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" HAL BELL SAL DES L'.

CHAPEL HILL. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1835

THE FINE ARTS.

Those who cherish an interest in the ascendan cy of embellishing arts which are calculated to elevate the taste, to canoble the heart and to perpetuate the fame of our gifted sons, must be peculiarly gratified to witness the life-giving spirit with which a talented young foreigner now among us, Mr Water, has embarked in his profession, and the misterly and commanding success which has thu far crowned his exertions. We may fairly prom ise ourselves the opening of a new era in this po ticular on the destinies of the State, if that soir of enthusiasm which he now manifests, and h ever manifested, since he reached the America shore, should meet with the acceptance of a foster ing spirit. Three Busts now adorn one of th Classic Halls of our University, the product of his skill, which would not reflect discredit on the hands of a Chantry or a Greenough-artists who have already attained to a height of imperishable fame. And what renders these specimens of the tilent of our young artist so especially an ob ject of the public consideration, is the praiseworthe liberalty which has marked their execution; he has exhibited the existence of feelings, in connection with his profession, which soar entirely beyand the reach of mercenary considerations, and which are a sure guarantee of his future emi nearc; -for one of those Busts was presented to the Society of which he is an honorary member. It cannot be expected that a votary of the fine erts should subsist upon air more successfully than the members of any other profession-but where Fame is the stimulus to exertion, the pow er of the motive and the loftiness of the mark, must concur in the production of more lasting and benefront results to the human race, than any pecuniary incentive ever can accomplish. The Bust of Judge Gaston, in whatever point of view it may be to ken, is eminently fine-as all who have observed it must freely acknowledge. We were deeply im pressed with the correctness of the outline, with the strong similitude presented by its features to those of the illustrious original, and by that vivid expression which illumines the countenance of the Judge when animated by any high effort of the intellect. There is one particular in which this effort of Mr. Waugh has been distinguished by more than common excellence; and that is the transmission, to a material not seemingly well asted to the reception of such expressions, the high and commanding contempt of every consideration of circumstance or of interest which beams through the visage of Judge Gaston, when acting in the cause of his country-and that expressive

The Bust of the venerated Doctor Callowell was not taken under circumstances so favorable to the transmission of an accurate resemblance, that of either of the others which form the interes ting group. It was modelled after the morta tenement of this sainted benefactor of the State had been deserted by its ennobling spirit-the visage consequently bears very strongly the impress of the wasting influence of previous disease and the destroying hand of Death; but the general outline of the profile and features is exceeding-Is correct, and will revive in the bosom of every patrictic and affectionate beholder, a vivid, but mouraful recollection of the sucred fires of piety patriotism and calture, with which that countenance once beamed, and also the impressive incalents winch will ever fringe the skirts of his life with a halo of glory, and embalin his memory in the heart of every affectionate and true spirited Carolinian.

The last of the three Busts which was comple-

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ted, is that of the Honorable ALFRED Mobre, whose name, as well as that of the illustrious race of which he descended, is closely associated with the honor and political history of his native State. Vi-wed then in the two aspects of one of the founders of the Philanthropic Society, and as an enlightened servant of the public, this Bust is a merited tribute to the worth of Mr. Moore. He tator. was one of the earliest who drank wisdom from the classic fountains of Chapel Hill; and he has wen requited whatever benefit he may have derived from its superintending care, both by the arof the State, by the enthusiastic cultivation of letters, and by imparting additional strength and ardonr to the aspirations of our rising youth. Favoted by nature with a visage strong and masculine, and with a profile of the Roman character, his features in the hands of an artist must have inevitably afforded him a fair opportunity of reaching the ultimate point of perfection; and we conceive that we are speaking in compliance with the requisitions of severe truth and candour in saying that such has been the case in the present instance. We have scarcely ever witnessed a more accurate and faithful resemblance; and so strong is the likeness, that we were almost tempted to believe the living form of the original was embodied before Es. And there is one circumstance which it will other brave, skilful and efficient officers might be recollected has a very strong tendency to de. have relieved the country of this devouring cancer tract from the strength of a likeness, either in upon its happiness and repose. The President Statues or Busts, and that is, the circumstance of should have adopted this salutary measure long the eyes being left perfectly colourless-an organ | before now. He deserves no further credit for the which is the soul of the human face, communica- removal of the grievance, than that provided by fing grace and animation to every other feature. | the sage maxim of the old Roman, that it is better But, notwithstanding this disadvantage, which is to atone for an error, by its timely correction, not presented by paintings on canvass, yet we when convinced of its existence, than not to have think this bust excels any portrait we have ever seen, in the accuracy of the similitude to the

