

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The following among other enactments, have been adopted by the Board and Visitors of the new University of Virginia, which is located at Charlottesville in that State.

Instruction in military tactics, and the mechanical arts, in a collegiate course, is, we believe, entirely a new idea; but it is one which we should suppose would be productive of much good to the rising generation.

The two open apartments adjacent to the same story of the Rotunda, shall be appropriated to the gymnastic exercises and games of the students; among which shall be reckoned military exercises.

A Military Instructor shall be provided at the expense of the University; to be appointed by the Faculty, who shall attend on every Saturday from half after one o'clock to half after three P. M. and shall instruct the students in the manual exercise, in field evolutions, manoeuvres, and encampments. The students shall attend these exercises, and shall be obedient to the military orders of their instructor. The roll shall be regularly called over by him at the hour of meeting, absences and insubordinations shall be noted, and the list of delinquents shall be delivered to the presiding members of the Faculty for the time being; to be annulled or punished by the Faculty, and such minor punishments imposed as each case shall, in their discretion, require. The school of Modern Languages shall be pre-terminated on the days of actual military exercise.

Substitutes in the form of arms shall be provided by the Proctor at the expense of the University; they shall be distinguished by numbers, delivered out, and returned under the care and responsibility of the instructor; in a proper depository to be furnished him; and all injuries to them by a student, shall be repaired at the expense of such student.

Work shops shall be provided, whenever convenient, at the expense of the University, where students, who choose, may exercise themselves in the use of tools, and such mechanical practices as it is convenient and useful for every person to understand, and occasionally to practice; these shops may be let rent-free, to such skillful and orderly mechanics as shall be approved by the Faculty, on the condition that they will permit the use of their tools, instruments, and implements, within the shop, to such students as shall desire, and use the permission discreetly, and under a liability for any injury they may do them; and on the further condition, if necessary, of such mechanics receiving instructions by any of the schools.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: In pursuing the course pointed out in a former communication, it may be necessary to state another difficulty to be encountered in selecting men of eminent qualifications for the Legislative department. This difficulty is, the false prejudices of a large portion of our useful, unlearned citizens. For this class of our population I have always entertained a particular friendship; but their unfounded prejudices cannot be too much censured and deplored, inasmuch as their votes are often given to men utterly unqualified for the dignified station of Legislators. The opinion, too prevalent, that an unlearned man, in the lower walks of life, is the most suitable person to legislate for us, is founded in error, and calculated to mislead many well intentioned persons. Whenever our rights are infringed, or our persons or property injured, to whom do we apply for advice or information? Not to the ignorant and unlettered man, but to the learned and wise, who alone are able to give us the information required. How, then, is it possible for any man in his senses to confide in the understanding of an unlearned man, and believe him capable to make laws, when it is known and proved that he knows nothing about law? I do not intend by this remark that every legislator should be a lawyer; but it is absolutely necessary that every legislative man should be intimately acquainted with the history and politics of the country. If he is destitute of these qualifications, he should never attempt to aspire to that exalted station, in which he will degrade himself and the state he represents.

[We must ask pardon of our correspondent, for the liberty we have taken with his favor: The remarks above quoted, are so judicious and pertinent, that we could not resist the temptation to see them in our columns. And as to the rest of his piece, we most cordially coincide with its sentiment; but, for the reasons stated last week, we think its personal application too palpable for publication at this time.]

