

VOL. XLIII.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MAJ. NOAH'S FIRST DUEL.

The last Union has a very agreeable article, in the Major's happiest vein, describing his first duel. He opens with a reference to a visit he had just made to his friend Col. Webb, whom he found "well, quite well—his whiskers were as large and fierce as ever, with here and there a few supererogatory white hairs, and his spirits if any thing more buoyant and elastic."

The Major, when young, went to Charleston, the metropolis of the land of chivalry, to edit a paper. Party spirit run high, it being about the time of the war. The Major edited a Republican paper, in which capacity he found that the "pacific manner" would not do; but that he who ventured to bring about revolutions in that section of the Union, must be prepared to fight his way; and a leader must exhibit something "more solid than mere oratory."

The Major soon got into a difficulty by venturing to differ with a young sprig of Federalism at a public meeting about the war. A challenge was received, accepted, and the pistol practising, regularly done through; but the "high contracting parties" met together and said the duel between those promising young party men should not come off. A reconciliation was planned and effected, and the troop of lookers on who went to see the duel were disappointed.

This peaceable termination caused the Major's courage to be suspected. Soon after he got into another scrape and about the time the duel that grew out of it was to take place his antagonist was taken sick, and thus the second duel was settled. The Major's courage was still more strongly suspected; and there were those who expressed the opinion that he would not fight. And a person who was determined to see whether there was good ground for this opinion, picked a quarrel with him and sent him a challenge coupled with the agreeable assurance that he would neither accept an explanation nor apology. The Major proceeds with his account: "The dear people were all agog again;—there was to be a fight after all. My friends, who had hitherto stood sponsors for my bravery, surrounded me with unabated confidence. My opponents sneered and prognosticated that I would creep out. I felt cool and determined; I would submit to no insinuations of such character, and made all the necessary preparations. I was rather indifferent to the result. I had no property to leave, no will to make, no family to provide for—I might be cut off, it is true, at an early period, and full of promise, but it was not of my seeking. Come what may, this meeting was to take place. My friend Gov. Geddes, lent me his carriage and horses, and was engaged and the whole city on the qui vive, for the duel. I slept that night at the house of a friend, and several acquaintances had assembled there to set up with me, talk over the matter, and make arrangements for the morning. Sitting up with a person about to fight a duel is something like sitting up with a dead man; all was serious, solemn and grave; no witticism, no attempts to keep up a fictitious spirit. They all talked as if some important event was on the tap. I threw myself on the bed to take a short repose, and fell into a perturbed sleep. I was restless and uneasy tossed to and fro; hideous dreams and spectres floated in my imagination; I was awake by hearing the servant below grinding coffee. My friends were whispering together in the alcove. I bit my lips, my teeth were parched, and my head feverish and confused. I arose at dawn and took a cup of strong coffee, and all things being ready, we got into the carriage and set off for the field of honor! It was beautiful morning—the air was pure and balsamic—the eastern sky was streaked with orange tints, and the mist was fading from the hills—the birds were singing, and the tall pines, were waving gently in the morning breeze—the world never looked more beautiful.

"The morn in russet mantle clad Walked o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill!"

and I was obliged to quit this world, so fresh and gay and beautiful—in the season of youth, with every bright and encouraging prospect before me, not by fell disease or decay of nature, or sudden visitation of Providence, but a victim to what was called