criginal. As then, Sculpture is one of those distinguishing arts which is calculated, from its improving influence over the heart, to prompt individuals to embark in the chase of virtuous renown, as it is quafified to enhance the measure of the collective glory of the nation, by embellishing it with the precious fruits of one of the choicest and rarest arts, and as it is calculated to transmit the recollection of our highest efforts in eloquence, in literature, in poetry, in arms and the arts to the farthest verge of time-we conceive that the generous aspirations of the young artist should be nourished into a vigorous maturity, not only by private patronage, but

also by the liberality of the public authorities.

there is no child but cherishes a sufficient portion of filial affection for a parent as not to request a similar memento, which may serve to perpetuate the recollection of cherished features, when the living form may be so suddenly marred by the fingers of death-end there is scarcely any one, who has reaped distinguished favours from the hand of of another, but will wish to enjoy a similar proof of the kindness of his benefactor. . But the art of Sculpture has not yet been blessed with such a fend resting place in the circle of inividual partialities and patronige. It does not cem to be in unison at all with the gratification of dividual vanity or affection, farther than it may adopted as a monument to testify the homage of the public for eminent services and talents. It seems to be exclusively a public device, a public monument of regard, and not a private one; and it look for its support and future existence.

Where an artist makes his appearance who ha vielded proofs of the most solid and decided merit, the Legislative Councils of the State, where his lot may happen to be cast, should take him by the hand, and serve two grand purposes, the advance ment of individual merit, and the advancement of the public credit and glary. It may not be proper that legislative donations in-money should be voted to an artist, however meritorious. It is not likely that one of distinguished merit would accept of such donations; but wherever he executes any piece of sulpture, of extraordinary value, the Le gislature might find it to be a highly judicious and convenient act of policy to purchase the work with some distinguished expression of its approbation. It might also encourage artists of merit, by passing a Resolution that all busts, or some other more lasting memorial of our eminent public men should be taken at a fair price and preserved in some pub-State pride of our citizens, and kindle a laudable thirst for renown, in the bosons of the ascending

This is a subject, at all events, which is emi nently deserving of the public consideration; and as there is a close prospect of the enlargement of our pecuniary resources, we sincerely hope that this is one object worthy of the public concern, which will be honored with a liberality commensurate with its importance.

New Appointment .- Lewis Cass, late Secretary of War, has been appointed Minister of the his appointment; for he was not only an highly ence to the fourtains of official power whatever.

Louis D. Henry .... This gentleman has been its fayor. oppointed by President Jackson, (the Senate havng consented,) Commissioner under the act to carry into effect the Convention between Spain appointment; for it is well known to the public, than Mr. Henry It is well known that his taland that his purity is perfectly commensurate with the purchase of States and individuals-for the

Now, we can't possibly object to Mr. Henry, whom we believe from our early knowledge of his character, to be so pure, and from the general confession of the public, to be so adequate to the execution of any trust confided to his management. beyond the compass of human power, a constitubut we should like to hear something on the subject | of the letter which was written to a friend and coadiutor of his in the western part of this State, and which lately appeared in the Rutherford Spec-

We have no objection to investing the Pres dent with the privilege of selecting his own friends for office at times when they are better qualified than all others who may grace the range of scdent devotion of his taleats to the political interests | tection; the more especially, when they are utter ly exempt from the influence of the public authorities: but we do hate,-most cordially hate,-to see any person elevated to office under the Federal Government, who has paid for it, in the smallest degree, by an open promulgated and professed devotion to the Presiding Magistrate of this country-