Civilization.—A law has been passed by the common council of Albany, (N. Y.) to prevent the barbarous custom of ringing bells, and making other ugly noises in the streets before and during auctions.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The departure of a Minister from the United States for Mexico, is a circumstance which must be regarded as highly suspicious to our commercial interests. During the last four years, it is matter of notoriety in the mercantile community, that the British government has been assiduous and unremitting in its endeavours to introduce its manufactured goods into that new and interesting country. It is equally well known, that their efforts have been so far successful, that whenever the American manufacturer has gone into the Mexican market, he has been there encountered by difficulties and disadvantages of the most formidable character. He has to contend not only against the established reputation of Great Britain, as a great manufacturing and commercial country; but against the wealth of her merchants which has enabled them to sell their goods at a loss with a view to drive their American competitors out of the market; as well as to employ ingenious and active agents in order to secure the monopoly which they so well know how to turn to the best advantage. The enterprise of the American merchant is equal to that of the British; the latter may excel him in capital and experience, but every day lessens even this inequality. On the other hand, the situation of the United States gives to her merchants a facility of intercourse with the southern continent of America, which ought to counterbalance any disadvantages of capital or experience. The day cannot be far distant, when the long supremacy of Great Britain in the commercial world will be overthrown. The revolution, as in politics, will commence in this hemisphere; and we hail the departure of Mr. Poinsett as the first step towards an event which will give us in relation to the southern section of our continent, a position, which Great Britain has for so many years occupied in reference to Europe and the world.

Bolivar.—This great man has scornfully rejected the base proposition of France, that he should usurp the throne of his country. He has laid down the Dictatorship in Peru, and appeared in the dress of a private citizen in the streets of Lima. This distinguished man, who thus prefers the interests and liberties of his country to his own aggrandisement, deserves the name of the Washington of S. America. Such men are the first of the "imperial glories" of all Republics. The author of Lacon truly remarks that "it is lamentable to think, what a gulph of impracticability must ever separate men of principle whom offices want, from men of no principle who want offices. Those who would usurp it; and those who would employ it for the good of themselves, desire it, but do not deserve it."

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the assemblage of persons around the Speaker's chair at the inauguration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, says: "Within that little space was concentrated a mass of intellectual strength, calculated when called into energetic action, to shake this continent from one end to another, and to cause its motion to be felt throughout the civilized world. There, within a few feet of each other, stood Adams, Monroe, Clay, Marshall, Jackson, Cheves, Calhoun, Webster, Story, Emmet, Tazewell, and Wirt. The explosion of a single shell would have created a chasm such as this country would have felt for a century."

Gen. Jackson.—The Washington City Gazette, in noticing Mr. Dwight's objections to Gen. Jackson, in consequence of the measures adopted by him to save his country, says:

"The editor of the Daily Advertiser might as well complain of the firemen for pulling down a house to save a whole street from conflagration, as to exclaim against Gen. Jackson for adopting the means necessary to repulse the British from the Mississippi. Had the enemy got into N. Orleans with his 'Beauty and Booty.' Mr. Dwight, perhaps, would have thought Gen. Jackson much better qualified for the Presidency."

The reader will be able to form some idea of the wealth of New-York, and the rapid growth which it is now taking, by the following paragraph, which appears in one of the papers printed in that city.

To Mechanics.—We are warranted in saying, that next summer, more houses, stores, &c. will be built in this city, than ever was known to be erected in one season. Some large works are already commenced, and even now, masons and stone-cutters are in demand. We have no doubt that ten thousand mechanics, in addition to those located here, would find full employment and high wages."

The gun at Castle Garden, New York, which announced the result of the Presidential election, was taken from Spain by France—from France by England—and from England by America.

Applause.—The Grand Jurors of Montgomery county, Ky., have presented the members of the Legislature, for violating the constitution. They say that they have submitted patiently to divers encroachments on their rights, have surrendered their money and their property, and forgave their debtors, for the public good, as the empiricks told them; but they are yet unwilling to give up their constitution—thus, they say, is asking rather too much.—Vices Sentinel.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned on the 21st ult. after a session of six weeks. At the commencement of the term, there were 164 cases on the docket, only 38 of which were decided. The term could not be prolonged, the judges being compelled to attend their circuits.

The cases in which the constitutionality of the state insolvent laws is involved, were not decided.

