

## SOUTHERN THULE

### VERY INTERESTING.

of a letter from Captain Donald Mackay, dated at New South Shetland, among the Antarctic Islands, lat. 63 S. long. 61 W. (or thereabouts.)

"This land is but little known yet, except the range of islands at which we now are, extending from ENE. to WSW. about two hundred miles in length. These are in general composed of high and broken land, or rather rocks, clad with an immense body of snow, except here and there a naked peak of some low rocks near the sea. The snow, consolidated by a lapse of time, forms perpendicular cliffs, much higher than those bordering on the river Hudson. These are common along the coast, but more particularly in the bosoms of bays and harbors, where the water is from four to ten fathoms in depth, under the very brink of them. This body of ice being constantly dissolving underneath, cracks, and is precipitated into the sea in great masses, with a report resembling thunder or heavy ordnance; it may be heard from 15 to 25 miles distant.

"No shoal or perpendicular rock would be more fatal to a vessel or lives than would this ice-bound shore, in case of her being driven against it by violence of wind. This would be the case in the most secure harbor; for, should she drive against this impending mass of ice, which is constantly falling, she would be crushed to pieces, or instantly carried to the bottom, with hardly a possibility of escape in boats.

"Southward of this range of islands, at the distance of from fifty to eighty miles, lies a large body of land, yet but little known, and will probably so remain, by reason of the danger and difficulty of approaching the shore, from the great quantity of floating ice with which it is surrounded. This is of the same description as that of the islands, but it is not ascertained whether cut up into islands or not. 'Tis not improbable that it is connected with Sandwich-Land. It is said there are several active volcanoes on the first mentioned islands, but I am uncertain as to the truth of the assertion.

"I have seen a small, but high conical formed island, from the top of which we supposed we perceived smoke to issue; but we were at too great a distance to be positive of the fact. Others say they have seen both fire and smoke emitted from it. From the circumstance of the island being bare of snow, there is little doubt of its being a volcano.

"There is a small island no great distance from our present situation, which has been described to me by several who have visited it, as being so hot that in many parts of it the foot or hand cannot be held to the sand, and that on the shores of a basin forming a small harbor, (probably the ancient crater of a volcano,) the water boils.

"My opinion of the land which I have seen here is, that it had a volcanic origin. But this subject I submit to the speculation of such learned gentlemen as our friend (for he is the friend of humanity) Dr. Mitchell.

"'Tis impossible for me to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreary, yet sublime, scenery of this region of frost. I think the land abounds in minerals, but of what kind I am too ignorant of mineralogy to determine. But, however valuable the mines may be, they must remain useless to the world, from their being buried under mountains of ice. I have had but little opportunity to collect specimens of stone, &c. but such as I have procured I forward by the Jane Maria, Capt. Johnson, for which I beg you to call on board this brig, and present them, with my respectful compliments, to Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, and request he will accept such specimens as he wishes to retain, and present the remainder, in my name, to the New-York Lyceum of Natural History. It was my intention to have written to him, and, as far as my feeble talents would admit, would describe to him this new world; but time will not now admit of attempting it. I have further to request, that you will solicit him to do me the honor of communicating his ideas, by letter, on these specimens of stone, ore, &c."

### A LESSON FOR YOUNG BANKS.

We copied the other day an account of a judicial decision in a case between two Eastern Banks. Some points, however, embraced in that case, and which gave it particular interest, were not embraced in the account which we copied. We therefore copy from another paper a more full account of it.—*Nat. Intel.*

The action was brought to recover about three thousand dollars, together with the additional damages of 2 per cent. a month, imposed by a law of Massachusetts on such bank as shall refuse or neglect to pay its bills on demand. The principal question was, whether there had been such neglect, on the part of the Lincoln Bank, as the law intended. The facts were as follows: a runner from the Suffolk Bank, established in Boston, presented the bills of the Lincoln Bank at the

for payment; the cashier immediately offered to pay them in Boston bills, part of which were of the Suffolk Bank, or in a draft or check on a bank in Boston, both of which the agent declined, and demanded specie; the cashier then began to count out change; it occupied him until near the hour for closing the bank, to count about 500 dollars; he tendered no gold, nor specie of a larger denomination than a quarter of a dollar, and no more of that than would have amounted at farthest to 1000 dollars, which could not have been counted, at the rate the cashier was proceeding, within the bank hours of the day, which were from 9 to 1; the agent offered to take the specie at the bank count, but the cashier declined; the agent then left the Bank, and the action was commenced.