> GEN. SCOTT .... It is said that General Jackson is most surpassingly indignant at the tardiness and slovenliness with which the Indian campaign has been conducted, and that, under the influence of this discontented spirit, he has positively recall- from any appointments under the Federal Coned General Scott. We are not surprised, for General Scott has done nothing but remain alive during his command against the Indians, whilst

GEN. HARRISON IN NEW-YORK .... This distinguished benefactor of the American Confederacy has been nominated for the Presidency of the United States; and from the spirit with which his name has been supported in different patriotic and powerful States in the Union, we should not be at all surprised if he should be chosen at our coming election to preside over a portion of our future

Our favorite is Judge White; but we are not opposed to General Harrison; and if he is elected we shall happily acquiesce in the choice; not bewhich could be made from the political elements was a palpable reduction in the expenditures of rican character fresh honors, and will very essent bravery, the matter was amicably settled W

stance, which can subsist and flourish in the lap of as any that can be elected. He is a military Chief- contained in his Inaugural Address, on the subindividual vanity, individual affection, and indivi- tain, it is very true; but our partiality for the ject. He there said, that retrenchment and redual gratitude; for there is no individual, who is Hero of the Thames, as reposing on this founda- form were so legibly prescribed as one of the duinvested with the means, but has a sufficient per tion, cannot be objected to, for we voted for Gene- ties of the Chief Magistrate, by the circumstances tion of self-complacency to have some memorial of ral Jackson at both of the elections in which he connected with his own election, that he could his personal appearance delineated on paper - prevailed. We not only rendered this measure of not mistake the wishes of the people on that subhomage to the validity of his claims, but we exerted our feeble influence in his behalf.

> MR. VAN BUREN .- We see in a late number of newspaper from New Orleans, a very laughable llustration of the shuffling, dubious, and doublefaced character of some of the friends of this geneman. It is said that there is a newspaper pubished in that city, half in French, and half in English: the English side of which is animated in raise of Van Buren and Johnson, and the French

PRESIDENT JACKSON AND DUELLING .- We

learn that President Jackson has stricken the

name of young Sherburn (who lately proved the author of the death of young Key in a duel,) from is to the high liberality of the public, that it must, the records of the American Navy. The views of the President have, since his elevation to of fice, been subjected to numerous glaring and thorough changes; perhaps they have underwent on no subject a more conspicuous change than on that of duelling. 'A pity it is that the morality embrac ed in all his other transmutations of feeling, has not, and is not likely to operate as beneficently for the cause of human happiness, as the one to which we have just referred. There was a time when no person plead more loudly in behalf of duelling, either by his practice or precepts, than Gen. Jackson. We know not how many affairs, which know he has exposed his life in two duels, at least; said to have been bloodless it its results-and one claimants with young Dickerson of Tennessee, which terminated fatally for the latter. He once challenglie hall, either at the Seat of Government or at our ed General Scott, we believe he also challenged University, where they would serve to gratify the Judge Fromentin; how many others he has challenged and received challenges from, we cannot many sudden conflicts of a highly perilous and frightful character. But since his translation to the Presidency, no person has given to the world more decisive proofs of his hostility to the practice of duelling, than General Jackson-for there is scarcely one officer of the army or navy who has participated actively in any "affair of hanor's since the commencement of his Adminitration, whose name has been spared to grace the rolls of either the army or navy: if there has been United States to France, by the unanimous con- any such exceptions, we at least are not aware of sent of the Senate. We believe this appointment the fact. Now this uncompromising warfare upwill afford the most perject satisfaction to the peo- on the practice of duelling, coming from such a ple of this country, as well as to the authors of high and chivalrous source, will be likely to exercise a very positive influence in impeding the ompetent servant of the country, but an eminent- extension of the practice. If a Chief Magistrate ly diguified, pure, decorous, and high minded less martial in the tone of his spirit, less inured to gentleman. He pursued, whilst in office, the high the high and soaring contentions of the code of and perfect road of integrity, without any refer- chivalry, had endeavoured to impress the brand of infamy and of public indignation upon the prac-