Printers' Convention.—The editor of the Geneva (N. Y.) Palladium proposes a Convention; to be composed of one or more of the printers of each county in the Western District, to be held at Geneva or Conansaugus, for the purpose of taking measures to place themselves on a footing with other professions, and to receive an equivalent for their labors.—ib.

The Plough.—An experiment very important to the country, has been made under the direction of Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War, relative to the various improved Ploughs now in use. The experiment was conducted by General Macomb, Col. Roberdesou, and Capt. Wade, of the U. S. Topog. Engineers, near Washington. There were six ploughs, Wood's, Gordon's, Peacock's, Brown's, Nixon's and Davis's.

By an instrument called the Dynameter, it was ascertained what power was necessary to move the several ploughs, and a comparison was made of the width and depth of the furrows made by each, and the neatness with which the furrow-slice was turned over. The result is greatly in favor of the plough of Mr. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown.

ALBANY, N. Y. MARCH 29.

The officers of the British Land Arctic Expedition, consisting of Capt. Franklin, commander; Lieut. Kendall, astronomer; Dr. Richardson, surgeon and naturalist; Lieut. Bark, surveyor; and Mr. Drummond, botanist; passed through this city during the last week, on their way to York, Upper Canada. The whole party will assemble at Bear Lake, and in the spring of 1826, will descend M'Kenzie's river, embark on the polar sea in July of the same year, and sail westward to the Cape. Should they not return, the Cape party, the Division of 28 guns, (which has lately sailed from England to the South seas,) will be found waiting at Behring's Straits, in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended, on reaching M'Kenzie's river, that a party shall proceed Eastward, and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine river. A detachment of the same expedition has gone on by way of Hudson's Bay. Argus.

NATIONAL POLICY.

The true policy of our country is to preserve peace, while it can be preserved without any compromise of character, to perfect her system of defence; and to bind the extremest parts of her Union together by ligaments which time itself will respect, and which will make her no longer a country of separate interests and feelings, but a nation united by one common interest, and one kindred feeling. She may then defy a world of arms. Like a mighty rock in the midst of the vast Atlantic the waves of war may roll with thundering menace about their base, and dash her impotent fury against her sides, but she will still stand unmoved amidst the commotion—an emblem alike of safety and durability. Nat. Journal.

Colonel Stevens, of Hoboken, (N. Y.) has issued a proposition for a rail way from the city of New York to Albany, and calls on the citizens of New York to deposit one dollar each in one of the city banks, for which sum the subscriber is to be entitled to a share in the said rail road. In a letter to Governor Clinton, Colonel Stephens calculates the cost of this rail road at 5,000 dollars per mile, or 750,000 dollars for the 150 miles; and computes that a steam carriage may travel along this rail way when completed, at the rate of 20, 25, or even 30 miles an hour.

CAPTAIN SYMMES.—ICHLA!

The Baltimore Patriot informs us, that Captain Symmes has been invited, by Count Romazoff of Russia, to join a North Pole expedition which the Count is projecting; the captain has accepted the invitation under certain conditions, which we have not learned. Columbus' project met with no countenance from his own countrymen, and it was by the assistance of other countries that he was enabled to prosecute it to a glorious result. Who knows but Captain Symmes' project may terminate in a similar manner under foreign patronage? Nat. Jour.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

Candidates for Congress.—We understand that Dr. Robert B. Vance is a candidate for re-election to Congress, in the Morganton district; we also understand that Maj. Samuel F. Carson, James Graham and Felix Walker, Esqs. are likewise candidates for the same post, in that district. Maj. H. W. Conner is announced in the Charlotte Journal as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the district composed of the counties of Lincoln, Hecklenburg, and Cabarrus.

Col. Joseph Fickett, of Wadesboro', is a candidate in the Fayetteville district, in opposition to the old incumbent, Rev. John Culpeper.

W. P. Mangum, (the old member,) is a candidate for re-election, in the Raleigh district. Geo. Outlaw, son and Willis Alston, Esq. are candidates in the Halifax district.

