

in the line of their business. These favors are examined, and corrections were made by the President. Some of these were considered by him and known by the speaker to be important and some unimportant. It has been the invariable practice of the President in his corrections to signify the first by erasure and insertion, and unimportant verbal alterations by placing the corrections above, without erasing the words of the speaker, leaving it at his option to use his own language or adopt the suggested amendment. The publication of the speech in Mr. Gales' paper of last week, though some notes are made, is apprehended to be essentially defective, and to have a tendency to mislead the public mind by not clearly marking and stating this distinction and stating the reasons assigned by the President for the corrections. The public then will please to observe that there was but one erasure, and no insertion but what had reference to christianity. This erasure respected the sentence, "Without retailing scenes which would cause the most abandoned proselyte of infamy to blush himself into virtue." The words "into virtue" were erased. The correction, however, was not considered as materially important and was no object of notice in the delivery of the speech. The essential points were, "But England has shewn us a christian people born at the foot of the altar, consecrated to the God of mercy—whose first draught was from the chalice of the church—whose first sound breath was a petition to a saviour." Words erased from "England," and the following substituted in their place; "professedly and pretendedly, with superior advantages, has shewn us a people." This reason was assigned to the speaker, noted on his speech, as the ground of correction: "Christianity ought not to be considered and mentioned as accountable for the conduct of British rulers who are not under its influence." The precise words the publisher ought in candor to have inserted. Another exceptional expression, was, "lighting the torch of war at the shrine of God." Altered the shrine of wickedness. The following sentence was corrected: "tell it not that England, the mistress of the world (the stay of righteousness, the staff of religion; whose vessels teem with missionary philanthropists, that make the savage dens of Hin lostan reverberate the anthems of God) erected a trophy, &c." The words in a parenthesis were erased and not the words "erected a trophy," as stated in the paper. The reason assigned to the speaker, written on his speech, for this erasure was—"British rulers, and individuals of that nation, who are sending missionaries abroad in the world, are different objects and ought not to be identified." The disregard of this correction in connection with the two preceding it, evincing a determination in the speaker to prostrate the laws, and utter language deemed highly censurable, as the language of infidelity, impelled the President, as required by law, to require him to desist from speaking. There is another exceptional part of the speech which was corrected by insertion, but which has been essentially mutilated by the publisher. The public will notice the sentence as printed in Mr. Gales' paper, and the original as handed to the President and corrected by him. "The (Christian) American (in the cause of Justice) when he rushes into the battle, is animated by the spirit of Washington, which, descending from heaven, covers him with the light of glory, exhorts him to victory, for God is the leader." The original, in the same words, with the following addition of poetic lines: "And if he falls, say not his cause is done, His deathless spirit shall outlive the sun. While his ashes mingled with the dead, But to yon heaven the aspiring soul has fled! On seraph wings she sought celestial rest And keeps eternal sabbath with the best."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Lucas—Correct information is very important and desirable, especially in those cases where the interests of society are so materially concerned. You will therefore please to insert in your useful paper the following observations. Feeling fully justified in the proceedings in the case by the laws of the University, and a firm determination in the strength of God, to discharge duty amidst every opposition; the attention of the public is invited to a plain candid statement of facts. That these may be understood and regarded in their just light, you will be pleased to notice the two following laws of the University.
1st. "If any student shall deny the being of a God, or the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, or shall assert and endeavour to propagate among the students any principles subverting the foundation of the christian religion, and shall persist therein after admonition, he shall be dismissed.
2nd. "Nothing indecent, profane or immoral shall at any time be delivered on the public stage, under penalty of such censure as the faculty or trustees shall judge proper. And with a view to preserve all public exercises of the students from impropriety of any kind, every student during the whole of his senior year and previously to his commencement performances especially, shall shew to the President or presiding professor the whole of what he proposes to speak and shall not fail to observe such corrections as shall be made of his performances; and if any student pronounces any thing in public of a censurable nature in contradiction to the directions or corrections of the officer to whom he has shewn his piece, the President or presiding Professor is required to stop him on the public stage, and he shall be otherwise censured as the Trustees or Faculty shall determine."

