## Ehe einfursita.

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thet pitely well koses, the, ever inec


 publicly bofore this sto euplasations, it was subject, as standing upon weak and untenable ground, bat because a hope wre bably cesse, as time phogld alford oppor
ranitr of mbre particoter. laquiry ranity of mbre perticuler laquiry ead
knowledge of the Areumstapes. To tion has not yet resulted, and it can scarcely Paperar obtrisive now, to prosent such in wrhistion of the business done
In the Uaiverity, sy wilt shew, that the
Po ponalble. Vor inis purpone 1 shall compensie. with s list of the professorshipe
mence
sit they are-l. The Professorship of sod they are-1. Tha Profesonship
Languages; 2. That of Mathematics; he Prote alogy and Geelogy ; 4. The Protessor
ahip of Moral Philowophy ; and 3. Thas of Rhetorick and Logick.
The professons of Lang The professons of Languages, Mathe
matics and Chemistry, are each exclu sitely emploged opon the branch of
science, from which this office takes it nome. This is the practice received in ca and in Earope. It is always folly understood, on the part of Professors, when
they receive their appointments. It $i$ a correct practice because esch of the
Departments should and will call for the ability and the assiduous industry of an occupant, whoever he may be. Io th
present adranced state of the scien-
ces, the utmost attainraents priscicable ces, the utmost attainraents pristic
through the whole of life, will be
short of the fullosss of their seite shorf of the fill
subjects, and every attainment apgment and addo to, his akill as an instruefor This is said, not only of the Profesomer
There, but wherever they exist, und indi uppas this ides that all Colleges proce
On this subject it must be neefless to
enlarge. All, it is Fx admit, thas the Professor of Lange 'gee
Is to he occupied in requiring and giving Is to he occupied in requiring and giving
instruetion in the Latin and Greek lan
guages ; that the Profesoro of Methemafics has the science of Mathematics for his province; and the Chemistry, Sliner
alogy ond Geology, are the subjects to
whith are to be appropaiated the time sor. Now if we look tbrougb the plan of
Edication aflopted by the Bloard of T TusEducsition tees, sod this paper-has always been
open to. the inspection of all, it will ap.
pear that fostruction must be given also pear that lisstruction must be given also
on the following branches of learning ; 1. Moral Psitoorophy; 3. Natural Philo-
sophy and Astronomy ; 3. Rhetorick, and
 Political Economy : 6. Chick; ${ }^{7}$. Mets-
physics, or the Philosophy of the Mind. Tothis mass of subjects must be further
added, 8. The services of the Pulpit; tion, and what must be inseparably conmuch interruption of time from various causes, acting with the greaser disodvantage, because the partucu
If it be asked, why Natural Philomphy Bist of remaining studies, since these wrold seem-properly to belong to the Din is this, that the different subjects of Natural Philosophy are actually taught
by the Professor of Mathemstics, as far as he has with the utmosi dilgence 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, rat, except the
subject of Optics, and that of AstronomyI mighe there stops after such an enu-
meration, which is in no sense swelled meyond the strict limits.of the truth, th evidences of which, as I have said, are
and ever have been open to all, and I
might rest the determination of the ques. migh, "Whether an assistant be reasona-
tion, We and necessary or-not " pont the bare
ble inspection of the quantity and the dis,
tracting divensity of basiness that mus: fall upon the superintendent, if he alone be expected to perform the whole of it
To any one who is at all acquainted with be referred with conflence. Whighe two persoasy whe should divide their
time and their minds among the nine remaining objects, were either of them liksly to hold a sinecure office? Is it a
reality, that the Professorship, wbich realigy, hat he Proessorship, which of this business from off
the hands of the superinendent, is totally useless, and that it incurs an expense
upon the fands of the Institution, for upon the fands of the Institution, for
which scarcely the shadow of a pretex which scarcel
can be found? Some one will perhaps be ready to say,
that though there be inded a great many
silijects recounted, yet they succeed one

