

of the President, came out in the *Intelligencer*, in defence of the excellent man at the head of our affairs. The main ground on which the writer rested the President's defence was—that Robert Smith was a scoundrel for revealing secrets, and therefore the President's character ought not to suffer at all by the attack. As if, however, this writer's hand was not powerful enough to rescue the immaculate fame of his Republican Majesty, a creature was raked out from the rubbish of office at Washington, by the name of Colvin; and he also came out for the benefit of the country, although at the expense of his own character. This man's story clearly showed him to be what the *Intelligencer* supposes he has proved Robert Smith to be. Now upon the ministerial plan, as far as Smith, may be supposed to be implicated by Colvin, most clearly, as Colvin stands in no better plight with Smith, than Smith does with the President, Smith of course must be held not guilty.—And henceforth let it be understood, that the Administration, and all their hangers on in all departments, are safe from this time forward from all impeachment and punishment, because it is now settled law, that if the person accused can prove his accuser to be a villain, no matter how great a rogue he may be himself, he stands acquitted, and it will always be in their power, each in his turn to avail himself of this defence. A few days since, a greater man than either the President, or Colvin, discovered that it was at length necessary for him to come out also—we mean Col. Duane. The Colonel has kept up a cool philosophical neutrality between the Washington belligerents ever since the war broke out. Nobody seemed able to tell whether he was surveying the ground, and finding out the marshes, and ravines, the forts and castles, the defenceless villages, and the walled towns, the roads and bridges, the fords and the passes, and, in short, the whole "geography" of the country; or whether the Colonel thought this was a sort of Yazoo time, and was on the look out for a speculation. Whatever may have been the fact, some of his brethren in the editorial field have chafed him in to a ruffle, and he has come out with an explanation which he says he owed to the public. That the public has a claim upon the Colonel, we have long known; but we had no idea he could pay it in this mode. However, if he is hardly run just at this time, perhaps the execution may be postponed, in the same manner that the southern States put off the payment of their debts in the blessed time of the embargo; or, if this trifling boon should be refused, the Colonel can remove into the state of New-York, and take the benefit of De Witt Clinton's insolvent Act.

In addition to all these a foreign gentleman of the name of Baptis Irvine, editor of the *Baltimore Wmig*, has also come out, and ambitious of noble game, has addressed himself immediately to the greatest man in the nation—the President himself. Thus then stands the account, at present—Smith vs. the President—the *Intelligencer* vs. Smith—Colvin vs. Smith and himself—Duane vs. Gallatin and the —, Irvine vs. Colvin, and the President vs. —.

Who is to come out next, it is not easy to imagine, as Tom Paine is dead, and Joel Barlow gone to France, and Barna Bidwell runaway. If however, the party will pardon a Federalist for interfering in a case exclusively belonging to democracy, we would suggest the expediency of bringing the joint wits of Levi Lincoln, Elbridge Gerry, and Ben Austin into an "ASSEMBLAGE" on this occasion, and thus put an end to the controversy at once. They naturally follow upon the heels of Colvin and Duane, and their immediate predecessors need not be at all afraid of being deprived of their legitimate defence upon the plan settled in the case of the President and Robert Smith.

From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

The democratic papers find cause for exultation in the present low rate of exchange on London, in which they discover extreme ignorance of the commercial interest of this country. The present rate of exchange operates against the people of this country, and particularly against the planters and farmers, as depressing the prices of their produce. The wisdom of our rulers having put an end to exchange of merchandise between the two countries we are now sellers only. During the last year the quantities of wheat, flour and corn exported have been very great; they have gone chiefly to markets where the payment has been made in bills on London. The naval stores that have been exported, have all gone to England (indeed that is the only market we have for them) consequently the shipper must reimburse himself by drawing on London.

We will take a cargo of flour and one of naval stores, to shew the operation simply by figures.

2,500 bbls. flour, cost \$10	\$25,000
The freight (as none but our vessels are employed, is to be calculated) at \$2 1/2 per bbl. deducting 1/4 for expenses abroad	4,875
	\$29,875
Loss of Exchange, 15 percent. is \$4,480	
2,500 bbls. naval stores, at \$3	\$7,500
Freight as above,	4,875
	\$12,375

Thus upon every 2,500 bbls. of flour exported, there is a loss of 4,480 dollars in exchange; and of the same quantity of naval stores, \$1,653. The same effect is produced on all the tobacco and other produce which goes to Great Britain or to any market, where the payment is to be made in exchange on London. It certainly admits of no doubt that the merchant who ships a cargo of flour to Lisbon, or tobacco or naval stores to England, calculates the loss in exchange, which he deducts from the price paid to the planter—from a barrel of flour that costs ten dollars, he deducts one dollar and fifty cents; from a barrel of naval stores that costs three dollars, he deducts forty-five cents; from a barrel of corn, for which he pays four dollars, he deducts sixty cents, or in other words he could afford to give as much more as is deducted. Exchange is now declining, and as it falls so will the loss increase. The loss in the freight is just so much loss to the labor and industry of the country, by depressing the value of ship-

ping, and of course depressing the price of the ship builder's labor.