It is greatly to be regretted that Gen. Jackson should not have preserved as admirable a spirit of consistency on some other subject, during his and the United States. We consider this, under Presidential term, as he has in punishing the pracall the circumstances of the case, a most suitable | tice of duelling. If he had exerted the irresistible influence he brought with him into office, in that there never was agmore faithful agent in the changing the Presidential term of service from execution of any duties committed to his charge, eight to four years, then the country would have been saved the mortification of seeing its official ents are of a very high and commanding order, stations prostituted and its treasure squandered in the two forementioned claims upon the public term limited to four years, the incumbent would then be divested of every inducement to corrupt the sources of public and individual purity-he would then see and know that it would be perfectly futile to aim at the extension of his term of service, inasmuch as such an achievement would be placed tional barrier would intervene to prevent it. But if he has exerted his influence to effect this reno vating change in the provisions of the Federal Constitution, he has done so in such a dubious manner and in such faint terms as to induce his followers to believe that, the preservation of the long established usage of an eight year's term. would be highly acceptable to him. He also gave them a strenger proof of his wishes on this subject, in what he actually did, than by any thing he ould possibly say. He accepted of the office for four years longer, than the most eredulous could possibly believe he would do, from the loudness and splendour of his previous professions, on the subject of trying to effect the change.

tice, it might have produced a sensible recoil in

He entered the Presidential chair, too, with the plearing profession on his lips, that there was no safety for the purity of our public institutions. whilst Members of Congress could be appointed to office, and that he thought it was advisable that some provision should be made excluding them stitution, until two years should clapse after the expiration of their Congressional term. This was thought to be a pledge sufficiently strong to bind the most pliant of the human race; but when made by an old soldier, bred in the blun and sturdy school of arms, its authority never could be questioned. How has he redeemed this pledge? Why, he has not only appointed more Members of Congress to office than any of his pre-

decessors, but more than any two of them. He came into office with views on the Land Question very acceptable to the old States, and precisely in accordance with those of Mr. Clay. But no sooner had this Bill passed both Houses of Congress, under the parternity of that gentle tleman, than he charges his ground with the celerity of lightning, and placed his veto upon it He has yielded his signature to the Deposite Bill, we know-but for what reason? It was because the Bill had passed the National Legislature by such tremendous majorities, as to render the veto perfectly inoperative: he then made a merit of necessity, and yielded his consent to the passage of one of the wisest, safest and most beneficent mea- of American history, some of the proudest names sures, which has ever graced the code of American Legislation. Another splendid and felicitous result which was anticipated from the election of cause he is the most inviting or cheering selection General Jackson by his Friends and the world, of our country, for the Presidential Chair, but the Government; they had a right to expect this There are many of the arts, Painting for in- because we believe him to be as perfectly eligible result from the decisive character of the professions cidents.

ject. Well-has he made good this promise? an enormous extent beyond those of any previous administration of the country, (is a redemption of his pledge) - why then, he has redeemed it with a

Now he has done all these good things for the for them is, to relieve them of the choice of a Pres ident at the next election, by telling them whom emporary circumstances; yet who is supported by for the support of Southern men.

dividend of one hundred dollars on each share of its stock-this dividend is to be paid on the 22nd and grovelling measures, for the gratification o instant. The prosperity of this company would selfish feelings and propensities, are universally may be strictly termed duelling incidents, he has be very great under any circumstances—but the prone to suspect others of the same degree of base been remotely or efficiently engaged in-but we reason why it has been enabled to make such an ness. But, it was not because any distrust was extraordinary dividend at the present time, is owone with a highly respectable citizen of this State, ang to its large receipts under the French indemni-(Col. Waighstill Avery) now no more, which is fication, which the Government is now paying to

