

pinness of their own country, and beyond all their own thoughts, on millions of men and on successions of generations.—Under the influence of these institutions, received and adopted in principle from our example, the whole southern continent has shaken off its colonial subjection. A new world filled with fresh and interesting nations has risen to our sight. America seems again discovered; not to geography, but to commerce, to social intercourse, to intelligence, to civilization, and to liberty. Fifty years ago, some of those who now hear me, and the fathers of many others, listened in this place, to those mighty masters, Otis and Adams.—When they then uttered the spirit-stirring sounds of independence and liberty, there was not a foot of land on the continent inhabited by civilized man, that did not acknowledge the dominion of European power.—Thank God, at this moment, from us to the south pole, and from sea to sea, there is hardly a foot that does.

And, sir, when these states thus nearly disenthralled and emancipated, assume the tone, and bear the port of independence, what language, and what ideas do we find associated, with their new acquired liberty? They speak, sir, of consultations, of declarations of rights, of the liberty of the press, of a congress, and of representative government. Where, sir, did they learn these? And when they have applied, to their great leader, and the founder of their states, the language of praise and commendation, till they have exhausted it—when unsatisfied gratitude can express itself no otherwise, do they not call him their Washington? Sir, the spirit of continental independence, the genius of American liberty, which in earlier times tried her infant voice in the halls and on the hills of New-England, utters it now, with power that seems to wake the dead, on the plains of Mexico, and along the sides of Andes.

"Her path, where'er the Goddess roves,
Glory pursues, and generous shame,
The unconquerable mind, and freedom's holy flame."

There is one other point of view, sir, in regard to which I will say a few words, though perhaps at some hazard of misinterpretation.

In the wonderful spirit of improvement and enterprise which animates the country, we may be assured that each quarter will naturally exert its power in favour of objects in which it is interested. This is natural and unavoidable. Each portion, therefore, will use its best means. If the west feels a strong interest in clearing the navigation of its mighty streams, and opening roads through its vast forests; if the south is equally zealous to push the production and augment the prices of its great staples, it is reasonable to expect, that these objects will be pursued by the best means which offer. And it may therefore well deserve consideration, whether the commercial, and navigating and manufacturing interests of the north do not call on us to aid and support them, by united counsel, and united efforts. But I abstain from enlarging on this topic. Let me rather say, sir, that in regard to the whole country, a new era has arisen. In a time of peace, the proper pursuits of peace engage society with a degree of enterprise, and an intenseness of application, heretofore unknown. New objects are opening, and new resources developed, on every side. We tread on a broader theatre; and if instead of acting our parts, according to the novelty and importance of the scene, we waste our strength in mutual crimination and recrimination about the past, we shall resemble those navigators, who having escaped from some crooked and narrow river to the sea, now that the whole ocean is before them, should nevertheless, occupy themselves with the differences which happened as they passed along among the rocks and the shallows, instead of opening their eyes to the wide horizon around them, spreading their sails to the propitious gale that wafts it, raising their quadrant to the sun, and grasping the helm, with the conscious hand of a master.

The Lottery Prize Case.

Christian Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington.

This very important and interesting cause was tried on Wednesday last, at Alexandria, to which county the cause had been removed at the request of the plaintiff: Mr. Wirt, attorney general, and Mr. Swan for the plaintiff, Mr. Jones for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover of the corporation, a prize of 100,000 dollars drawn in the fifth class of the national lottery, as it was called. This was one of a series of lotteries authorized by a law of the corporation, approved by the president of the United States pursuant to a power contained in the charter granted to the corporation, by congress; for the purpose of building Lancasterian school houses, a penitentiary, and town hall. The sum to be raised by this class of the lottery, and appropriated to the purchase of subjects of the lottery, was 10,000 dollars. The managers of the lottery sold this entire class, as they had the three preceding classes) to David Gillespie, for the price of \$10,000, to be approp-

to the objects of the lottery. The scheme was framed by Gillespie, and approved by the managers; and it offered a list of prizes, including the prize in question, amounting, in the aggregate, to half a million. The tickets were signed by the president of the board of managers; and the lottery was drawn, under their direction; but the tickets were all sold by Gillespie or his agents, and for his emolument exclusively. Neither the managers nor the corporation had any interest in the lottery, after receiving the stipulated sum paid by Gillespie, for the purchase of the entire class and scheme; and which sum was paid or secured before the drawing of the lottery. In the progress of the drawing, Gillespie advanced the price of tickets, as he pleased; and all the resulting profits accrued to him exclusively. In one of the numerous advertisements put forth by him, in the puffing style usual with professional lottery-vendors, he styled himself "Agent of the Managers." Such was his style in the advertisements, published in the National Intelligencer. Whilst in the contemporary advertisements, of the same tenor, in other respects, published in other newspapers, he omitted that edition to his signature. That he was the purchaser and proprietor of the lottery, and was vending the tickets on his own account, and for his own individual profit and emolument, was a matter of general notoriety.