This shews the operation of our non-intercourse to our country. We have shewn that there is certain loss, but it may be said that we again save by domestic manufactures. It would require more time to investigate the subject than we can bestow at this moment to make the calculations, but we do not doubt, that the balance will be found largely against this country. We must not forget the loss we sustain in revenue, which must be made up in some other way. The amount of duties on British goods and produce imported into the United States for the years 1802-3-4, amounted to \$16,973,263; upwards of five and a half millions of dollars per annum. Now if we add this loss, in revenue to the loss we sustain otherwise, it will require large gain in domestic manufacture to save us from great loss.

Communicated Articles.

ACCOUNT

Of disturbances which have lately occurred at the UNIVERSITY OF THIS STATE.

As some events which have lately taken place, will doubtless appear of unusual importance to parents, to the public, and to the institution itself, it is deemed necessary to publish a statement of them for general information.

During the first session of the present year, there was discovered no other disposition among students, but to acquiesce under the laws and customs of the college, to improve their opportunities of education, and to pass their leisure hours in the innocent amusements of the place. The present session was commenced with the same marks of prosperity, and with full hopes that they were to continue. But it was not long before symptoms of a different kind began to appear. Yet they were so small, and confined to so few, that though any disposition to disturb the order of society, cannot but be disagreeable and injurious, yet they were too limited to deserve notice of themselves, for any effects they could have upon the character or business of the college. When they were adverted to, it was by individuals of the Faculty, who repaired to the spot where confusion was made, and reminded those who were engaged, of the necessity of order. A short time afterwards the Faculty perceived, very much to their regret, a disposition to persist in such noisy behaviour as was incompatible with regular business, and a good understanding between the Faculty and those who were engaged in such disorderly conduct. In such cases notice was at length given, that if repeated they must be made subjects of regular enquiry, so that exemplary punishment might ensue. The Faculty were soon compelled to meet in fulfilment of their notice, but their sitting was immediately disturbed with stones and other materials thrown along the passages. This bold indication was given of a disposition to take amiss the regular exercise of authority, and to resist it. As soon as this spirit of violence and resentment was shewn, they determined to prevent and repress it if possible, by such a combination of uniformity, moderation and firmness, as should convince the whole college, that if any evil disposition was harboured against the authority, it was not reciprocated. After an appropriate admonition, administered to those who had transgressed, the members of the Faculty persevered in such reasonable and rational reproofs, upon the spot where mischief was done or in the rooms of the tutors, as was calculated to extinguish a spirit of opposition and insolence against authority, and at the same time to convince the students of their fixed purpose to maintain the order of the college as far as should be within their power. It is certain, however, that though we succeeded to retard the growth of the evil, it was not abated. One of the smaller boys was discovered by his Tutor, in throwing a large stone through the passage. He resolved even here, to forbear calling the Faculty, to convince every one, who might impute ill will in the exercise of power, that this was not the case. Yet it was soon discovered that this forbearance had little or no effect. It may be thought by some that the forbearance was improper. But it is always necessary for the members of the Faculty, with all possible prudence and wisdom, to determine at the moment, and in the circumstances, what measure is most likely to attain the end in view. Upon such an emergency, clemency may be charged by some with the encouragement of impunity to crime; while the infliction of punishment, in the opinion of others, would almost justify, at least extenuate a plea in the young, that they were irritated into more pertinacious opposition, by the harsh and irritable temper of their teachers. In the case of which we speak, the tutor thought that it was best to forgive. But violence and studied turbulence of behaviour was soon renewed and practised daily, so that it was impossible for the peace of the society to be maintained, the regular order of business supported, or the character of the institution preserved. This situation of things, if it cannot early be brought to an end, if it does not soon find opposition from the good sense & public virtue of the students, is exceedingly calculated to spread the infection, and to excite an extensive disposition to participate in what are called the pleasures of mischief. Such a disposition, it was perceived, at that time was growing apace, and threatening some deplorable consequences as soon as temptation and occasion should occur. Seasonable warnings were given publicly against the disorderly conduct which prevailed, and against that habit of mind which prompted to it; but these were found to have little or no effect. In such a state of things some temptation or opportunity cannot long be wanted. An article of the steward's table furniture was broken in the dining room, and he sent to the student who broke it, a demand of restoration. This was of course, seized as a provocation for insulting reply, and the coils of mischief were blown through the college. It must be evident that though this was seen to be the case, the Faculty could have no controul over the maturing evil. It is believed that their moderation, their constancy, and their firmness will not be denied.

