PROW THE SALARS BUILDING

It is pretty well known, that, ever since the establishment of the Professorship of Rhetgrick and Logick in the University of North-Carolina, an opinion has prevailed, in the minds of some, of how ma hy it were not easy to say, that it is a Professorable wholly unnecessary, incurring a vacless 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 untenshie ground, but because a hope was indulged that such an opinion would probably cease, as time should afford oppor tunity of more particular inquiry and knowledge of the direumstances. 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 shew, that the Professorship of which we speak is indispensible. For this purpose I shall comand 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 Rhetorick and Logick.

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 the 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 the 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 requiring and giving instruction in the Latin and Greek languages ; that the Professor of Methematics has the science of Mathematics for his province; and the Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, are the subjects to which are to be appropriated the time sor. Now if we look through the plan of Education adopted by the Board of Trustees, and this poper- 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. Rhetorick, and practical Elecution; 4. Chronology; 5 Political Economy; 6. Logick; 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 superintendence 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 specified or 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 enu-

meration, which is in no sense swelled beyond the strict limits of the truth, the evidences 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 referred with confidence. Whether as to make them of greater consequence two persons, who should divide their in their estimation, than the direct adtime and their minds among the nine re- dress of the gospel to the-heart, with a which scarcely the shadow of a pretext to be influenced in regard to the denomcan be found?

that though there be indeed a great many speak with respect to our own case, if ville, &c. on a tour of inspection to the south

the preparations for the pulpit, these tions, sity for any one to engage in them further than he chooses, and therefore they or upon any member of the Faculty. Let us then deduct this article from the 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 confidently denied. North-Carolina, or of any other State, 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, may further, without Christianity faithfully taught by men who really betion of such a subject, would not the any thing more than its conclusion. 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, blessing, might, in all probability, prove a curse to themselves and to the commu-

ter and stedfast 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 not an infin- presentatives, we have an aristocracy the victim of their wrath. Four hundred itely greater evil to have the youth of a be expected to perform the whole of it. country educated without any religion at and their worse passions. Humble morning of the 30th ult. surrounded the To any one who is at all acquainted with all? If there be any who lay so much the nature of such occupations, it might stress upon modes of christian worship, maining objects, were either of them reliance that it shall, like the fire and the likely to hold a sinecure office? Is it a hammer, be made to break the flinty rock reality, that the Professorship, which in pieces, this is happily the sentiment of takes one half of this business from off very few in comparison with those who the hands of the superintendent, is totally are of a different opinion. This is said Brutus, on heaven's appointed time, the stream and gained the opposit shore. useless, and that it incurs an expense upon the supposition, that the youth who might clutch his dagger for our com- He was pursued and fired upon, but for upon the funds of the Institution, for resort to our public seminaries, are likely mon violated freedom. ination they will prefer, by the opinions Some one will perhaps be ready to say, and persuasions of their instructors. To subjects recounted, yet they succeed one even the appearance of an attempt has era and south-western fortifications.