The question in this case was whether the corporation of Washington were directly responsible to the holders of prize tickets, purchased of Gillespie, for the payment of all prizes drawn in that lottery; and the court being of opinion that the corporation was not responsible, but that the proper recourse was against Gillespie, as the proprietor of the lottery and the vendor of the tickets, gave judgment for the defendants: from which judgment it is understood Mr. Clarke, the plaintiff, will appeal to the supreme court of the United States, where the case will be finally disposed of at the next term, or at the term ensuing the next.

For the preceding statement, we are indebted, says the National Intelligencer, to a legal friend who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts and all the proceedings in the case.

CANALS.

A company has been incorporated by the legislature of Vermont, for the purpose of making a canal from the waters of New Haven, to the northern boundary of Connecticut, at the Southwick ponds. The estimated cost is a little above \$200,000.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose of examining routes for a variety of canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and to the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers.

The legislature of New York has appropriated 12,000 to defray the expense of surveying the routes of seventeen new canals.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Rensselaer and Delaware canal, across New Jersey, has become a law.

A committee has been appointed in Boston to determine the practicability of establishing a water transportation to the Connecticut.

It is expected that subscription-books will be immediately opened for the purpose of commencing operations on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal to unite the waters of Boston bay with those of Narragansett bay.

The progress of the canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake rivers is rapid; and its completion may be calculated on at no distant period.

The canals projected in the state of Ohio will be commenced without delay.

From this sketch, partial and brief as it is, some idea may be formed of the ardour and the extent of the public feeling in relation to measures of internal intercourse. And to what better purpose can the surplus capital of the country be applied? If we look at the question in a national view, we may confidently reply, that the whole sphere of human enterprise presents no nobler object to invite the attention of the wealthy citizen, than the development of our resources, the encouragement of our manufactures, the opening of new fields for our industry, and the greater security of our union. Regarding the question with reference to individual profit, we might refer to the prodigious increase in the value of most of the canal stock in Europe, to prove that, even in matters of speculation, investments of this character are, at all times, the most advantageous. Another era dawns upon us—new and distinct avenues to reputation are opening before us. By the enterprise of our ancestors, the forest has been felled; it is for our enterprise to plant artificial rivers in the wilderness, and to cover the bosom of the waters with keels bearing the products of one section to be exchanged for the products of another; facilitating persons as well as commercial intercourse; and making us feel every day more sensibly our mutual dependence on each other, and more disposed to blend all our spreading considerations of soil, climate, and water, in one great common interest. *Not Journal.*

From the Raleigh Register.

UNIVERSITY.

It is pretty well known, that, ever since the establishment of the professorship of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, an opinion has prevailed, in the minds of some, of how many it were not easy to say, that it is a professorship wholly unnecessary, incurring a useless expense to the funds of the institution. If nothing has been said publicly before this in explanation, it was not from a disposition to retreat from the subject, as standing upon weak and untenable ground, but because a hope was indulged that such an opinion would probably cease, as time should afford opportunity of more particular inquiry and knowledge of the circumstances. To numbers, however, the expected conviction has not yet resulted, and it can scarcely appear obtrusive now to present such an exhibition of the business done in the university, as will show, that the professorship of which we speak is indispensable. For this purpose I shall commence with a list of the professorships, and they are—1. The professorship of languages; 2. That of mathematics; 3. The professorship of chemistry, mineralogy and geology; 4. The professorship of moral philosophy, and 5. that of rhetoric and logic.

The professors of languages, mathematics and chemistry, are each exclusively employed upon the branch of science, from which his office takes its name. This is the practice received in colleges and universities both in America and in Europe. It is always fully understood, on the part of professors, when they receive their appointments. It is a correct practice, because each of the departments should and will call for the ability and assiduous industry of any occupant, whoever he may be. In the present advanced state of the sciences, the utmost attainments practicable through the whole of life, will be far short of the fullness of their respective subjects, and every attainment augments the accomplishments of the professor, and adds to his skill as an instructor. This is said, not only of professors here, but wherever they exist, and it is upon this idea that all colleges proceed. On this subject it must be needless to enlarge. All, it is presumed, will readily admit, that the professor of languages is to be occupied in acquiring and giving instruction in the Latin and Greek languages; that the professor of mathematics has the science of mathematics for his province; and that chemistry, mineralogy and geology are the subjects, to which are to be appropriated the time and the labours of the chemical professor. Now if we look through the plan of education adopted by the board of trustees, and this paper has always been open to the inspection of all, it will appear that instruction must be given also on the following branches of learning: 1. Moral philosophy; 2. Natural philosophy and astronomy; 3. Rhetoric, and practical elocution; 4. Chronology; 5. Political economy; 6. Logic; 7. Metaphysics, or the philosophy of the mind. To this mass of subjects must be further added, 8. The services of the pulpit; 9. The superintendance of the institution, and what must be inseparably connected with it, much correspondence and much interruption of time from various causes, acting with the greater disadvantage because the particulars never can be anticipated.