It shortly happened that the Tutors were absent from supper. A dispute presently arose between

the Steward and the Students whether the time for opening the door had elapsed, since the ringing of the bell. Much time was not taken to decide this question, for the students began to storm the dining room with every circumstance of fury and violence. When the door was opened, they entered in a disorderly manner, dashing the victuals every where, breaking some of the plates, tossing others out of the door, joining in the most boisterous vociferations, and throwing at the servants till they were forced to leave the room. Two students were afterwards ascertained to have broken plates, and one to have thrown bread at the servants. When the Faculty had met, they were informed that on the same day, in one of the passages of the college, two persons had persisted in exciting noise and confusion, after they had been specially directed to desist. These five were summoned to answer, and while the Faculty were sitting, they were disturbed and insulted by the throwing of stones in the passages, and the exploding of gunpowder. They now deemed it indispensable that exemplary punishment should be inflicted, and a sentence of suspension was pronounced upon the five students.

This we soon found to be far from having the intended effects. Business was now seriously hindered by the disorderly behaviour of the students, in those parts where the Faculty was not present. Some of the suspended wished to know whether there were any terms upon which they could be restored. It was answered that as long as the students acted as they did, there could be no hope. The violence of the disorder was then abated, but did not wholly cease. Many of the Students signed a petition to the Faculty for the restoration of the suspended, alleging as their excuse, that they were all in a violent passion when the mischief was done. When some of the suspended persons afterwards applied to know, whether the petition of their fellow students would be taken up, they were informed, that the business did not lie between the Faculty and the students, but between the Faculty and themselves; and that before we could form any opinion, we must know from themselves by written address, their wish for restoration, and the spirit and sentiments with which they applied for it. After some time this application was made by three. As the College had been tolerably tranquil for two days, and two of these persons gave convincing evidences of their sorrow and their purposes of good conduct, these two were restored, but the third was refused. As soon as this was known the reason of the momentary quiet appeared. The disorders recommenced, and the cause assigned was, that the others were not restored, and the petition not listened to. One end of the college was now barred up, and tumult was raised with unbounded license. It was no longer deemed of any avail, that the officers should continue within the walls, where nothing but riot reigned, and where uproar was made, such as it is believed, is not often to be heard among civilized men. That evening and the next day, the disturbances were continued, by throwing pieces of plank, and stones, and by bursting blocks of wood stuffed with gunpowder, wherever the members of the Faculty were not personally present. Business was in a great measure broken up, and the Faculty were unable to anticipate what must be the result. They determined to persevere in efforts to fulfil their duty. They were at the college in the evening after eight o'clock, expecting further examples of mischief. After keeping up a vigilance for some time, to observe such acts as should occur, two persons were seen coming out of the door, and as soon as they were at the foot of the steps, a bursting of a wooden block was heard and seen in the passage, out of which they had that moment come. It was completely ascertained that no door, in that end of the college, was opened at that time. These two persons were strictly seen to walk in confidential discourse, and some of their conversation was heard to be upon the subject of that explosion. The Tutor of that end of the college afterwards met them and ascertained their names. He had been to all the rooms, and no other persons were out. It is necessary to be particular in the circumstances. A little negro was found in a corner of the room of one of these young men. He was asked what he was doing there. He said he had been near being shot. By whom? was the enquiry. He replied, by the one that had just run out. One of the room mates was asked, where is your companion? The answer was, that he had gone out just before the gun went off.

These observations made in the inside and on the outside of the college, were deemed enough to substantiate the charge of the Faculty; and upon them was grounded an act of suspension the next morning. At noon, the doors at one end of the college were again barred, to preclude all interruption or discovery, in the tumults that were practised. In the evening at five o'clock a sentence of suspension which had been passed, was to be published in Person Hall. It was anticipated by the sudden act of thirty eight students rising up as with one consent, rushing out of the hall, and renewing in the college the confusion and defiance of authority. Of this concert the Faculty had received no intimation. It was a conspiracy conducted by a subscription of their names, and which to succeed must be secret.

As soon as the Faculty could be assembled, the persons concerned were summoned to appear. A charge was exhibited of contempt of authority, and of open resistance against it. They pleaded that the persons punished were innocent; that the Faculty would not listen to their petitions; and that they knew no other method but the one they had taken.