## +4.



 there no real divadrantags to the instrus-
tor, who, on one day, is prosesting one
Iranch of ceience, and on the next ine fher, and even tro different branches on the same day, alif sfier s certain number,
of duys have elapued, has these replactd,
 upon sight dilforent branches of scifice.
ohile inrough the \#hole, he has bee thile through the whole, he has bee arocations, irreducible to ealculadion, and
oof to be foreseen, though axperience
ass long shows that they muat occar. This surely is not chargesble with exag lis, the proof is set before the eye the shape of facts. Can it be at an
atrange, if in such a parcelling out of ting ainoog difforent objecth, no system pared, upon even one of the valtous pon the reading, the investigation, an he matured composition of one man Weh are not the ciccumstances in whic he Lectures of the respectable College
An Aerica, to say nothing of those
Curope, prepare the svacma, Qurope. propare the sviemt, which wo
Ceceive from them as the text book of ou
Clastes as we are apt to think of the preparations for the puipin, these
alone are amply supfient to occupy the
ohole mind and time of one individual, whole mind and time of one individual we are now contemplating. And thi ject, in respect to whieh some one vill
jel probably stop shore sind suy. As to the
services of the putpit, there is no neces sity for any one to engare in them tur
ther than he choones, and therefore they arg improperiy sddaced as a part of the
business falling upon the superinfendent, or upon any member of the Faculty
Let as then deduct this article from the specification, ald we may, still see tha
there is a plenty of employment for two Professors, whiue, upon this supposition
the sound of the Gousel tis never to be
hesard within the walls of our College. But let us reffect a little now, and ask the question, Whe ther the people of
North-Carolina, or of any other Sate.
 dlyy to allirm, that the monent any Coleligion, may further, without Christianilive in it themselves, that moment it rill lose the confidence and support of all
ut a very few. Upon the very sughesgreat body of the people declare, by
breath effused wititatue warmith of heart, the torce of a determined mind, the
light of earnestness kindled in the eve, ight of earnestness kindied in the eye,
he deep concern of parenial affectinn,
nd the convietion of a correct and the conviction of a correct patriotism,
that though you should offer them gratioi-
tously for their children, all the knowtedge that men ean give, if it be not uni-
ed and tempered with sound morals, ounded in christian sentiment and chris-
ian principles, they woutd turn awa Crom principles, they wouth turn away
Gom its fron, that, which, instead of curse to themselves and to the commuThat a Christian shople we wexpect, but
children educated in Christian prineiples? Religion :akes too deep a hold upon the
and human heart, to be disregarded, when the
vell-being, both present and eternal, of its dearest objects are to be consulted wnd
secured. Even the unbeliever, thoish secured. Even the unbeliever, thotyh
inwitling himself to submit to tis tre-
straints, its sacrifices and responsibilitiet, straints, its sacrifices and responsibilitie,
sees in these very restraints and snerit fices, that if there be not here, there is no
where else a pledge for the moral charac er and stedfast virtue of his chiddren. And what if it be true that the differ
once of denominations among christians presents denificulities in the way of uniting eligious sentiments with education,
ur puslic seminaries? Is not an infin ely greater evil to have the youth of ountry educated without any religion at
II? If there be any who lay so mueh 5 to make.them of, greater consequence theic ectiastion, than the slirect a ress of the gospel to the -beart, with a
eliance that it shall, like the fire and the pieces, Mis is thypity the sentiment of
ery few in comparison with those re of a different opinion. Tbis is said upon the supposition, that the youth who
esort 10 our pabtic seminaries, are likely to be influenced in regard to the denom-
ination they will prefer, by the opinions
and persuasions of their instructors. To ination they will prefer, by the opinion
and persuasions of their instructors. T
speak with respect to our own case,