NEW HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA .... We learn that Mr. Carroll, of Charleston, and a gentleman of high literary attainments, is about to write the History of South Carolina. It is said that this say. But we know that when his blood was warm will, when finished, constitute a ponderous and and his passions strong, that he was engaged in highly interesting work-with one assurance of in its fiercer moments, is as merciless and unsparlity of the author, and the other in the fact, that the information which will constitute the principal veral antique works, now out of print, and which country. We hall with sentiments of the purest and most animated satisfaction, every fresh acces sion to the stock of the literary information of our country; for such additions to the magnitude of the circle of letters, are charged with the richest benefits for the reading public, and provide us with a fund of domestic items which increase the public entertainment, fill up many vacuums of time, which would otherwise be wasted in idleness or dissipation, and by this consequent increase of rational and interesting employment, must exert a salutary control both over the world of mind and morals. Every increase of the Historical knowledge of America, has also a very direct tendency to increase our fondness for our country, and our pride inher great names, by developing in strongly marked lims, the character of her first settlers, and of the subsequent luminaries which have cast a radiance ever her public firmament-but there is another slid advantage flowing from the multipliation of the literary resources of the country which al must cheerfully admit; and that is, it tendency to put down the gross scandal on our iterary character, which has acquired such extensive currency in the kingdom of Great Britain, It has hitherto constituted a favorite employment of the Journals of that country, from the dignified Review to the ephemeral weekly, of the obscurest village, with very few exceptions, to aim at bring ing American literature into obloquy and disrepute. It is true that this deep seated and illfounded faithlessness of our knowledge in letters has waped in some degree before the accumulating proofs of our mental power, and before the influ ence of more liberal feelings indulged towards us

by the mother country.

There have been two very solid reasons hitherto

in operation, to cause the jealousy of our literary

growth to rankle in the British heart-the first was, the glorious termination of our contest with that country for Independence, and the force of this circumstance had scarcely weakened under the lenient hand of time, when, during the last war, our brilliant atchievements, both on land and former feelings of jealousy -for a strong jealousy Bynum - [EDITOR. existing in a national or individual bosom, on any one point of superiority, will easily darken the face of every other object within the range of its influence. It was natural that a government of ancient renown, like Great Britain, should be deeply piqued at the discomfiture of her arms by oung and vigorous scien, transplanted from her own stock, and it was also natural that she should endeavor to allay and quench this feeling of mor tification, by continually holding up that palm the world, which, in the circle of letters, we could not successfully dispute-We rejoice in the fact that this jealousy has gradually been wasting away before the lapse of time, and the solid growth of our pretensions-but we must not permit our energies to relax on this subject-we should never repose our reputation for learning, on so slender and frail a foundation, as the apparent liberality of a powerful rival: Let our present pacific relations with that country be once disturbed by a fresh colision of interests, and the same jealousy will be wakened again, in its original force and power, We notice the contemplated History of South Carolina, with feelings of more than common pleasure. It is a State whose early History is closely blended with some of the most endearing atchievments which grace the earlier periods of American existence. It is the birth-place of the Rutledges, the Laurenses, and of Sumpter, and of Marion; and its subsequent career has enrolled on the pages which embellish and adorn it The successfulexecution of such a work, cannot fail then, under circumstances of the kind, to be a precious mine of literary treasures; for it will acquire for the Ame-

tially elevate our pride in surveying its noblest in-

If an increase in the expenses of Government to jest, at greater length hereafter, we shall not now as he can plead a recent and honorable swell the limits of this article.