unwilling himself to submit to its re-

straints, its sacrifices and responsibilities,

sees in these very restraints and sacri-

her through the year, and are not ever been witnessed in a member of this all carried on at the same time. But Fatulty, to attach a trius or to give an im-without entering into particulars, must it pulse to the mind of a student towards not still be evident, that whatever time he say denomination of christians, it is comrequisite for one half of the basiness, patent for the one who has been thus must be doubled to supply enough for tried to testify the fact. In the circumthe whole? To the superintendent, four stances in which we are placed this is a different sorts of business, at least, are fearful challenge, but so confident are we, constantly and cotemporamentaly neces that we present ourselves fearlessly to sary through every week of the year, and the charge. It is hoped we have more if there he no assisting Professor, these enlarged and exalted objects before us, must be still further multiplied. And is then that of provailing with the young to there no real disadvantage to the instruc- admit christianity into their hearts, only branch of science, and on the next ano- Our object has ever been to imbus their ther, and even two different branches on sinds with the charity, the equity, the correspondent, "One of the delegates of the the same day, and after a certain number purity, and the redeeming influence of late Convention," as being the safest authority of days have elapsed, has these replaced the gospel. If by the blessing of Heaven by another set of studies wholly different, we can succeed in this, it is our most until, in the course of the year, he has firm belief, that with whatever denominahad his mind and his exertions directed tion of christians they may prefer to conupon eight different branches of science, nect themselves, the utmost attainable while through the whole, he has been certainty is secured, that they shall benecessarily subject to interruptions and come happy, respectable, prosperous, and svocations, irreducible to calculation, and useful in the world, and in every future This surely is not chargeable with exag- which reigns through the great body of geration, for by looking back to the de-this and every christian people. It is the ails, the proof is set before the eye in sentiment they feel whenever they are the shape of facts. Can it be at all brought to the question. What is the strange, if in such a parcelling out of time education we could wish to give our chilamong different objects, no system of dren, on whom all our affections and soli-Lectures can be digested, and finally sre- citudes are concentrated? Through this pared, upon even one of the various sentiment it is easy to compreheud the branches of science thus heaped together. result of all the experiments over made. upon the reading, the investigation, and or now making, to educate the youth of the matured composition of one man ! a christian people in institutions exclude-

alone are amply sufficient to occupy the If these views be correct, if they exhiwhole mind and time of one individual, bit the only solid basis upon which the especially in the peculiar circumstances usefulness and prosperity of our Univerwe are now contemptating. And this site can be erected, no dispensation is brings before our view a part of the sub- left to us from supplying the service of ect, in respect to which some one will the pulpit, and the means of christian probably stop short and say. As to the education to the youth of the country. services of the pulpit, there is no neces. Towards these services the Professor of Matjematics contributes one discourse must be united with the eight other subsuperintendent, unless a successor be appointed without delay to the auxiliary been so long questioned, and by some so

JOSEPH CALDWELL. Chapel Hill. April 18, 1825.

Congress from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, has sionaries, and of the friends of missions, may respublished, in the Cincinnati papers, an address cue these children of nature from total extincto his late constituents, of nine or ten columns tion, as immortal beings; and what with civiliin length, commenting pretty severely on the zition, education, and amalgamation, cause their important subjects at the same time. It lieve in it themselves, that moment it Presidential question by the House of Reprewill lose the confidence and support of all sentatives last winter. The length of this ad- character cannot be setained many ages longer but a very few. Upon the very sugges- dress precludes the insertion in our paper of

Mr. Gazlav winds up his address as follows : The time has not yet arrived, but it cannot be long in anticipating a conand the conviction of a correct patriotism, tinued violation of the public will, ere that though you should offer them gratui- it will arrive, when a virtuous people, tously for their children, all the knowl- armed in the terrible array of their inedge that men can give, if it be not uni sulted freedom, will come to seek ted and tempered with sound morals, vengeance of self-created aristocracy. founded in christian sentiment and chris- Can it fail to arrive? It needs not tian principles, they would turn away the hand upon the wall; no, nor the from it, as from that, which, instead of a ghost of Brutus, to make sure its coming; when the temple of freedom shall nite? What else should we expect, but tumble to its deepest foundation; in that a Christian people will have their its mighty and untimely fall, I conchildren educated in Christian principles? template the commingled tears and Religion takes too deep a hold upon the blood of millions: In its untimely human heart, to be disregarded, when the fall, I see crushed the expected good, well-being, both present and eternal, of the brightest hopes of the world : what its dearest objects are to be consulted and remains, what can remain to avert this secured. Even the unbeliever, though dire calamity!-when all that is sacred, all that is true, the word, the faith and promise of those who have fices, that if there be not here, there is no sworn to maintain them, have changwhere else a pledge for the moral charac, ed to the breath of traitors. When the insulting power of a single aristocrat, under the name of his right to do so, can defeat the will of millions of freemen : when under the name, the dissatisfaction among a portion of the of any vicissitude which is likely to take place it hypocritical name of the people's re- tribe, and McIntosh was singled out as representing nothing but themselves of them assembled about day-break on the as I am, supporting but the ten mil- dwelling of the warrior, and raised the they have seen a specimen of Engraving liouth part of the common stock of common liberty, and much as I have revered its name, somer than this I would prefer to see my tyrant standing forth in his single naked deformity, with his title labelled on his crown,

> Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, passed through this state week before last, via Raleigh, Fayette

MAY 94, 1825.