On these grounds, corrections were made by the President. Some of these were considered by him and known by the speaker to be important and some unimportant. It has been the invariable practice of the President in his corrections to signify the first by erasure and insertion, and unimportant verbal alterations by placing the corrections above, without erasing the words of the speaker, leaving it at his option to use his own language or adopt the suggested amendment. The publication of the speech in Mr. Gales' paper of last week, though some notes are made, is apprehended to be essentially defective, and to have a tendency to mislead the public mind by not clearly marking and stating this distinction and stating the reasons assigned by the President for the corrections. The public then will please to observe that there was but one erasure, and no insertion but what had reference to christianity. This erasure respected the sentence, "Without retailing scenes which would cause the most abandoned proselyte of infamy to blush himself into virtue." The words "into virtue" were erased. The correction, however, was not considered as materially important and was no object of notice in the delivery of the speech. The essential points were, "But England has shewn us a christian people born at the foot of the altar, consecrated to the God of mercy—whose first draught was from the chalice of the church—whose first sound breath was a petition to a saviour." Words erased from "England," and the following substituted in their place; "professedly and pretendedly, with superior advantages, has shewn us a people." This reason was assigned to the speaker, noted on his speech, as the ground of correction: "Christianity ought not to be considered and mentioned as accountable for the conduct of British rulers who are not under its influence." The precise words the publisher ought in candor to have inserted. Another exceptional expression, was, "lighting the torch of war at the shrine of God." Altered the shrine of wickedness. The following sentence was corrected: "tell it not that England, the mistress of the world (the stay of righteousness, the staff of religion; whose vessels teem with missionary philanthropists, that make the savage dens of Hin lostan reverberate the anthems of God) erected a trophy, &c." The words in a parenthesis were erased and not the words "erected a trophy," as stated in the paper. The reason assigned to the speaker, written on his speech, for this erasure was—"British rulers, and individuals of that nation, who are sending missionaries abroad in the world, are different objects and ought not to be identified." The disregard of this correction in connection with the two preceding it, evincing a determination in the speaker to prostrate the laws, and utter language deemed highly censurable, as the language of infidelity, impelled the President, as required by law, to require him to desist from speaking. There is another exceptional part of the speech which was corrected by insertion, but which has been essentially mutilated by the publisher. The public will notice the sentence as printed in Mr. Gales' paper, and the original as handed to the President and corrected by him. "The (Christian) American (in the cause of Justice) when he rushes into the battle, is animated by the spirit of Washington, which, descending from heaven, covers him with the light of glory, exhorts him to victory, for God is the leader." The original, in the same words, with the following addition of poetic lines: "And if he falls, say not his cause is done, His deathless spirit shall outlive the sun. While his ashes mingled with the dead, But to yon heaven the aspiring soul has fled! On seraph wings she sought celestial rest And keeps eternal sabbath with the best."

used, and which is further stated—that the Faculty proceeded with great deliberation—spent a whole week in the business—spared no pains to reclaim the students to a sense of duty, but that they who were suspended perseveringly manifested such a spirit and avowed such principles that the Faculty were compelled to send them away from the institution.
Chapel Hill, Oct. 15, 1816.
The fine arts.—It is known to be the wish of many of the most distinguished statesmen in Virginia to establish a gallery of paintings and hall of sculpture in the city of Richmond. The design is worthy of a great state; and it should be hoped, will speedily be sanctioned by legislative approbation if not encouraged by legislative munificence. A Virginian, now in Leghorn, has addressed a letter upon this and other subjects to his friend in Richmond. The following is a paragraph taken from his letter of May 18.