tempt, which was lately made in the Legislature people—the next good office he wishes to perform of Connecticut, to remove a Judge from office, without preferring any charge of delinquency a gainst him, other than that of his being a member they ought to choose. And who is this good soul of the Whig party. It is said that the Hon. Mr. ide is warm for White. Pro pudor pro dolor! say that he wishes to palm upon them: why, a north- Smith, lately elected a Senator to the Congress of ern man by birth, in practice, in principle and in the United States, made a most violent speech afeeling: whose politics no one knows, no not even gainst Judge Waite, and in favor of his removal. | ed to ask for information : and to the himself; for his views and opinions are dietated by He urged not a syllable against either the official purity, or competency of the Judge, and admitted the abolitionists and fanatics of the North as an that his only reason for being in favour of this abolitionist in the grain, who has taken especial harsh, vindictive, and uncalled-for procedure, was, care during his whole political course not to pro- that the obnoxious incumbent of the bench was fess an adhesion to any one political party long e- opposed to himself in politics; and that he had nough to be completely identified with it, nor to frequently known judicial decisions to be affected profess faith in any political creed long enough to by the violence of party feelings. Now we bebe considered a believer in its doctrines-and this lieve that this chivalrous defender of the purity of is the man who is considered a suitable candidate the Bench, might have more effectually learned that human nature, in high places, was open to corruption, by consulting the violent and proserio ENORMOUS DIVIDEND... It is stated that an In- tive feelings of his own bosom, than by referring summer company in Maryland lately declared a to the deductions of his past experience—those who are themselves willing to condescend to low entertained respecting the integrity of the Judge, that his removal was sought-it was because he stood in the way of a party which aims to engross all the official honours and emoluments in the gift of this country, as its own rightful property. I this vile sacrifice of an unoffending officer of the law had been effected, it would have cast a shad over the Legislative records of Connecticut from which the lapse of centuries would not have re deemed them. But even the spirit of party, which which we are presented in the acknowledged abi- ing as the grave, will frequently quail before the indignant frown of the sacred spirit of justicethis was the case in the present instance, and w basis of this History will be composed of rare and sincerely believe, that if matters are to be conduct precious fragments, scattered over the pages of se- ed, with such a high hand hereafter, that integrity will interpose no shield to the character and feelcan be found in only one or two libraries in the ings of a Judge, and Mr. Binny will have justly prelicted,—that the spirit of party will afflict this country with more bitter fruits and calamitous

evils than the spirit of Despotism. Chancellor Kent and Washington Irving ... The New Bedford papers announce the arrival of these gentlemen in that place-and it is said that they have been greeted by the warmest and nost grativing salutations of their New England acquain ances and friends. This might have been ration ally expected, from the lofty and commanding eminence occupied by two distinguished ornaments of the learning of the age, in the estimation of their countrymen, and in that of the world-The one, from having succeeded in blending the stern learning of the law into a sweet and salutary union with the milder graces of polite literature, in the ormation of his intellectual frame, has just y carned for himself the proud appellation of the Mansfield of America-The other, from ne luminous and splendid pages, which as contributed to the body of his country's litera ure, may be justly termed its Addison -although we believe, he has eclipsed even that brillian scholar, both by the severity of his historical re carches, and by the varied splendour and attrac ions of his style.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown College in Rhode-Island, has been appointed to leliver the annual Oration before the Phi Bet. Kappa Society, of Harvard, in August next. Dr Holmes of Harvard, is to deliver the Poem on the ame occasion. Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. of Phi adelphia, has consented to deliver the Oration be fore the Rutgers College, at its commencement on the 20th of July, and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, f New York, is to deliver the annual Oration efore the College of Geneva, on the 1st of Au

We are indebted to the Hillsborough Recorder or the following sketch of a tragical affair, which lately occured in that place, between two sooty gentlemen-and which has never been surpassed also on the proudest theatre of Britannic prowess, in fatality by any duel which has occurred in some the bosom of the ocean, gave fresh impetus to her days, except that between Messrs Jenefer and

BELLA HORRIDA BELLAI An affair of Honor .- A meeting took place, between John Kollick and Robert H. Mitchell, esquires; two gentlemen of the "fust coloured circles." -These illustrious personages had been for some time vexing the troubled air with their disputes, until at length beng advised that Members of Congress & other gentlemen never indulged in fisticuffs and low abuse, they obtained a pair f pistols, and retired to a private place o adjust the matter honorably. Upon the word being given by a by-stander, each presented his pistol, averted his head, no doubt to avoid seeing his antagonist fall, and attempted to fire; the caps however, did not explode. At the second attempt they were more successful, and each stood the fire as became veterans; neither, however, was wounled. While the pistols were being loaled for the second fire, Mr. Mitchell reir d for a few moments to take leave of his beloved and interesting family, but netur ed in time to take his station. At the second round Mr. Kollick fired a litthe before the word. Upon Mitchell's en constrance, he sued that it was purely accidental, and received his reserve M. David McLean. and deliberate fire with the utmost coolneds and gallantry. The by-standers now interfered, and upon acknowledging each other to be men of honor and in the modern refined and harmless manner It may be satisfactory to the nu- [30]