CONFENTION:

We would bespeak the attention of our umn of this day's paper, on the sai call of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution of North-Carolina. Such frequent in- West have not, nor will they ever give it quiries are made of us, ' When will the subject of a Convention be revived,' that we avail ourtor, who, on one day, is prosecuting one after the manner of some particular sect. selves, with much pleasure, of referring all querists on the subject, to the remarks of

A SPECK OF W.IR.

We have had rumors and counter-rumors of disaffection among the Creek Indians, in cons quence of the cession to the United States their lands in Georgia, which was effected by government with the chiefs of that nation, last not to be foreseen, though experience period of their being. In this convictions, the same has long shown that they must occur. Son we are not singular. It is the same a most alarming outrage by the Creeks: they sed in them; but it is believed that they have manucred their brave and venerable chief, and will probably wage an exterminating war. fare, against not only the whites, but all those Indians who were in any manner instrumental time, the reason why the friends of the in ceding away their lands, until the United convention have relexed their efforts for States sends a sufficient military force to sup- a time, is well understood, though it has press their savage turbulence, and inflict on not been formally declared. them a salutary chastisement for their outrages. To insure success to the friends of the It must be matter of extreme solicitude and re. convention in their patriotic plans, two gret to every philauthropic person, that the things are necessary : 1st. That they Such are not the circumstances in which ing all the motives and principles of United States are again drawn into warfare with the Lectures of the respectable Colleges christianity, or where no means are fur these people, as, from dear-bought experience, in America, to say nothing of those in nished for incorporating with the knowl- we have an earnest of their savage disposition Europe, prepare the systems, which we edge communicated, that also with inter- and unconquerable ferocity. We cannot but receive from them as the text book of our ests and enlightens the understanding pity their infatuation; for, as revolting as it is to Classes. Little as we are apt to think of through the conscience, and the affect every feeling of humanity, the dictates of common prudence and self-preservation would admonish the government to exterminate them, if peace and tranquility could not otherwise besecured. We know, that on the abstract prin- took place which, it was foresten by all. ciple of national right, the whites are the aggressore; but it it no time to stop now, to maralize on the injustice done to the aborigines during centuries gone by; the sin of injustice to the Indians does not lie at the door of the present in a month, and it is doubtless all that he generation : they were drigen from their heriare improperly addiced as a part of the can properly engage to do, consistently tage and their homes by men who have long ousiness falling upon the superintendent, with the other duties which he is bound, since passed off the stage of life; and the ineto felfil. It follows that the remainder vitable tendency of the inheritance left to the present generation, both of property and prinspecification, and we may still see that jects of instruction already enumerated, ciple, is to bring us into frequent conflicts with and the whole must devolve upon the the tribes on the horders of our settlements; these conflicts always have, and always will, result in the removal of the Indians still further Professorship, the necessity of which has from the settlements and improvements of the whites. In the natural course of events, the Indians must continue to be driven back from the abodes of civilization, until ultimately they become extinct, in a national view. We are James W. Garlay, a representative in the last aware, that the present humane efforts of mis

idents connected with the decision of the blood to flow in the veins of succeeding gene ations to a remote period: but their national within the limits of the United States. If the removal of the Creek Indians to the

country west of the Mississippi, could be effec ted without recourse to the shedding of blood humanity would, most assuredly, dictate a course of peculiar forhearance towards them; but from their known ferocity and restlessness, we have but a faint hope of their removal being accomplished, according to the philanthropic inten tions of government, without the useless effu sion of the blood of these deluded people. We extract the following notice of the late

outrage by the Creeks, from the Fayetteville Sentinel, of May 11.

General William McIntoob, the bro Indian chief, whose sevices in the late war will long be remembered by this country, has been barbarously murdered at Aiken-Bluff, by the Creek Indians.

The particulars relating to this affair, have been communicated to us by his son, Col. Chilly McIntosh, who, in company with three other chiefs of the nation (Hothe-Marta-Tustoneggau, Ben Dalazau, and Jim Dalazau) reached this place lest night and have proceded to Washington city, for the purpose of seeking redress from government.