## We tould coprokevian: ter

##  <br> $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  <br> C.speck or inti.

The hiave had nuipon aid eonpter rumos ofs
yuence of the ceilion to tob Vnited tatere of


| everon. We nou herve poitive intelligenee of |
| :--- | a mont aleming evitrage by the Creeks they ind will probsbly *ige on eiterninsting war. Indiens who were in my manner instrumental In ceding sway their hank, untit the Enite

States rends a wifiecient military force to unp.
 them a molatary chastisement fir their outringes,
If muat be matter of esireme solictude ind re: t muat be matter of estreme olicictude and re

greet to every pbilantropic pernon, that the | gret to every philanthropic pernon, that the |
| :--- |
| United suates are ag in dravn into warfore with |

we


 monidh the government to eriembinate them, necured. We know, that on the abrtret prin.
ciple of national night, the whiten we che agres. ciple of national night, the whiter are the aggrea
worr, but it in no time to dtop now, to mealis on the injurcice done to the aborigionee durin
centeries gone by, the sin of invivite to the Cencuries gone by it the sin of injustice to the
Indians does not lie at the door of the preeren $\mathrm{g}^{\text {enention }}$, they were driven fiom their her trge and their homes by mea who have long vince pasied of the staje of He, and the ine present generstion, both of property and prin
ciple, is to bring us into frequent conflicto wit
the tribes on the berlen of our serilements the tribes on the borden of our sertiements
there contictrt almays have, and always will, wilk in the removal of the Intions still furth rom the setilements and improvements of the
Ihites. In the natural course of events, the
Indins muat continue to be driven back from
the abodes of eiviliation, until ultimately the

 cue these chiliren of natare from total extine
tion, as immortal beings ; and whit with civili
zition, education, and amofrumation, couse their blood to fow in the veins of suceeeding gener.
ationg to a remote period: but their nationa chancter cannot be setxined many agoo lo
within the limits of the Cnited States. If the remoral of the Creek Indinns to the
country west of the Misisiippi, could be effee.
ted without reeouse to tioe bedding of then ted without resousse to tise chedding of blood humanity, would, mot asourcdly, dietate a coung
of peculiar forhearance towards them; butt from
their known feroeity and restesnes, we have but a faint hope of their remooral being accom
plisbed, according to the philanthropic inten tions of goversment, without the useless effiv
ion of the blood of these deluded people.

.

engeance of self-created aristocrack
Can it fail to arrive? It néeds not
ghose of Brunus, to malke surveits com. ng ; when the temple of freedom shall
umble to its deepest foundation; in its mighty and untimely fall, I emplate the commingled tears and blood of millions: In its untimely
fall, I see crushed the expected good, he brightest hopes of the world : what remains, what can remain to avert this
dire calamity!- when all that is sa-
cred, all that is true, the word, the faish and promise of those who ed to the breath of traitors. When the insulting power of a single aristo crat, under the name of his right to reemen: when under the name, the ypocritical name of the people's representatives, we have an aristocracy
resenting nothing but themselve I their worse passions. Humbl s I am, supporting but the ten mil common liberty, and much as I haye ould prefer to see my tyrant stand ould prefer to see my tyrant stand
ing forth in his single naked deformi y, with his sitle. labelled an his crown, rutus, on hessin', some immorta ight clutch his dagger for our com on violated freedom.
495

Congress form the Cineinnati district in Ohe, has
incilents connected with the decision of the