Judge Story, in charging the jury, laid it down as law, that a demand of ordinary magnitude against a bank, ought to be paid within the banking hours of the day on which it is made, and if it is not paid on that day, that is such a refusal or neglect as is contemplated by the law. He also said that the plaintiffs were not obliged to take Boston bills even of their own bank, or a draft, but might demand specie; that no man who presented bills at a bank should be delayed on any pretext whatever; that it is the duty of those institutions either to have sums counted, or to have servants sufficient to count them out in a reasonable time; that a law of the United States requires that foreign coin shall be weighed, in which case this payment might have been made without delay; and that it is unnecessary, when bills are presented at a bank for payment, that they should be severally protested. The jury was therefore instructed to inquire whether the sum in controversy was such a sum as could reasonably have been paid within the banking hours of the day on which it was demanded; and, in the second place, whether the Lincoln Bank had not delayed in an unreasonable manner to pay the bills demanded; and third, whether this unreasonable delay did not amount to such neglect or refusal as the law intended.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

### PEACE SOCIETIES.

The Emperor Alexander has, we hope, ere this, been read out of the Peace society of Massachusetts for his agency in the Neapolitan War. Like a Shark escaping through a seine, he remains with the little fish only as long as it suits him, and leaves them unconcerned under restraints, which he himself disregards. This is a fair opportunity to remark how futile all such associations must prove, except in a case like the following. If, for instance, the Presidents, Kings, and Emperors who hold their sword and the sceptre over the various parts of the globe, should combine in a permanent treaty of amity and peace, there would be much to praise in the design, and something to hope for in its accomplishment. But a society of private individuals, can at most, hope to maintain jurisdiction over their own number, and to keep the peace among themselves. This truth has been fairly and fully illustrated by the example of the Quakers. From the days of George Fox, the founder of that sect, down to the present time, has war ceased to diminish its ravages, or have the evil passions lost their influence over the councils of nations? Are there not exceptions even in the code of the Quakers, which in some instances sanction or excuse war? The Assembly of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary struggle, who could not conscientiously vote an appropriation of gunpowder to Congress, obtained, while they endeavoured to conceal, their object by a donation of grain!

It is fair and laudable to propagate in a community those doctrines and principles, the dissemination of which tends either immediately or remotely to the good of society. But there is, we think, something presumptuous in giving to a private institution, a name which conveys a desire to control national councils either at home or abroad. Such an attempt must be necessarily abortive. For instance, if Charleston should form a peace society, embracing all the voters in the city, they could elect only one member of Congress. He of course would be a peace member, and being alone, could not well quarrel with himself. But what influence would he derive in Congress from the circumstance that his constituents were friendly to peace? In this

country, where the administration is happily wedded to the honor and prosperity of the country, and there is not the slightest danger of an unnecessary or an impolitic war, a peace society seems to us to be a piece of supererogation.—*Charleston Courier.*

### PLAGIARISM.

We often notice in our newspapers a mean species of plagiarism, not committed by the printers, but by their correspondents, who communicate, as their own composition, pieces which they have only transcribed. Thus in the Winchester Republican, of the 10th of March, some beautiful stanzas on the "Prospect of Death," which have appeared in many periodical publications, and may be found in a volume entitled "American Miscellany," which was printed in Philadelphia eight or ten years ago, are headed "For the Winchester Republican," and introduced as follows:

"Mr. Editor—The following melancholy reflections have arisen from a scene I witnessed a few days since at the grave of a departed friend. By giving them publicity you will oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

And then follow the verses beginning "Now Spring returns; but not to me returns, The vernal joy my better years have known," &c.

Against such impositions it is impossible for an Editor, however well read and however vigilant, always to guard, because he may not, in the course of his reading, have met with the piece thus purloined and foisted upon him as original, or, if he has, he may have forgotten it. But he who practices such an imposition is none the less guilty of the most contemptible of literary petit larceny, and ought to be punished accordingly.

If the offence which we have now noticed had not of late become very common, we should have passed it by in the present instance; but it frequently calls loudly for its exposure, with a view to its prevention in future.

We might also mention here, that the Sailor's Manual Exercise, which is going the rounds as from a Boston paper, took the same circuit some years since credited to a West-India paper; and the lines which lately appeared in a Philadelphia paper as original, beginning

"Some think it a hardship to work for their bread," may be found in a little volume of Poems for Children, published some years since. *Trenton True American.*

### INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### Foreign.

#### FROM AFRICA.

Beacon Office, Norfolk, June 2.

The brig Nautilus, capt. Blair, which sailed from this port 22d January last, with Colonists and Government and Society Agents, for the American settlement on the coast of Africa, arrived here this morning in 40 days from Sierra Leone.