honor. I was to kill a man who had never wronged me, or meet my death at his hands, about having ever wronged him. What madness, folly and infatuation yet tyrant custom had stamped the impress of chivalry upon such appeals, and they could not be evaded. I puffed from me several heavy sighs, as these and similar thoughts passed through my mind. I felt no fear—I felt the same regret that I should have felt for another person in my situation. The carriage drove on rapidly, and my friends regarded me with an interest that was quite painful, and I wished the affair was over. At length we reached the appointed spot, it was a beautiful valley on a fine level piece of ground, in the neighborhood of two or three cottages—every thing looked green, fresh and beautiful. On alighting from the carriage I found a large party of gentlemen present; some had arrived in gigs, and some on horseback, and some pedestrians, together with a few colored gentlemen, and many miscellaneous persons, drawn from the neighboring cottages, having understood that something of importance was going on. In a few minutes my antagonist and his friends made their appearance, and the necessary preparations commenced. And I was the challenged person I had the choice of weapons, distance, and position. I chose ten paces, the parties to stand back to back at that distance, and wheel and fire at the word. I chose the general reasons—because I had no property to claim a victim by a direct blow, and it also gave me an opportunity to incur the loss of my antagonist—a deadly, scowl, losing of the hat, and some melo-dramatic action for effect, to throw me off my guard to shake my nerves as Marshall tried in the case of Webb. Not seeing my man until brought face to face by the word fire, and the sudden wheeling gave no advantage to either, and was deemed by all, considering the slight cause of offence, as proper and expedient. One of my seconds stepped over the ground, he had short legs, and I imagined that ten paces had actually dwindled into six.—We took our stand back to back, I looked around and found that my man was on a direct line with me, and I moved a step to the right to bring him on a level. All things were ready—the spectators looked on silently and anxiously—the question was asked, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" We both answered with a clear, strong voice, ready—Wheel and fire. At the word, I wheeled with an action and position which would have done no discredit to Hamlet on seeing his father's ghost; both pistols went off simultaneously. In wheeling I had a broad front view of my man, before touching the fair trigger; I looked at him—saw him reel and fall. I was transfixed to the spot—I lost all sense of my own danger—I had killed him! The blood of the first Cain was on my head. I awoke to a sense of my condition, my knees smote together, and I shuddered with horror. There was considerable bustle and running among the spectators, who had crowded round the fallen man. I walked towards him; he lay on his back, with his eyes open; and to my great joy and satisfaction I heard him say, "I'll have another shot." He was only wounded; the ball had entered below the knee, and penetrated through the calf of the left leg, which was bleeding copiously. I breathed freely; I was not only uninjured myself, but I had not killed my antagonist. As he could not stand to take another shot, the affair was considered as honorably ended. My surgeon extracted the ball, and bound up the wound; I loaned my carriage to the injured man; and my conduct was pronounced superlative.

All doubts of my courage had vanished; friends and foes shook hands with me; the police officers who came to see, not prevent the fight, mounted their nags; the carriages, chaises, gigs, and buggies, began to move from the field; and thus ended the whole humbug, as it really was, and with it my first duel. I had no more challenges after that affair, and I presume no one will challenge my friend Webb, in order to test his courage, after his late encounter with the Apostle of Temperance. Had Marshall killed Webb, I have no doubt he would have taken to the bottle again, in order to drown his grief for so uncalled for a sacrifice.

"Thus conscience makes cowards of us all."

WILLIAM GORDON, COMMISSION MERCHANT. RICHMOND, VA.

References: Basil Gordon, Esq. Falmouth, Va. Jos. B. Ficklin, Esq. Fredericksburg, Va. Messrs. Jno. Scott & Son, Richmond. Messrs. Fry & Co. Messrs. Dunlap, Moncure & Co. Messrs. A. Kevan & Brother. Messrs. Mellwaine, Brownley & Co. Messrs. Soutter & Bell. Mr. H. B. Montague, an experienced dealer in Tobacco, will pay special attention to the interest of the Tobacco Planters of North Carolina.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on all produce when in hand, and proceeds remitted to order. July 6, 1842.

Books, Books, Books—More new Books. Just Received at the N. C. Book Store. Charles O'Malley, with Illustrations. Barnaby Rudge, do. Curiosity Shop, do. Pickwick Club, do. Miss Sedgewick's Letters from abroad. Stephens' Travels in Arabia Petraea, &c. Hallam's Literature. Do Middle Ages. For sale by TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, July 8. 55

William Thompson, Cabinet and Furniture Ware-house, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has now on hand at his furnishing Ware Rooms, just in the rear of Messrs. Turner & Hughes' Book Store, a general assortment of Articles in his line, made in the most faithful manner, after the newest and most fashionable patterns, and which will be warranted. They will be sold at such prices, as to leave no excuse for sending to the North for Furniture. Call and look before you send from home. WILLIAM THOMPSON. Raleigh, April 4, 1842.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST, 1842. J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers. \$24,000—\$12,000—30 of \$1,500—30 of \$1,200. MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class No. 24, for 1842. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md. on Saturday, August 13, 1842.