It appears that Gen. McIntosh took an active part in forwarding the late Troaty edge, fields of very promising corn have been between the United States and Indians; the measure created considerable kinds, will be abundant; it is beyond the reach tremendous whoop of desolation. The building was instantly fired and the old man butchered in the flames.

His son, slarmed by the noise, awak from his slumbers, rushed from the house | ly superior to those of wood-not among and darting through the assailants with the least of which, will be noticed the desperate strength, succeeded in reach: impossibility of the stones warping, and that some successful, some immortal ing the Bootawoochie river, plunged into tunately escaped unhurt-one ball slightly touching his arm, another rending the

side of his pantaloons. It is conjectured that the whole town of Aiken Bluff is detroyed; of this, however, and child are both doing well. no certain information has been received.

on ton wenters extended in

ON THE CONTENTION QUESTION The inquiry is frequently made What has become of the conventor uestion ! Whether the people of the West have given it up, and gatery sus-mitted to the poster the evils of the pre-sent imperfect system of representation in North-Carolina? It is not difficult to furnish the answer: The People of the up, until they obtain the just and reasonable objects for which they contend. It is not without good reasons, that the subject has been permitted to rest for a time and it no doubt will, in proper sesson be resumed with fresh spirit and ener

The convention of Delegates that was held in Raleigh, in November, 1823, will be remembered, appointed a comm tee for the purpose of drawing up an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the necessity of revising and smending the existing constitution of the state. The committee have not, as yes, are not unmindful of the responsibility resting on them, and that, in due season they will not fail to do so. In the mean

should be united among themselves; and 2d. That they should march to their purpose not only united, but with feelings of zeul and determination. Owing to the high excitement on the subject of the Presidential election, it was feared that this would not have been the case during the last summer. At the session of the Legislature immediately following the convention of Delegates, occurrences would bring the presidential question before the people, in a way to occupy their minds in exclusion of other topies; and perhaps create among them considerable division of sentiment. As this was likely to be the case, it was feared that a difference of opinion on the one important subject might prevent a perfect union oc the other. Such is the frailty of our nature, that personal antipathies sometimes lead then to sacrifice principle : at all events, the question of a convention is one of too vast importance, to be risked in the smallest degree. A failure may throw us back much farther than a small delay of the final movement. It was be: ter therefore to rest on our oars awhile, until the little storm of the presidential contest would blow over.

Again; to have pushed the convention question at an unseasonable time, would have had the effect to diminish the interest we all feel in it. The public mist will not entertain, with equal interest, two is morally certain, that either one or the other, presidential or the convention question, would have acquired the ascendency and the other would have lost its interest In order, therefore, that both might receive proper attention from the public, it was necessary to urge them only one st a time. The one could not be delayedthe other could.

The election of the Chief Magistrate is now over, and the public mind is repidly losing the excitement occasioned by that contest. The divisions too, that arese among us, are disappearing; and, it is hoped that the season is approaching. when the great subject of reforming our constitution may be resumed, with fresh spirit, and with the certainty of speedy

One of the Delegates of the late Convention.

After a number of weeks of dry weather, during which gardens and fields suffered much, we had, a few days since, some very refreshing showers, which were of incalculable benefit to the farming interest.

Provision crops promise well-but we few. between the inordinate thirst for the precious metal which abounds in this region, and the mania for raising cotton, by which every person who has a turnip-patch to spare seems to be affected, that the corn-fields will be badis tended. In many instances, to our own knowlploughed up, and cotton put in. Fruit, of all the season.

Engraving upon Stone .- The editors of the Philadelphia Gazette mention the upon Stone by Mr. Meer, which possess ed all the beauty and faithfulness of wood engraving. Mr. M. represents the advantages of stone for cuts, as decidedevil by which a wood cut, of any considerable size, is very soon injured.

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On Saturday evening last, Mrs. Wilder, wife of Mrs. Mitchies vy most, of the county, was safely delivered of a daugter, weighing 18 3-4 lbs. The mothe:

Edenton Ggz. 29th ult.