By this arrival Sierra Leone Gazettes of the 10th and 31st of March have been received here. The latest dates contain nothing of any interest, relative to the Colonists. From that of the 10th, obligingly loaned to us, we extract the following arrival of the Nautilus, and the very just remarks of the Editor, respecting the separate interests of the British and American Settlements.

By permission of the Governor of Sierra Leone, a temporary settlement had been made by those who went out in the Nautilus, at Foura Bay, a short distance from Freetown, represented to be a very healthy and pleasant situation, and the land fertile. Mr. Winn, our government Agent, was with them, and, as well as the settlers, enjoyed perfect health. They received from the government and people of Sierra Leone the most friendly and hospitable attention.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette of March 10.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the American brig Nautilus in the harbor of Freetown, from Norfolk, Virginia, having on board J. B. Winn and E. Bacon, Esqrs. Agents of the United States for captured Africans, and Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger, Agents of the Society for the establishment of colonies of free colored people of the United States, on the coast of Africa. A number of Africans taken by the ships of war of the United States, in their recent cruises on the coast, are on board the Nautilus, under the charge of Messrs. Winn and Bacon; and a number of free people of color placed at the direction of Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger.

The intention of the gentlemen thus intrusted with the management of the enterprise—which, we are happy to find, is formed on a basis of good too broad and too firm to be deranged by the losses and disappointments incurred at the place first

chosen for a settlement in the Sherbro—will be, as we understand, to collect the surviving members and remaining stock of that settlement, and to incorporate them with those now brought out. The managers will then consider how the whole can be best disposed in furtherance of the great object for which they are sent to Africa. While we sincerely and heartily wish success to this great object, we trust those gentlemen will see the expediency of placing their settlement at such a distance from this colony as to leave no ground of rival interest to produce unfriendly feelings between their colonists and the inhabitants of this settlement.

We trust they will rather, as far as it shall be found practicable, endeavor to fix themselves in a place suited to make those feelings of interest which are inseparable from human nature, and which are the great spring of the industry that constitutes the source and support of colonial prosperity—contribute to the maintenance and promotion of the actual good will and amity, and of the reciprocal good offices naturally to be desired between settlements devoted to the same beneficent purposes.

### DUEL IN PARIS.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, April 11.

In the papers there is an account of a fatal duel which took place yesterday.—The circumstances which led to this result are extremely curious. The parties are M. Manuel, a Pole, and I believe a Jew, a man of the greatest respectability, and of immense fortune; he was about 50 years of age, and the father of six children by the wife who survives him. M. Beaumont, the other party, is a single man between 30 and 40; he is also a man of considerable property. He is a native of Geneva. Both of them were Agents de Change, a class of people of the greatest respectability.

About five or six months ago, M. Manuel, who lived on the most affectionate terms with his wife, received an anonymous letter, saying that she was unfaithful to him. He tore the letter with contempt, and dismissed the matter from his mind. In about a fortnight he received a second letter, with the same information; he treated this letter like the first. In a few days he received a third, which stated that, as he was too incredulous to be convinced, except in ocular proof, he might have that proof the very next day, if he chose. The writer then told him to go the next day at 2 o'clock, to a particular house in a particular street, and to make a certain signal, which he described, and he would then have no doubt of the writer's veracity. M. Manuel went accordingly at the time designated, to the house in question, and made the described signal. The door was instantly opened by a female, whom he knew to be his wife, but who did not at first recognize him, but throwing herself in his arms, called him by the name of Beaumont. The husband was now convinced; he determined to leave Paris immediately; he converted his immense French property into disposable effects, and set off for his native place, Warsaw. Before he went, he proffered forgiveness to his wife, and even agreed to live with her provided she would totally abandon her paramour. The mother of six children refused, and the husband went away without her. A few days ago he returned; and on Monday (I believe for the first time) re-appeared on 'Change. Here he met Beaumont, and a violent altercation immediately ensued; the result was a challenge, and a positive agreement that one at least should not come out of the field alive. They met the next morning, fired, and M. Manuel (the injured person, as frequently happens in this chance-medley mode of avenging wrongs) was killed on the spot, by a pistol shot in the breast. He is extremely regretted, for he seems to have been as much beloved for his manners in society as he was esteemed for his probity in business.

Paris, April 12.—Beaumont has been forced to run away to his native country, Switzerland, from the storm of indignation which rages against him at Paris. His colleagues on 'Change, and the merchants generally, came to a resolution never to transact business with him again. As the French are not peculiarly sensitive on the point of conjugal fidelity, the extraordinary emotions which this case has excited must be attributed to the singular baseness which characterizes it. Manuel was remarkable for his attention to his wife, whom he had raised from an obscure situation, and had heaped benefits on all her relations. She is a French woman. Beaumont was Manuel's friend; and it is reported that Manuel had been of great service to him in the promotion of his fortune. It is felt here that he ought not to have fired at Manuel, especially after Manuel had fired without effect. The funeral procession of M. Manuel has just passed through the Boulevards....a hearse and twelve mourning coaches, with an immense number of private carriages.