Capital \$35,294—making \$30,000 nett. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class A, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

Capital \$35,294—making \$30,000 nett. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class A, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

Capital \$35,294—making \$30,000 nett. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class A, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

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Valuable Building Lots In Raleigh and Vicinity, For Sale at Auction. 18 1/2 Acres of Land, in the suburbs of the City, fronting the Capitol East—a high and beautiful site, with a spring on it; to be sold in Lots of suitable sizes for settlements.

Also, the Western half of Lot No. 149 in the plan of the City, situate at the junction of Hargett and McDowell streets, and fronting the residences of Wm. F. Clark, Esq. and Messrs. J. & W. Peace. A half acre will be sold in two equal divisions.

Sale at Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th of August, inst., on six months credit, for bonds with approved security. Title indisputable. W. PECK, Auc'r. Raleigh, August 1, 1842.

To Planters and Merchants. THE INTELLIGENCER is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all men living, is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

TO PARENTS.—A Gentleman, well qualified for the duty, is desirous of taking charge of a School, wherein a thorough English education, together with the Latin and Greek languages, are taught. If desirable, the Lady of the advertiser would also instruct a small number of female scholars in all the various branches of a useful education.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges, proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicines ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! JUST received and will continue to receive by the N. C. mail train, a daily supply of Boston block ice, which can be had by the pound or bushel. N. L. STITH, Druggist. Raleigh, May 16. N.B. Families supplied daily on reasonable terms.

White Sulphur Water from the White Sulphur Springs.—Just received a large supply of the White Sulphur Water by the Box, Barrel and half Barrel. For sale only by N. L. STITH, Druggist. April 18.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—I wish to rent the House in which I at present live, near the Gum Spring. Immediate possession given. J. H. KIRKHAM. Raleigh, June 27. 52

TEACHER, qualified to take charge of an English School, and to give instruction in the ordinary branches, may meet with a situation, on application at this office. Raleigh, July 1. 5

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are: 1. Ancient Languages.—Dr. Gessner Harrison. 2. Modern Languages.—Dr. Charles Keating. 3. Mathematics.—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay. 4. Natural Philosophy.—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers. 5. Civil Engineering.—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. 6. Chemistry and Materia Medica.—Dr. John P. Emmet. 7. Medicine.—Dr. Henry Howard. 8. Anatomy and Surgery.—Dr. James J. Cabell. 9. Moral Philosophy.—Mr. George Tucker. 10. Law.—Judge Henry St. Geo. Tucker.

In both Schools of Languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and Ancient and Modern History; in the School of Mathematics is included mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother or sister is a student of the school of his choice. Every candidate must attend the schools of his choice for at least three years, unless authorized by his Parents or Guardian, in writing, or by the Faculty, for good causes, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts. By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, may attend any of the schools of the University without the payment of fees to the Professors. The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended. Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposit with the Patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, and assessments, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and upon all deposits a charge of two per centum commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students with bills, is strictly enforced. The license to contract debts, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing request), to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State. The expenses of the Session of nine months are as follows: Board, washing, lodging and attendance, \$110 Rent of Dormitory, \$16; for half, if occupied by two, 8 Use of public rooms and matriculation fee, 15 Fuel and candles, estimated at, 20 Fees, if only one Professor be attended, \$50; if two, to each Professor \$30; if more than two, to each \$25, say 75 Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money, \$228 In the School of Law there is an extra fee of \$20, payable by students attending the senior class. The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to \$100, and for pocket money to \$45. WILLIS H. WOODLEY, Proctor. And Patron U. of Va. 69—3w. July 22

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Plan of instruction in this department of the University, presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the first of October, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing. Owing to the length of the Session, which embraces a period of nine months, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of Medical Science, before they investigate their applications in connection with the study of the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text books. It is apparent, that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence as well as to complete his medical studies in the institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupils and that of public lectures. Any person of approved moral conduct, may offer as a candidate and receive the degree of M. D., without performing all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of Medical Science, before they investigate their applications in connection with the study of the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

James I. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. WILLIS H. WOODLEY, Proctor. 69—2w. July 22

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday in September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November. NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. RICHARD WILKINSON HALE, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics. WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. NATHAN B. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery. SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene. JOSEPH BOYD, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy. SAMUEL CHEW, Dean. June 30. 63—6t

Packet Boats for Scottsville and Lynchburg. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. OUR Mail Packet Boats, JOHN MARRS, ALL, Capt. Hull; and J. C. CABELL, Capt. Huntley, will leave Richmond from our landing, at the head of the Basin, for the above places, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, and arrive at Scottsville by 1 A. M. next day, and into Lynchburg by 7 P. M.