Lewis Williams, Esq. is a candidate for re-election in the Wilkes district.

Gen. R. M. Saunders is a candidate for re-election in the Caswell district.

A. M. Galin the late incumbent of the Edenton district, will, we learn, be opposed by his former rival, Lemuel Sawyer, Esquire!

The Hon. Charles Hooks, is (we believe) a candidate for re-election from the Wilmington district.

John Long, Jr. Esq. of this (Salisbury) district, is a candidate for re-election.

Messrs. Edwards and Hall are both, we believe, candidates for re-election in their respective districts.

There will be other candidates in many of the districts; but, as yet, we have no authority for naming them.

Emigration from NORTH-CAROLINA.

No state in the Union has sent forth a larger number of emigrants, in proportion to its population, than the State of Tennessee was almost wholly settled from North-Carolina. Some years since, swarms of our people removed to Georgia: Alabama contains more natives of North-Carolina than of any other state in the Union, not even excepting Georgia: the Governor of Alabama, one of her Senators, and one of her Representatives to Congress, are from North-Carolina.

Not long since, we saw a list of the members of the Ohio legislature, with the places of their nativity annexed; and the number of natives of North-Carolina surprised us. Visit Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, or Indiana, and in every settlement you will find natives of North-Carolina.

We have been led to these remarks, by seeing in the Indiana "Public Ledger," a correct list of the birth-place of every member of the legislature of that state, at its last winter's session—which is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number. North Carolina, 10; Ohio, 2; Kentucky, 8; Indiana, 1; Virginia, 7; South-Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 1; Connecticut, 3; Tennessee, 1; Massachusetts, 2.

Nearly one-fourth of the whole number being natives of North-Carolina.

It has been observed to us as a remarkable circumstance, that more than one-fourth of the whole number of the United States' Senators, are natives of the two Carolinas.

These are curious, and not unprofitable facts. They indicate two things: 1st, the enterprising spirit of our citizens; 2d, that there is something wrong in the policy of North-Carolina—otherwise so many of her natives would not desert the soil of their birth, their early attachments, their kindred and their friends, and seek new homes in the wilds of the West. But it is not in numbers alone that the state is a loser: enterprise, talents, and wealth, are all travelling West! Will our Legislature do nothing to check this state of things? We are well aware that it cannot be entirely stopped; but much can be done towards it, by bringing into action, the moral and physical resources of the state: Provide means for educating the rising generation; go on with the work of Internal Improvement; reform the constitution of the State! and let all freemen into an equal share of political privileges and civil rights: Do this, and you will put a check to that emigration which is carrying off the enterprise and wealth of the State.

Since writing the above, we have glanced an eye over a list of members of the late Congress, with the places of their birth annexed, recently published in the National Journal. The following is a condensed view of the article:

Born in Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 20; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 22; Vermont, 4; New York, 21; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 32; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 12; Virginia, 39; N. Carolina, 14; S. Carolina, 7; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, 5; Tennessee, 1; Foreign Countries, 6; Unaccounted for, 6.

All the representatives from North-Carolina are natives of the State, except two—Messrs. H. W. Comor and John Long, Jr. both of whom are natives of Virginia.

Judge JOHNSON, and Count PULASKI.

Perhaps no writer of any notice, who has attempted to detail the events of the Revolutionary War, has so completely failed in gaining credence as Judge Johnson in his life of Gen. Greene. His work was prepared with great labor, and issued forth to the world in solid quarto form; but it fell still-born from the press; or, if it has attracted notice, it has been more on account of its malignant perversions of truth, than for its intrinsic merits.