P. S. I have just time to tell you some curious facts which occurred at the funeral of M. Manuel. When the body arrived at the church, (St. Denys, in the Rue Caumartin,) they refused to receive it, because M. Manuel had been killed in

a duel. An immense populace, however, vehemently insisted on its reception; and after some minutes, the body was taken in. It was then found that there was no priest. A violent uproar followed; and at length a priest appeared, but not in his canonicals. A fresh tumult induced the priest at length to robe himself; and the service was performed in the usual manner. All the respectable bankers and agents de Change were present: it was they who forced their way into the church with the body. The whole multitude present could not be less than 6,000 people. The body was afterwards carried to the cemetery of Pere le Chaise to be buried. *London paper.*

### DOMESTIC.

#### ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Mr. Jeremiah Reynolds of Frankfort, Ky. was robbed on the 1st May, while riding from that place to Shelbyville. He first saw the two ruffians about twelve steps before him; but from their colour and dress thought them two negroes. As soon as they came near his horse one of them seized his bridle and aiming a pistol within a few inches of his body, fired.—The ball struck the left side and inflicted a considerable though not dangerous wound. The other ruffian then aimed another pistol at his head, and the ball passed thro' the top of his hat without injury. He then knocked Mr. R. from his horse with the butt end of his pistol, struck him several blows after he was down and gave him a stab in the right side with a dirk or large knife. Evidently believing him to be dead, they took his pocket book, saddlebags and horse a short distance into the woods and took from the first near five hundred dollars, mostly in paper on the bank of Kentucky. Mr. Reynolds was found in the road by the sons of Mr. Sneed and carried to the house of that gentleman. Yesterday he returned to town. There is every probability, that the ruffians were white men disguised, who knew that Mr. R. had money, and way laid the road for the purpose of robbing him particularly. This idea is confirmed by the fact, that other gentlemen passed along the same road about the same time. That such an atrocious act should be perpetrated in the middle of the day in a thickly settled neighborhood, and no fresh pursuit be made after the villains, is unaccountable. A considerable number of men was collected before four o'clock; but we cannot learn, that any one thought of making any attempt to arrest the infernal outlaws, nor was the affair known in town, although it took place within seven or eight miles, until one or two days afterwards! *Phil. Union.*

#### GEORGETOWN, S. C. JUNE 2.

A court of magistrates and freeholders was convened on Thursday last, for the trial of Jack, the property of a Mr. Fouburg, of Lancaster district, charged with the murder of George R. Ford, Esq.

The evidence was very conclusive, that he was either the actual perpetrator of the deed, or so far an accomplice as to have been at the elbow of him who shot the fatal gun. The sentence of the law was therefore pronounced, and will be executed on Friday next, the 8th inst. when he will be hung near this town. During the whole trial, the prisoner exhibited no one mark of penitence or sorrow, but preserved the utmost stubbornness of features and of manner. The trial of the other fellow called Jack, the property of Mrs. Horry, has been postponed, in order to have his testimony as to the identity of Joe, who is yet in the neighborhood of Lucas's plantation on Santee, and who, it is supposed, will be taken. He threatens to sell his life dearly, and declares that he will not be taken alive. Volunteer parties are still going out, to assist their fellow-citizens in the discharge of a very important duty.

Amidst the painful feelings produced by the unprovoked and malicious murder of our worthy fellow-citizen, G. R. Ford, Esq. it is consolatory to observe the universal sympathy which pervades the breasts of every class of the community. The exertions of the militia have been unremitting; from Monday last to the present moment, they have been day and night occupied in scouring the woods and swamps, to the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the town, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the heavy showers to which they have been exposed. It is with pleasure we notice the very prompt and satisfactory reply of his Excellency Gov. Bennett, to the communication made to him on this subject by the Intendant. *Wilmington Intelligencer.*

#### EXECUTION.

Jose Dima Garcia Castilano, and Manuel Felipe Garcia, were executed at Norfolk on the first inst. pursuant to sentence, for the murder of Peter Laugadette.—After the prisoners had mounted the scaffold, Castilano addressed the spectators, (amounting to between 2 and 3,000,) and concluded by declaring his innocence. Their arms being pinioned, the prisoners seated themselves on the scaffold, while Dr. Griffith, of the Methodist Church, delivered a very feeling and appropriate discourse, on the progress of vice, and the influence of bad company, which he