If it be asked why natural philosophy and astronomy are introduced into this list of remaining studies, since these would seem properly to belong to the professor of mathematics, the explanation is this, that the different subjects of natural philosophy are actually taught by the professor of mathematics, as far as he has, with the utmost diligence and exertion, been able to bring them within such time as he can possibly allow to them. Accordingly, the professor has succeeded in comprehending within the sphere of his instruction, all except the subject of Optics, and that of astronomy.

I might here stop, after such an enumeration, which is in no sense swelled beyond the strict limits of the truth, the evidence of which, as I have said, are and ever have been open to all, and I might rest the determination of the question, "Whether an assistant be reasonable and necessary or not?" upon the bare inspection of the quantity and the distracting diversity of business that must fall upon the superintendent, if he alone be expected to perform the whole of it. To any one who is at all acquainted with the nature of such occupation, it might be referred with confidence. Whether two persons who should divide their time and their minds among the nice remaining objects, were either of them likely to hold a secure office? Is it a reality, that the professorship, which takes one half of this business from off the hands of the superintendent, is totally useless, and that it incurs an expense upon the funds of the institution, for which scarcely the shadow of a pretext can be found?

Some one will perhaps be ready to say, that though there be indeed a great many subjects recounted, yet they succeed one another through the year and are not all carried on at the same time. But without entering into particulars, must it not still be

evident, that whatever time be requisite for one half of the business, must be doubled to supply enough for the whole? To the superintendent, four different sorts of business, at least, are constantly and contemporaneously necessary through every week of the year and if there be no assisting professor, these must be still further multiplied. And is there no real disadvantage to the instructor, who, on one day, is prosecuting one branch of science, and on the next another, and even two different branches on the same day, and after a certain number of days have elapsed, has these replaced by another set of studies wholly different, until in the course of the year, he has had his mind and his exertions directed upon eight different branches of science, while thro' the whole, he has been necessarily subject to interruptions and avocations, irreducible to calculation, and not to be foreseen, though experience has long shown that they must occur. This surely is not chargeable with exaggeration, for by looking back to the details, the proof is set before the eye in the shape of facts. Can it be at all strange, if in such a parceling out of time among different objects, no system of lectures can be digested and finally prepared, upon even one of the various branches of science thus heaped together, upon the reading, the investigation, and the matured composition of one man? Such are not the circumstances in which the lectures of the respectable colleges in America, to say nothing of those in Europe, prepare the systems, which we receive from them as the text book of our classes.—Little as we are apt to think of the preparations for the pulpit, these alone are amply sufficient to occupy the whole mind and time of one individual, especially in the peculiar circumstances we are now contemplating.—And this brings before our view a part of the subject, to respect to which some one will probably stop short and say, As to the services of the pulpit, there is no necessity for any one to engage in them further than he chooses, and therefore they are improperly adduced as a part of the business falling upon the superintendent or upon any member of the faculty. Let us then deduct this article from the specification, and we may still see that there is a plenty of employment for two professors, while upon this supposition, the sound of the gospel is never to be heard within the walls of our college. But let us reflect a little now, and ask the question, Whether the people of North Carolina, or of any other state, are prepared to say that they wish their sons to be educated and prepared for the world, without the means of religious instruction?—

May we not venture unreservedly to affirm, that the moment any college among them shall be left without religion, nay further, without christianity faithfully taught by men, who really believe in it themselves, that moment it will lose the confidence and support of all but a very few? Upon the very suggestion of such a subject would not the great body of the people declare, by a breath effused with all the warmth of the heart, the force of a determined mind, the light of earnestness kindled in the eye, the deep concern of parental affection, and the conviction of a correct patriotism, that though you should offer them gratuitously for their children, all the knowledge that men can give, if it be not united and tempered with sound morals, founded in christian sentiment and christian principles, they would turn away from it, as from that which, instead of a blessing, might, in all probability, prove a curse to themselves and to the community? What else should we expect, but that a christian people will have their children educated in christian principles? Religion takes too deep a hold upon the human heart, to be disregarded, when the well being, both present and eternal, of its dearest objects are to be consulted and secured. Even the unbeliever, though unwilling himself to submit to its restraints, its sacrifices and responsibilities, sees in these very restraints and sacrifices, that if there be not here, there is no where else, a pledge for the moral character and steadfast virtue of his children.