"I have lately had a cast of the famous Venus de Medicis made, and shall ship it by the first vessel for Baltimore. I intend to offer it to the City of Richmond, and hope it may induce them to form a collection of such models of the best statues, ancient and modern. They may be easily procured, and would, if placed in a house proper for their reception and preservation, certainly be a source of permanent gratification, if not of improvement to public taste. The expense, so far at least as relates to the first cost of the casts is so very inconsiderable, that I would most cheerfully contribute several other pieces towards the establishment of such an institution, if it be likely to succeed, as also any aid in my power. The casts are by far the most perfect copies—the one I shall send, will be a fair sample of their beauty, and that an estimate of the expense may be formed, a full and accurate statement of the cost and charges shall accompany it. I know there are many in Richmond, who would be glad to see the city possessed of such a repository of the fine arts—and believe, when they find it attainable at a very moderate expense, that they will give it a small portion of the attention which is alone necessary to produce entire success."
Treasony.—It is stated in the National Register, that Mr. Crawford, has been nominated as Secretary of the Treasury.
Pennsylvania Election.—I wish to refer the reader to the article, from the Aurora, which will be found under the political head. The charges brought by the editor, against the administration and its friends, are of so serious a nature as to demand an investigation. If they be well founded, the people ought, I think, to look with a most jealous eye upon the men they have trusted. Such practices as Mr. Duane asserts to be within his knowledge, are in the highest degree reprehensible and odious.
ELECTIONS.
Delaware.—John Clarke, a federalist, is elected governor; L. M. Lane, a federalist, and W. Hall, a republican, are elected representatives to the fifteenth congress.
In the state of Delaware, it appears, that there is a doubt which of the two republican candidates succeeded at the Congressional election. One of them is elected, but, although run on the same ticket, is not ascertained which of them.
Pennsylvania.—The following gentlemen are elected to congress from the Philadelphia district: Adam Seybert, William Anderson, John Sargeant, and Joseph Hopkinson. The two former are republicans; and the latter federalists.
Samuel D. Ingham and John Ross, republicans, are re-elected to Congress without opposition, from the district composed of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne and Pike, in Pennsylvania.
Maryland.—The following gentlemen are elected to congress; Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, Peter Little, Philip Reid, and Thomas Culbreth, republicans, and John C. Herbert, Philip Stuart, and George Peter, federalists. One district remains to be heard from.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Federalists 56
Democrats 24
Federal majority 32
Senate wholly Federal 15
Federal majority on joint ballot 47
The Governor and Council are to be chosen by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Delegates.—Fed. Gaz.
Unhappy Catastrophe.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Col. Tobias Lear, accountant of the War department, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head. We have not as yet learnt the causes which led to the perpetration of this unhappy deed. Mr. Lear was naturally cheerful and pleasant; on the fatal morning, Mr. L. breakfasted with his family in his usual good humor, and was proceeding, as they thought to his office, when the report of a pistol was heard from the back part of the yard—Mr. Lear, son of the deceased, immediately proceeded to the spot from whence the sound appeared to issue, and found his father weltering in his blood.—Georgetown Messenger.
FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
Internal Improvement.—We understand, that the Council of State have appointed John Wood to survey the water-courses of this State from the James to the Potomac River, (including the James River,) below the great railroad that leads from this to Washington—he is to survey both sides of the broad rivers—Mr. W. starts in the Steam-Boat this day for Norfolk, where he will immediately make arrangements for commencing his tour.
George Wyche, of Greenville, takes the country south of James River, from the sea-board to the Alleghany; he will survey the Roanoke, the Dan, the Meherrin; No toway,

that part of the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains, which runs from the North Carolina line to the James River.
Mr. Meriwether, (of Albemarle) takes all those sections of the rivers which are above the Great Fall Road, to the Blue Ridge, inclusive of a survey of the Blue Ridge Mountain—from the James to the Potomac rivers.
And, under, is appointed to survey from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghany (inclusive of the Alleghany mountain, rivers, &c.)
The country, west of the Alleghany, is divided into two districts, separated by the Kanawha river, and Peter's Mountain—No appointment has been made to either of those districts.
LATOUR'S WORK.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, dated Aug. 1, 1816.