The injustice the author has done to the memory of Col. Jas. of Virginia, has called out a descendant of that gallant soldier, who has ably exposed the want of justice and truth in the historian. The unsupported and malignant charge made against the generous and gallant Count Pulaski, has brought out the only surviving companion of that hero, who has most successfully vindicated his memory and his deeds. But of all the ungenerous assaults to be found in Judge Johnson's book, on the memories of our Revolutionary patriots, none appear more founded, or more unmerited, than his efforts to lessen the services of Robert Morris, and bend him down to posterity as unworthy the honors heretofore bestowed on him. But the memory of Morris, too, has found an able defender. In his life, recently published in the last vol. of the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," the assertions of the Judge have been wiped off, and his magnificence exposed.

It is not to be regretted, that a man of Judge Johnson's station—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—should find a pleasure in defaming the memories of many of those illustrious dead who achieved our Independence? It certainly was not necessary, in doing justice to the patriotism and patriotism of Gen. Greene, to detract from the merits of others, his no less brave and patriotic associates.

We have been led to make these remarks, by reading in the last North American Review, an article headed "Pulaski Vindicated," &c. Count Pulaski was a native of the illustrious country of Poland? He was the most active, zealous and successful of the Polish leaders who resisted the conquest of that nation, and the destruction of its government. He fought the Russians, Austrians and Prussians, in every department of his country; and, when all hopes of Polish emancipation were lost, he fled from the ruins of his native land, and succeeded in reaching the shores of America. In 1777, we find him in Philadelphia, tendering his services to the American Congress. The writer who vindicates his memory from the aspersions of Johnson, (believed to be Col. Bates, of Baltimore) proceeds as follows:

"The inherent ardor of his warlike spirit, his habits of activity, and the desire of efficiently serving the cause, which he had so warmly embraced, did not permit him to wait for the decision of that body on his application, but he immediately joined the army. He was at Brandywine, on the day of the battle, with the Marquis de Lafayette, and other distinguished foreign officers, in the suite of General Washington. At the time when our right wing was turned by the victorious enemy pressing upon us, and the rapid retreat of the right and centre of our army became the consequence, Count Pulaski proposed to General Washington, to give him the command of his body guard, consisting of about thirty horsemen. This was readily granted, and Pulaski with his usual intrepidity and judgment, led them to the charge, and succeeded in retarding the advance of the enemy—a delay which was of the highest importance to our retreating army. Moreover, the penetrating military coup d'œil of Pulaski soon perceived, that the enemy were manoeuvring to take possession of the road leading to Chester, with the view of cutting off our retreat, or, at least, the column of our baggage. He hastened to General Washington to communicate the information, and was immediately authorized by the commander in chief to collect as many of the scattered troops as he could find at hand, and make the best of them. This was most fortunately executed by Pulaski, who by an oblique advance upon the enemy's front and right flank, defeated their object, and effectually protected our baggage, and the retreat of our army.

"This important service was justly appreciated by General Washington, who did not fail to recommend Pulaski to Congress; and that body passed the following resolution, on the 15 of September, 1777:

"Resolved, that a commander of the horse be appointed, with the rank of a Brigadier."

"The hallois being taken, Count Pulaski was elected."

"On the next day after the battle of Brandywine, 12th of September, the army rested about Chester; on the 13th, it passed through Philadelphia, and proceeded as far as Germantown; on the next day, it recrossed the Schuylkill, and halted on the Lancaster road, about what was then called the Warren tavern. On the 16th, Pulaski's indefatigable activity preserved the army from a complete surprise. This is a most interesting fact, and one highly creditable to Pulaski. Of this fact, our biographer [Judge Johnson] does not seem to have been apprised; nor, indeed, does he appear to have possessed any accurate knowledge of the occurrences of the day."

Count Pulaski, with his legion, was ordered to South Carolina in the year 1779, and was greatly instrumental in saving the city of Charleston from conquest and pillage by the British army. After the enemy had retreated from Charleston, Count Pulaski marched into Georgia, where he concerted, with Count D'Etaing, a plan to capture Savannah, then in possession of the British. On the 9th of October, 1779, the assault was made on Savannah; by the combined forces of France and America. In that attempt, Count Pulaski received a swivel-shot