And what if it be true that the difference of denominations among christians, presents difficulties in the way of uniting religious sentiments with education in our public seminaries? Is it not an infinitely greater evil to have the youth of a country educated without any religion at all? If there be any who lay so much stress upon modes of christian worship, as to make them of greater consequence in their estimation, than the direct address of the gospel to the heart, with a reliance that it shall, like the fire and the hammer, be made to break the flinty rock in pieces, this is happily the sentiment of very few in comparison with those who are of a different opinion. This is said upon the supposition, that the youth who resort to our public seminaries, are likely to be influenced in regard to the denomination they will prefer, by the opinions and persuasions of their instructors. To speak with respect to our own case, if even the appearance of an attempt has ever been witnessed in a member of this faculty to attach a bias or to give an impulse to the mind of a student toward

any denomination of christians, it is competent for the one who has been thus tried to testify he fact. In the circumstances in which we are placed this is a fearful challenge, but so confident are we, that we present ourselves fearlessly to the charge. It is hoped we have more enlarged and exalted objects before us, than that of prevailing with the young to admit christianity into their hearts, only after the manner of some particular sect. Our object has ever been to imbue their minds with the equity, the purity, and the redeeming influence of the gospel. If by the blessings of heaven we can succeed in this, it is our most firm belief, that with whatever denomination of christians they may prefer to connect themselves, the utmost attainable certainty is secured, that they shall become happy, respectable, prosperous, and useful in the world, and in every future period of their being. If this conviction we are not singular. It is the same which reigns through the great body of us and every christian people. It is the sentiment they feel whenever they are brought to the question, What is the education we could wish to give to our children, on whom all our affections and solicitudes are concentrated? Through this sentiment it is easy to comprehend the result of all the experiments ever made or now making to educate the youth of a christian people in institutions excluding all the motives and principles of christianity, or where no means are furnished for incorporating with the knowledge communicated that also which interests and enlightens the understanding through the conscience and the affections.

If these views be correct, if they exhibit the only solid basis upon which the usefulness and prosperity of our university can be erected, no dispensation is left to us from supplying the services of the pulpit, and the means of christian education to the youth of the country. Towards these services the professor of mathematics contributes one discourse in a month, and it is doubtless that he can properly engage to do, consistently with the other duties which he is bound to fulfil. It follows that the remainder must be united with the eight other subjects of instruction already enumerated, and the whole must devolve upon the superintendent, unless a successor be appointed without delay to the auxiliary professorship, the necessity of which has been so long questioned, and by some so confidently denied.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Chapel Hill, April 18, 1825.

Hayti.—A letter from an emigrant has been received and published by his correspondent in Philadelphia. The writer states that part of the discontent expressed by the new settlers arises from their having agreed to proposals made by individuals to cultivate land upon shares, without seeing the situation of the soil, and without making a proper agreement; and thus warring from the government, viewing them as freemen, the power to dispose of, and to place them upon their own lands. The writer further states that the grand cause of uneasiness results from the strange and ridiculous ideas entertained by the emigrants themselves—that they looked to the sudden accumulation of fortune, not by their own efforts, but by the intervention of the government in their behalf; that they had associated the incongruous ideas of freedom and unbounded licentiousness—a freedom separated from justice, order and salutary restraint—a freedom that would allow to them indiscriminate admission into the social circles of the first men in the country, and even into the family of the president of Hayti. The writer states that "the government has been and continues to be liberal beyond any reasonable conception; in point of benevolence, among which I class bar late order to grant passports to the discontented emigrants who will apply, without exacting that which is most justly her due."

He adds the following evidence for those disposed to embark for Hayti with reasonable expectations:—

"Of the thousand who have emigrated, I am persuaded that there is scarcely a man, who came under the influence of moderate and reasonable expectations and with a determination to persevere in industry in order to lay a good foundation for posterity, but has realized what he has anticipated."

Town sagacity and firmness.—A man was driving along Beckman street a few days since, and suddenly his horse came to a dead stand still without any apparent cause. He urged the animal to proceed, by blows as well as words to no effect, and as he had no other kind and true before, he was obliged to stop. The street gathered round, and he was pushed and pulled all to no purpose, until he felt some one serving him, and he was then able to proceed. The man was a stranger, and he was not known to any of the people.