"A few days since I accidentally met with Latour's account of the recent war in this country, and its glorious termination on the 8th of January, 1815. This work I was for some time extremely anxious to procure, supposing it would give an accurate history of military operations in Louisiana; but I was astonished to find his relation not only very dull and insipid, but abounding with errors, if not misrepresentations, the most glaring and inexcusable.—One of the grossest of his misstatements is, that he placed General Fiaujac at the battery which was actually commanded by lieutenant Spots of the Artillery; who, as was testified by General Jackson himself, and as every body knows, performed the most efficient and gallant service with that battery, and who in consequence of his services on that day, and in the action of December 23, received a brevet commission as Captain of Artillery. Latour has also placed Lieutenant Spots in command of Fiaujac's battery, which, from its situation, could do little execution in comparison. How he could have committed such a blunder, except intentionally, I know not; perhaps it may be accounted for from the fact, that Fiaujac was a Frenchman and a member of our Senate, and Latour's interest and national feeling may have prompted the giving of that officer the credit which was due to a brave young American officer. Other mistakes occur in the work. I hope that we shall have a more correct history of our military operations in this quarter."
Supposed bombardment of Algiers.—Capt. Evans, of the ship Ann Maria, arrived at this port last evening, in 65 days from Leghorn, informs, that on the 15th and 16th of August, he heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Algiers, and supposed it to be Lord Exmouth's fleet bombarding that city.—Phil. paper.
The President of the United States, and his family, arrived at the Seat of Government yesterday, in perfect health.—Nat. Int.
The Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State, also arrived here, on the 5th inst. from Virginia.
We have not yet sufficient information from New Orleans to enable us to judge of the circumstances of aggravation or mitigation, attending the late attack reported to have been made by a Spanish force against an American vessel. By these circumstances its character must be determined to be premeditated or accidental. The aggression is not to be considered the act of the Spanish nation, unless that government chuse to sustain it. As in the case of the Chesapeake, though at the most not so flagrant as that, the disavowal of the act by the Spanish government and proper reparation will atone for an injury, which, if unredressed, has always been considered as righteous cause for war.—b. d.
Loss to Literature.—The London papers mention the cure loss, on the German coast, of the Abeano, Capt. Moison, soon after leaving Hamburg for this port.—It is much feared, that a large part of the new Library purchased for Mr. Jefferson in Paris, and Germany, were shipped on board this vessel, also many invaluable Literary Works, selected in France and Germany by Professor EVERETTE, for the Cambridge Univ. 1817.
DIED,
At his seat, near this city, on Friday last, Col. John Ingles, aged 73 years. Col. Ingles was a revolutionary officer of great merit; and a man distinguished throughout his long life for patriotism, uprightness, hospitality, and the most perfect sincerity of soul.—Few men can justly hope to live in the esteem of a greater number of friends, or to quit life with a fairer reputation.
BOARDING HOUSE.—Having provided myself with a very convenient house for the accommodation of about ten persons, I feel disposed to board that number of the MEMBERS of the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY. My rooms are convenient and of a good size. The house is situated to the north of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Hull's dwelling house. J. MARSHALL.
Raleigh, 18th Oct 1816. 72-2w.
FRESH CLOVER SEED, Warranted to be good, for sale at the Book-Store of WM. BOYLAN. 72-3t.
STRAYED, from the Union Tavern, Raleigh, TWO COWS, one red and white, mark not recollected; but I believe it to be a crop and hole in one ear; she had on a small bell.—The other, is a black and white pied Cow, marked with a swallow-tail in one ear, and half crop in the other. I will give five dollars for the delivery of said Cows to me in Raleigh, or three dollars to have them secured in some enclosure, so that I get them. ROBERT PARSLEY. Raleigh, Oct. 11. 71-3t.
N. B. The above Cows have been gone two or three months.
J. BRASELMAN, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity; that he is now at the house of Col. Cook, and ready to operate in the different branches of his profession. Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1816. 71-1t.