The time has not yet arrived, bu it cannot be long io anticipating a con
tinued violation of the public will, er We extract
outrage by the
Sentinel, of May
Fieneral Wriliain MrIntowho the brave
War will tong be remembered the lat country, hask heen barbarously murdered
at Aiken-Bluf, by the Creek Indians. The particutars relating to this offai have been communicated to us by his son
Col. Chilly McInlosh, who, in company Hothe-Mirta-- iustoneggau, Ben Data zas, and Jim Đlazau) reached this place lost night and have proceded to Washing
ton city, for the purpose of seekiag re ress from government.
It appears that Gen. MCIntosh took an active part in forwarding the late Troaty
between the United States and Indidissatisfaction among a portion of the
tribe, and McIntosh was singled out ais Tribe, and Mc intosh was singled out as
he victim of their wrath. Four hundred them assembled aboot day-break on the morning of the 30 h nlt, surrounded the
welling of the warrior, and rained the rementous whoop of dosolatione. The building was instantly fired and the o
bin butctiered in the fithes. Hhs yon, alarmed by the neises awoke from his slumbers, rushed from the house g the Bootawoochie river, pluriged int he stream and gained the opposit shore. He was purssed and fired upon, but fortunately escaped unhurt-oue ball slight-
ly touching his arm, aĩother rending the ly touching his arm, aniother rending th
side of his pantaloons.
It is conjectured that the whole town It of his pantaloons.
It is. .conjectured that the whole town
Aiken Bluff is detroyed; of this, howeve no certaid information has beep received.
 The inguiry is frequesily me
What has become of the envin
wuestont Wheiker the people of



 aot whthout fobil renson, that the mobjen 5 The convention of Delegntes that on
held io Raleight, in Novenimor, 1123 , will po remembered, appowinted ocomin ress to the people of North Corolinst wied.
 discharged themselves of the trust repy
ved in them: bur it is believed that they res not trmindful of the responilitiny hey will not fail to do so. Io the men onvention fiave relosed their effons for time, is well underiteod, though it ha an been formally declared. To insurg ssecess to the friends of $u$ Onvention in their patriotie -plans, to
bings are mecessary tis. That the d. That they should march to their pose not onir united, but with feelings al and determination. Owing to the Presidential electiot, it was leared that he losu summer. As the case during egishature immeclately loflowing the convention of Delogates, occurrence ook place which, it was foresten by all, ould bring the presidential question be inds in exclusion of other topits? and erlasps ereate among thenk considiersil vision of sentiment. As this wat fite to be the case, is was feared that a di! Crence of opinios on the one limportan whect might prevent a perfect unian oc are, that personal antipathies of our na lead taen to sacrifice principle : vents, the question of a convention a
and one of too rast importance, to be ris
the smallent degree. A failure row us back much farther than a sma ler therefore to rest on our oars awhile. antest would blow over.
Again ; to have pushed the convention ave hac the effect to diminish the haver we all feel in it. The public min mortant subjects at the same time. is morally certain, that either one or the
other, presidential or tie eonvention quesion, would have anquired ithe ascendenc) order, therefore, that both might in cive proper attention from the pubicic time. The one could neo be delaged he other could.
The eléction of the Chief Mopitnte
now over, and the public mint now over, and the public mind is or
idly fosing the excitement occasioned
 rose among us, are disappearing; , and,
is hoped that the season is approaching. ben the great subject of reforming our
anstitution may be resumed, with fresh constitution sar be resumed, wib freeh
spirit, and with the certaioty of speed

Ather a minter onem.
g which gardens and fields suffered much.
howers, which were of incalculable benefit

## the furming interest.

hetween the inordinate thirst for the preci
netal which shounds in thie regione and
who har a a tornipip-patch to spare seens to affected, that the corn-fields will be badi
tended. In many instances, to our own knowidge, fields of very promising corn have been ploughed up, and cotton put in. Phriti of
kinds, will be abundant it is beyond the rexi Pany vicisaitude which ia likely to toke phace
se season.
Engraving whon Stone.- The editors , Philadelphia Gazette mention that pon Stone by Mr. Meer, which posses vood engraving. Mr. M. reppresents th dvantages of stone fas cuts, as decides y superior to those of wood-not amon
he least of which, will be noticed evil by which a wood cutt of any consid rable size, is very soon injured.
On Soturday evening tast, Mrs. Wi
der, wife of Me. Mitchiet Ycuover, f. county, was safely delievered of a daug?
er_, weighing $18 \quad 3.4$ los. The mothe: nd child are both doing well.