RETURNING. Leave Lynchburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. and arrive at Scottsville by 10 P. M. and into Richmond by 4 P. M. By this arrangement, passengers for Tomatoes and Gynandria will not be obliged to leave Lynchburg, as heretofore. Our Boats will also connect with the lines of Stages from Scottsville to Staunton. This is the shortest and best route to the different Virginia Springs, and offers many other inducements to travellers of preference. The invalid will be pleased with his easy, comfortable and safe passage; the beautiful and romantic scenery will delight the admirers of nature, and the rich far famed and highly cultivated James River low grounds and highlands, will gratify the agriculturist and man of taste. On our arrival at Lynchburg, passengers have a choice of two routes to the White Sulphur Springs, with an assurance that all shall be escorted—two lines of Stages running over the Natural Bridge and by Dibbels Springs, and the other by Liberty, Fincastle and the Sweet Springs. EDMONDS & DAVENPORT. Richmond, June 20, 1842. 50 7t

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of OLDNER & DIGGES in this day dissolved by limitation. All persons having claims against said concern will present them to either of the concern for settlement; and those indebted will come forward and make payment, as better indulgence cannot be given. The Books will be kept at the store of White & Oldner. Their names will only be used in the settlement of their debts. JOHN G. OLDNER, JHO. H. DIGGES. August 1st, 1842.

NEW FIRM. PETERSBURG, VA. THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting an Auction, Excising, Forwarding, and General Commission Business, under the name and style of WHITE & OLDNER. At the Old Stand, opposite the Mechanics' Hall, formerly occupied by Messrs. Oldner & Digges. They will give strict attention to all goods consigned to them, either for private or public sale. The Senior partner has had eight years experience in the Tobacco trade, and will give his unremitting and personal attention to the sale or purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Flax, &c. Merchandise and Produce will be forwarded with as little delay as possible. Their charges will be at the lowest rates established in Petersburg. They respectfully solicit a share of patronage from their friends and the public in general. Merchants and Planters may rely on their business being promptly and faithfully attended to. GEORGE WHITE, JOHN G. OLDNER. Aug. 2d, 1842. 62—over4w

REFERENCES: Messrs. Van Schaick & Adams, New York. Mercer, Brothers & Co. Philadelphia. John P. Pleasant & Sons, Baltimore. Winfree & Williamson, Richmond. McIlwaine, Brownley & Co. Peetles, Hall & Co. F. C. Steinback, Esq. Sturdivant & Hurt. Charles & George Reid. John W. Williams, Esq. Norfolk, Va. James A. Campbell, Esq. Raleigh, N. C. Robert W. Williams, Esq. Thomas D. Neal, Esq. Danville, Va. John A. Sowers, Esq. Halifax, G. H. Va. J. B. Hilliard, Esq. Farmville, C. H. Va. S. W. Pugh, Esq. Gaston, N. C.

Have you a Cough? Don't neglect it! Sherman's Cough Lozenges are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The Proctor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several hundred boxes have been sold with the last year, testifying to the health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to everything in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been cured from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health by using them.

The above Medicines may be obtained at the Drug Store of Messrs. Williams & Hayward, No. 12, N. L. Stith, with full directions accompanying each box. \$25 REWARD.—Nashway from the City on the 25th inst. a negro man named John, he assumes the name of John Randolph. He was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about three years since. He is a bright Mulatto, five feet six inches in height, about 21 years of age. He has a white hair long, and has lost two of his front teeth, and teeth much decayed. He has been blind, as well as spoken to, and generally holds his head erect. He has a Mother living in Charleston, S. C. and a brother in New York, and no doubt will endeavor to get to one or the other of these places. He is intelligent and will endeavor to pass as a free person. The above reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be paid by James Edwards, Sheriff, on his being delivered up by any person, or on his being delivered up to the Jail in Wake County, or any Jail in this State so that he be kept. Raleigh, July 13, 1842.

FOR SALE AT THE N. C. BOOK STORE. A system of Penal Law for the United States of America, consisting of a code of crimes and Punishments, a code of procedure in Criminal Cases, a code of Prison discipline, and a Book of Definitions. By Edward Livingston. TURNER & HUGHES. July 13, 1842.