If some competent hand should rise up in North merous and respectable friends of both Carolina to complete the History of this State, the distinguished gentlemen, to know which was commenced by the late lamented Mur. that they behaved during this dangerous phey, he would deserve unfading laurels from the affair with the utmost culmness and hands of his native State, and he would contribute firmness of nerve. We hope that no largely to the value of her character-But as we one will censure Mr. Kollick for firing. have it in contemplation to expatiate on this sub- accidentally before the word was given. example for his conduct. We do not credit the insinuations of malicious per-THE INFLUENCE OF PARTY-SPIRIT .... A Northsons, that there was no balls in the pisern paper furnishes us with the outline of an atols, as one of the parties avows he distinctly heard them whistle by his head.

> Mr. Locke was asked how he had contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep. He replied, that he attributed what little he knew to the not having been ashamrule he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own poculiar professions or pursuits.

> Aigle .- There is a town of Switzerland called Aigle, which is built enurely of black marble found in the neighbourhood.

Cannibalism. - Cannibalism has exised among all savage nations. St. Je-; rome says some British tribes ate human flesh; and the Scots from Galloway Killed and ate the English in the reign of Henry the first. Scythians were dinkers of human blood. Columbus found cannibals in America. The aborigines of the Caribbee Islands were cannibals : and South American tribes, and most of the natives of the South Sea Islands, make it an open practice to eat human flesh; while in some African cities it is penly sold by the pound.

The receipts of the Astor House (the new Hotel in the city of New York) are said to be over \$1,400 a day!

Prosperous Steamboat business .--The Steamboat Michigan, of Buffalo. was on her last trip from that place to Chicago, and back again, full both ways: and the Buffalo Journal says her receipts independently of the bar, amounted to \$14,500.

The following newspaper dialogue is certainly very fair, as well in its pith as n its "truth to nature."

Enigma .-- What great thing has Martin Van Buren ever done for the South? -Natchez Courier.

This is considerable of an enigma, to be sure; but we can match it we guess. What thing, great or small, has Martin Van Buren ever done for the North !--Buffalo Journal.

Honor to the memory of Fulton .-- The merchants of New-Orleans have resulve ed to erect a statue of Robert Fulton in the great hall of the Merchants Exchange in that city, and have appointed a committee to carry the resolution into

mmand of the exploring expedition has been tendered to Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, and accepted. The Macedonian, now repairing at Norfolk, will be the principal vessel in the service.

The Naval Chronicle says, that the

The stockholders of the Bank of the United States, have declared a dividend of four per cent, on its profits for the last six months.

Mr. Joseph Dubois, of Schenectady, New York, was lately drowned in a branch of the Mohawk river. A few years ago his only son strayed away. and his body was found in the woods a prey to the fowls of the air. One of his daughters was recently drowned in the Erie canal, and his wife and two children were burnt to death in a house in Schenectady, where they lived



In this village, on Tuesday evening last, by the Reverend Daniel Culbreth, Mr. Madison Sugg, place on Tuesday evening last in this to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. William Watson-all of this place.



the 33d year of his age, John R. Grundy, Esq. attorney at law, and eldest son of the Hon. Felix Grundy, Senator from Tennessee.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Chapel Hill, July 1, 1836. Persons calling for any of the following letters, will say they are advertised: A. Henry Andrews 2, Rev W.m M Atkinson,

Archibald D Alston, N H Allen. A Bergeven, James Burross Miss S Clancy, William Crayton, J M Craig

Collard Cuthbert. D. Baxter Davis.

Ralph H Graves. William Hooper, Isaac B Headen, James H

James Lord.

William Parish.

Louisa Roberson, Robert B Ridley 2, John

J Roberts. David L. Swain, James H Strain 2, James

Sanders, Thomas Stamps. George G Tyon, A C Thomas. W. Wilson W Whitaker, Wm T Williams

Samuel Williams. JOHN W. McGEE, P. JA