a new Index, by Wm. H. BARRIS, Esq. of Franklin County.

The Work is at present in the Press, and will be got out with all convenient despatch.

J. GALES & SON

Raleigh, June 16, 1830.

Private Boarding School.

THE Exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 24 of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms 65 dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPON.