n the line of their business. Those favors are exd in the shape of publication of laws, advertiseis from the departments, public printing, &c. and can be no doubt the editors find their account in a. ing themselves of every order of the kind. In more ects than one are they thus benefitted; because their thereby extend their circulation, and the pubers of the laws of the union are almost invariably seted as the printers most favored by the individual adtising custom which is so desirable.

We are informed by the Intelligencer, and I believe it perally known, that three papers, in each state, are ally selected for the promulgation of the laws. One is anthorised, in each territory, for the same pur-The amounts which these papers severally receive annum, for this service alone, may be from eighty to hundred dollars. For other publications I know not much-perhaps an equal sum. But it is triginphantasked if this paltry object can be supposed to influor any man or purchase his integrity? It may be anered, no; not exactly in the way in which these genmen represent it. Yet to deny that it has its effect, pretty bold and not a very auspicious undertaking. It cannot be imagined that any of the political oppoals of the administration papers would wish to say that are is a specific bargain, any sale and purchase, begen government and its printers. It is said they are ader governmental influence, because they receive the sion, and are the invariable culogists of administraon. Hence there is no necessity for imagining any gge of base corruption; since men often serve as ideally, and as effectually, the designs of cunning pocoans, without believing themselves to be bought, as there had been the most formal stipulations. All that the public need look to, is, what is the practice of adas ration in this particular and what are its effects? practice is a constant selection of a particular class printers as its publishers. The effect, are indiscriminthe defence of the characters, the plans and the measures the men conferring such favors. This is what the cople look to; and they need look very little further. Anumber of the laws, which are ordered to be printed government, would, as the Intelligencer admits, be inrtid at all events for the information of the subscribers. Well, it is as easy to put into type the matter of public laws as that of any other subject. The printer gets his eight, or a lundred dollars clear, and has besides put baself to no inconvenience. It saves many a lazy fellow much searching of newspapers for copy; and to use common phrase on the occasion, the money "comes in a lump." " Publishers of the laws of the honion," is put large capitals under the larger head of the poper . and the neighborhood is thus called upon to mark, what has been done for the men whom the powers that be de-

One may very well conseive, that there is occasionally found a gentleman who declines the appointment. There see some who, perhaps, already having abundant adversubscribers, and consequently with their interest, occuby so large a portion of their papers with matter which s not generally read. It might break in upon the parcoular arrangements of others -But it is believed there are very few of either class; and there is nothing more certain then that the appointment is received in most cases with great avidity. The truth then is, the printers find it profitable, or convenient, or flattering : and if, which is not the case, they found it none of these, they would still believe it intended as a favor by the bestowers They vould therefore feel grateful, they would be influenced; and not a single reader of either of the papers would receive any account of the doings of such rulers but through a medium thus vitiated and rendered incapable of representing with truth.

No proof of what I say is lacking. The thing is so natural that an exception would be almost a phenomenon-It is known that, since the coming into power of the description of ru'ers we now have, there has not been one act of their's which has not, by their prints, been represerted in the most favorable colors. Not a solitary measure has been received with doubt, with censure or condemnation; but every thing has been, pure, exalted and wise! Yet many of those measures, proved by experiment improper, have been amended, or given up entirely by their authors; who thus inflicted the cruellest sarcasms upon their fulsome adulators. Yet untaught by experience, they invariably adhere to their general system-and applaud-applaud-applaud thro' thick andthin !- They remind us of a strenuous advocate for one of our legislative candidates. He was warmly defending to the crowd a vote of his favorite-when somebody exclaimed, "why your friend voted exactly on the opposite side of the question !"-" no matter," says he, " he tous right, by zounds "

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATION. Mr. Lucas-Correct information is very important and desirable, especially in those cases where the interests of society are so materially concerned. You will therefore please to insert in your useful paper the following observations. Feeling fully justified in the proecedings in the case by the laws of the University. and a firm determination in the strength of God, to discharge duty amidst every opposition; the attention of the public is invited to a plain cand id statement of facts That these may be understood and regarded in their just light, you will be pleased to notice the two following laws of the University.

1st "If any student shall deny the being of a God, or the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, or shall assert and endeavour to propagate among the students any principles subverting the foundation of the christian religion, and shall persist therein after admonition, he

thall be dismissed. 2nd. " Nothing indecent, profane or immoral shall at any time be delivered on the public stage, under penalty of such censure as the faculty or trustees shall judge proper. And with a view to preserve all public exercises of the students from impropriety of any kind, every student during the whole of his senior year and previously to his commencement performances especially, shall shew to the President or presiding professor the whole of what he proposes to speak and shall not fail to observe such corrections as shall be made of his performances; and if any student pronounces any thing in public of a censurable nature in contradiction to the directions or corrections of the officer to whom he has shewn his piece, the President or presiding Professor is required to stop him on the public stage, and he shall be otherwise censured as the Trustees or Faculty shall de-

amined, and corrections were made by the President. Some of these were considered by him and known by the speaker to be important and some unimportant. It has been the invariable practice of the President in his and unimportant verbal alterations by placing the cor-rections above, without erasing the words of the spea-ter leaving it at his order to send them a corrections to signify the first by erasure and insertion, ker, leaving it at his option to use his own language or way from the institution. adopt the suggested amendment. The publication of the speech in Mr. Gales' paper of last week, though some notes are made, is apprehended to be essentially defective, and to have a tendency to mislead the public mind by not clearly marking and stating this distinction and stating the reasons assigned by the President for the corrections. The public then will please to observe that there was but one erasure, and no insertion but what had reference to christianity. This erasure respected the nificence. A Virginian, now in Leghorn, has addressed sentence, "Without retailing scenes which would a letter upon this and other subjects to his friend in cause the most abandoned proselyte of infamy to blush himself into virtue." The words "into virtue" were erased. The correction however was not considered as materially important and was no object of notice in the delivery of the speech. The essential points were, "But England has shewn us a christian people born at the foot of the altar, consecrated to the God of mercy-whose first draught was from the chalice of the church-whose first sound breath was a petition to a " saviour." Words erased from " England," and the following substituted in their place; " professedly and missionary phiranthrophists, that make the savage dens a trophy, &c." The words in a parenthesis were crased paper. The reason assigned to the speaker, written on his speech, for this erasure was-" British rulers, and individuals of that nation, who are sending missionaries abroad in the world, are different objects and ought not to be identified." The disregard of this correction in connection with the two proceeding it, evincing a determination in the speaker to prostrate the laws, and utter language deemed highly censurable, as the language of infidelity, impelled the President, as required by law, to require him to desist from speaking. There is another exceptionable part of the speech which was corrected by insertion, but which has been essentially mutising custom, cannot consistent with their duty to their titated by the publisher. The public will notice the sentence as printed in Mr. Gales' paper, and the original as banded to the President and corrected by him. "The (Christian) American (in the cause of Justice) when he rushes into the battle, is animated by the spirit of Washington, which, descending from heaven, covers him with the light of glory, exhorts him to victory, for God is the leader." The original " " Die same words, with the following addition of poetic lines

> " And if he falls, say not his cause is done, "His deathless spirit shall outlive the sun. "Awhile his ashes mingled with the dead, "But to you heaven the aspiring sou has fled! "On deraphs wings she sought celestial rest " And keeps eternal sabbath with the b'est."

The ground of the correction, sending every soldier, at death, however vile and abandoned, to heaven, in direct opposition to the Sacred Scriptures, which declare that "he that believeth not shall be damned," has thus been left out of view. With what design this was done, the public must judge. As printed in Mr. Gales' paper the correction was entirely unnecessary and childish. It is proper also to state to the public, that had the determination of the speaker and his prompter, to prostrate all authority, been known to the Faculty, the unhappy consequences to them and others would have been prevented. The public will now readily see that the publication in Mr. Gales' paper, last week, which says, that parts of the speech gave such offence to the Faculty that twenty-seven students were suspended, was incorrect. The offensive parts of the speech were | Philip Stuart, and George Peter, federalists. known only to the President, whose business it was to One district remains to be heard from. make all corrections he deemed proper; but the speaker's breach of the laws and defiance of authority, in not observing the corrections, were the causes of the offence to the Faculty, which in justice ought to have been stated. With respect to the suspension of others, "the facts which have come to the knowledge of the citizen," give a wrong, incorrect view of the subject. It is proper, then, to state to the public that at the conclusion of Wm. Sh. pard's speech, in defiance of authority, there was a very general plaudit in the Hall in token by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of of approbation. That at the end of the speaking as the students went to the College, there were noisy shoutings for Wm. Shepard, and great noise and riot in the buildings during a great part of the night-that the next morning the Faculty were grossly insulted by the students, individually and as a body-that all business put a period to his existence, by shooting himwas at an end, and authority despised and insulted,that a public notification was placed on the Chapel door inviting the attendance of the students at a precise hour -that only 27 attended, and that these when discovered by the Faculty, avowed it as the object of their meeting, in the express language of one of their leaders " to form measures to express their indignation against the proceedings of the Faculty." This avowal they seemed afterwards to wish to palliate and conceal. They all had opportunity given them by the Faculty to state their object, to disavow such a design, and withdraw from the combination; but they chose to maintain their connection. Finding them engaged in such business, the following law of the University was the ground of procedure; "if any clubs or any combinations of the students shall at any time take place, either for resisting the authority of College,-interfering in its government, shewing disrespect to the Faculty, or to any of its members, or for concealing or executing any evil road that leads from this to Washington - he is design, the Faculty are empowered and directed to to survey both sides of the broad rivers-Mr. break up all such combinations as soon as discovered, and to inflict a severer punishment on each individual folk, where he will immediately make arrangethan if the offence intended had been committed in his ments for commencing his tour. individual capacity, whatever be the number concerned

acts, and it is further stated-that the ed with great deliberationbusiness—spared no pains to reclaim the student sense of duty, but that they who were suspended

Chapel Hill, Oct. 15, 1816.

The fine arts .- It is known to be the wish of many of the most distinguished statesmen in Virginia to establish a gallery of paintings and half of sculpture in the city of Richmond. The design is worthy of a great state; and it should be hoped, will speedily be sanctioned by legis-lative approbation if not encouraged by legislative mir Richmond. The following is a paragraph taken from his letter of May 18.

" I have lately had a cast of the famous Venus de Medicis made, and shall ship it by the first vessel for Baltimore. I intend to offer it to the City of Richmond, and hope it may induce them to form a collection of such models of the best statues, ancient and modern. They would give an accurate history of military opermay be easily procured, and would, if placed in a house proper for their reception and preservation, certainly be a source of permanent gratification, if not of improvement to public taste. pretendedly, with superior advantages, has shewn us a The expense, so far at least as relates to the people." This reason was assigned to the speaker, noted first cost of the casts is so very inconsiderable, on his steech, as the ground of correction: "Christiani- that I would most cheerfully contribute several tyought not to be considered and mentioned as account other pieces towards. The establishment of such table for the conduct of British futers who are not un an institution, if it be likely to succeed, is also der its influence." The precise words the publisher any aid in my power. The easts are by far the ought in candor to have inserted. Another exceptional most perfect copies—the one I shall send, will ble expression, was, "lighting the torch of war at the be a fair sample of their beauty, and that an esshrine of God." Altered the shrine of wickedness. The timate of the expense may be formed, a full and following sentence was corrected: "tell it not that En. securate statement of the cost and charges shall Captain of Artillery. Latour has also placed gland, the mistress of the world (the stay of righte- accompany it. I know there are many in Rich- Lientenant Spotts in command of Flaujac's batousness, the staff of religion; whose vessels teem with mond, who would be glad to see the city possessed of such a repository of the fine artsof Hin lostan reverberate the anthems of God) erected and believe, when they find it attainable at a committed such a blunder, except intentionally, very moderate expense, that they will give it a I know not; perhaps it may be accounted for and not the words "erected a trophy," as stated in the small portion of the attention which is alone ne-from the fact, that Flaujac was a Frenchman cessary to produce entire success."

> Treamry .- It is stated in the National Register, that Mr. Crawford, has been nominated as Scoretary of the

Pennsylvania Election .- I wish to refer the reader to the article, from the Aurora, which will be found under the political head. The charges brought by the editor, against the administration and its friends, are of so serious a nature as to demand an investigation. If they b well founded, the people ought, I think, to look with a informs, that on the 15th and 6th of August, most jealous eye upon the men they have trusted. Such practices as Mr. Duane asserts to be within his krewledge, are in the highest degree reprehensible and odi-

ELECTIONS.

Delaware .- John Clarke, a federalist, is e- yesterday, in perfect health .- Nat. Int. tives to the fifteenth congress.

In the state of Delaware, it appears, that there is a doubt which of the two republican candidates succeeded at the Congressional elec- New-Orleans to enable us to judge of the cirtion. One of them is elected, but, although run cums ances of aggravation or initigation, aton the same ticket, is not ascertained which of tending the late attack reported to have been

elected to congress from the Philadelphia dis-must be determined to be premeditated or accitriet : Adam Seybert, William Anderson, John dental. The aggression is not to be considered Sargeaut, and Joseph Hopkinson. The two the act of the Spanish nation, unless that govformer are republicans; and the latter federal- ernment chuse to sostain it. As in the case

sition, from the district composed of the coun ties of Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne has always been considered as righteous cause and Pike, in Pennsylvania.

Maryland .- The following gentlemen are elected to congress; Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, Peter Little, Philip Reid, and Thomas Culbreth, republicans, and John C. Herbert,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES." Federalists 24 Democrats Federal majority 32 Senate wholly Federal

Federal majority on joint ballot 47 The Governor and Council are to be chosen Delegates .- Fed. Gaz.

Unhappy Catastrophe.- Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Col. To-BIAS LEAR, accountant of the War department, self through the head. We have not as yet learnt the causes which fed to the perpetration of this unhappy deed. Mr. Lear was naturally cheerful and pleasant; on the fatal morning, Mr. L. breakfasted with his family in his usual good humor, and was proceeding as they thought to his office, when the report of a pistol was heard from the back part of the yard-Mr. Lear, son of the deceased, immediately proceeded to the spot from whence the sound appeared to issue, and found his father weltering in his blood .-- Georgetown Messenger.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. Internal Improvement .- We understand, that the Council of State have appointed John Wood to survey the water-courses of this State from the James to the Potomac River, (including the James River,) below the great mail-W. starts in the Steam-Boat this day for Nor-

George Wyche, of Greenville, takes the or whatever be the consequence to the College." They country south of James River, from the seawere required to sign an acknowledgement of their of board to the Alleghany : he will survey the branches of his profession. fence, hoping that the Faculty would forgive them, and Roanoke, the Dan, the Meherrin, No ttoway,

Munitaris, which runs from the North Carotima line to the James Rive

Mr. Meriwother, (of Albemarle) takes all those sections of the rivers which are above the Great Mail Road, to the Blue Ridge, inclusive of a survey of the Blue Ridge Mountain-from the James of the Potomne Rivers.

And. And under, is appointed to survey from the Blue R for to the Alleghany [inclusive of the Alleghan, mountain, rivers, &c.]

The courtey, west of the Afleghany, is divided into two districts, reperated by the Kana-what iver, a d Peter's Mountain-No appoint. ment has been made to either of those districts.

LATOUR'S WORK. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Crteans, dated Jing. 1, 1816.

"A few days since I accidentally met with Latour's account of the recent war in this country, and its glorious termination on the 8th of January, 1815. This work I was for some time extremely anxious to procure, supposing it ations in Louisana; but I was astonished to find his relation not only very dull and insipid, but abounding with errors, if not misrepresentations, the most glaring and inexcusable - One of the grossest of his mistatements is, that he placed General Flanjac at the battery which was enclosely commended by licutenant Sports of the Artillery; who, as was testified by General Jackson himself, and as every body knows, performed the most efficient and gallant service with that battery, and who in consequence of his services on that day, and in the action of December 23, received a brevet commission as tery, which, from its situation, could do little execution in comparison. How he could have and a member of our Senate, and Latour's interest and national feeling may have prompted the giving of that officer the credit which was due to a brave young American officer. Other mistakes occur in the work. I hope that we shall have a more correct history of our military operatious in this quarter."

Supposed bembardment of Algiers .- Capt. Evans, of the ship Ann Maria, arrived at this port last evening, in 65 days from Lighorn, e heard a heavy cannonading in the direction I Algiers, and supposed it to be ford Exmouth's feet bombarding that city . -- Phil. paper.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, and is family, arrived at the Seat of Government

lected governor: L. M. Lane, a federalist, and | The tion. James Monroe, Secretary of State, W. Hall, a republican, are elected representa- also arrived here, on the 5th inst. from Virgin-

We have not yet sufficient information from made by a Spanish force against an American Pennsylvania .- The following gentlemen are vessel. By these circumstances its character of the Chesapeake, though at the most not so Samuel D. Ingham and John Ross, republi- flagrant as that, the disavowal of the act by cans, are re-elected to Congress without oppo- the Spanish government and proper reparation will atone for an injury, which, if unredressed, for war .- b.d.

> Loss to Literature-The London papers mention the equire loss, on the German coust, of the Abeano, Capt. Morson, soon after leaving tiamburg for this port-it is much feared, that a large part of the new Library purchased for Mr. JEFFERSON in Paris, and Germany, were shipped on board this vessel, also maby vnvaluable Literary Works, selected in France and Germany by Professor EVERETTE, for the Cambridge Un v. 18 1y.

> > DIED,

At his seat, near this city, on Friday last, Col John Ingles, aged 73 years. Col. Ingles was a revolutionary officer of great merit; and a man distinguished throughbut his long life for patriotism, uprightness, hospitality, and the most perfect sincerity of soul. Few men can justivahope to live in the esteem of a greater number i friends, or to quit life with a fairer reputation.

DOARDING HOUSE .-- Having provided myself with a very convenient house for the accommodation of about ten persons, I feel disposed to board that number of the ME BERS of the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY. My rooms are convenient and of a good size. The house is situated to the north of Hillsborough street, near Win. Hill's dwelling house. J. MAKSHALL

Raleigh, 18th Oct 1816.

72-2w. RESH CLOVER SEED, Warranted to

be good, for sale at the Book-Store of WM. BOYLAN. 72-3t. TRAYED, from the Union Tavern, Ral-

eigh, TWO COWS, one red and white. mark not recollected; but I believe it to be a crop and hole in one ear : she had on a small bell .- The other, is a black and white pied Cow, marked with a swallow tork in one ear, and half crop in the other. I will give five dollars for the derivery of said Cows to me in Raleigh, or three dol ars to have them secured in some enclusure, so that I get them. ROBERT PARSLEY.

Raleigh, Oct. 11. . 71-3t. N. B. The above Cows have been gone two or three

BRASELMAN, Surgeon-Dentist, res-. pectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity; that he is now at the house of Col. Cook, and ready to operate in the different Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1916.