The Faculty met the next morning, and after informing them that they were prepared to read their conclusive sentence, offered them the liberty of soliciting a meeting of the Board. This they declined, and they being thirty-eight in number, an order of suspension for six months was publicly read to them. They then requested leave to stay, till a Board could meet. Permission was granted still but the Board did not meet. A petition was then sent to the Faculty. But they could not think it in their power, consistently to recede from the step which had been taken. The Faculty have sometimes signified to the young men of higher standing and superior age,

that it was reasonably expected of them, that they would not only refuse to countenance such disorders, but that they would co-operate with the authority in repressing them. Many have justified themselves by a reply, that they took no share in the mischief, nor gave it countenance; nay that they even disapproved of it. But what are we to say, when they would permit the public doors of the college to be fastened against the Faculty, themselves being inclosed, and would continue quiet witnesses of the tumult in the inside for a long time, without manifesting any thing but amusement, or without one movement made to put an end to the disgraceful scene? What is short are we to think, when outrages are committed against the laws, the government, and the peace of the society for weeks together, and no arrest is put upon them by all the exertions of the Faculty, while one half or two thirds of the young men are probably from eighteen to two or three and twenty years of age?

It will be seen upon revision that the account which is here given, is chiefly a narration of facts. It is believed that their truth will be confirmed by all who were in a situation to be witnesses.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
Chapel Hill, Sept. 9, 1811.

Communication.

On Saturday evening, the 7th of September, the beautiful boat "The Caledonia" was launched in Cape Fear, at Fayetteville. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen witnessed this pleasing spectacle. The Bank from which she was launched is upwards of one hundred feet in height. When loosened from the stocks, she rapidly descended the Bank, and majestically laved her sides in the stream that was proud in receiving her. With the rapidity of lightning she darted across the river, and gambolled in the waves as if conscious of her superior excellence. Her deck was immediately crowded by the anxious and interested spectators, whose joyous exclamations were echoed by the surrounding hills. During the launch a band of amateurs performed some delightful airs on various instruments. The ladies going on board, she ran near a mile down the river and back. She proudly cut the waves with her high prow, and as if sensible of the collection of wit, beauty and excellence, which crowded her deck, she ran sprightly and beautifully through the yielding element, to the great admiration of all.

During this time, the band performed several appropriate and elegant pieces. The novelty of the scene, the excellence of the music, the brilliant assemblage of females, the grand and impressive appearance of the river, whose lofty banks are crowned with the most luxuriant growth of verdant trees, all contributed to render the scene picturesque, beautiful and sublime. The mind could not withstand the strongest impressions of delight. Seldom has the beautiful and sublime been more happily commingled. The evening was spent in the utmost gaiety and hilarity, and every heart seemed to respond to the blissful song of the boatman.

The Caledonia belongs to John M. Millan, Esq. She is one of the largest and most beautiful boats ever built in Fayetteville, and is an elegant specimen of the taste and ingenuity of her builder.

Messrs. Editors.

I have noticed that a great deal has been said about the pay of the public printer. In the two last sessions of the general assembly, I do not know what was allowed Mr. Gales, nor what was required of him; but have always understood that he was bound to convey the acts, &c. to every county in the state. If this was his duty, I will state to you how he performed it. His messenger came to this place, and left here the acts for Rutherford, Buncombe and Haywood. When they arrived in the different counties I do not know; but am told that the packets for Buncombe and Haywood were sent from this place, by a waggon, about the last of April or first of May. I was told that the Rutherford packet got there about the first of July. This is not the first time Mr. Gales has done so; last year he left the Buncombe packet here, and it did not meet with a conveyance until July. These are facts that may be relied on.

This conduct of Gales has not been approved of. Our people think that he is bound to serve the laws, &c. as soon as they can be after being printed, if not by a particular time, and wish to be informed about his contract. We don't like to pay for nothing. If he is under no obligation to send to every county, we will be satisfied upon being told so.

If Mr. Gales hears of this, I suppose, he will get in a pet, and say it is the story of some political enemy; but you may tell him that the information is given by a republican, but by one who is no partizan, and thinks that all men, whether federal or republican, ought to comply with their contracts. And as to his anger, he has all the balance of his life to get in a good humor.

You are at liberty to make any use of this.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Morganton, August 24.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Boston, Aug. 30.
On Wednesday evening arrived the U. States frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, from France; sailed from Cherbourg, 17th July, and landed at Messenger on the coast of England, on the 18th.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels, & among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of despatches for Government, and brings many letters and papers.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeake; but put in here on account of head winds.

New York, Sept. 2.
By the arrival this morning, of the ship *Martha*, us, captain Wasson, in 29 days from Cadix, we