

THE HARBINGER.

ERUMPERE E TENEBRIS ET IN LUCEM OULUTARI.

VOL. I.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, [CHAPEL HILL,] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1833.

NO. 8.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,

[Under the supervision of the Professors of the University.]

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance, or Four Dollars if payment be delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year.—Advertisements (which are limited to four columns) inserted at the customary rates.
All letters should be directed to the publisher, at Chapel Hill, Orange County, North-Carolina.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chapel Hill, OCTOBER 1st, 1833.

Boylan, James
Busley, Miss Betsy
Ballard, B. T.
Burton, John F.
Burton, Robert
Bevil, Miss Winifred.
C.
Couch, Mrs. Mary
Conally, Malcolm C.
Conally, Thomas
Cheek & Armstrong
Cheek, Alexander, 2
Campbell, Hugh
Carson, William
Carson, Win. or William
Oldham
Cox, Micajah
D.
Dillard, Sarah, 2
Dillard, Frances
Douglass, David
Durham, Matthew
Durham, William L.
F.
Fann, Elizabeth
Foster, Hilary, 2
Persons applying for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.
IS. C. PATRIDGE, P. M.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. Cheap for Cash.

NORFLEET & HENDERSON respectfully inform the citizens of Chapel Hill and the surrounding country, that they have just received from New York and are now opening, a new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting in part, of the following articles:

Dry Goods—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, satinetts, flannels, padding, cireassians, bombazines, osanburgs, Irish linen, linen cambric hdkts, lawn, muslin, laces and edgings, new style prints, calicoes, ginghams, silks, belts, fan y and set ribbons of all sorts, gentlemen's black and fancy hdkts, merino shawls and hdkts, ladies' and gentlemen's gloves, do assorted hosiery, gentlemen's pongee hdkts, shawls and hdkts, parasols, umbrellas, kid gloves, spool floss and threads, sewing silk, pins, needles, braids, tapes, furniture chest, pocket books, buckram, suspenders, tortoise-shell, brazilian and moak combs, tooth brushes, cologne and lavender waters, coat and assorted pearl buttons.

Domesticks—Beached and unbleached shirtings and sheetings, blue plaids, apron and furniture checks, bed ticking, &c.

Hardware and Cutlery—Scissors, knives and forks, pocket and pen knives, table and tea spoons, augers, shufflers, locks of various kinds, tacks, files, hand-saws, razors, frying pans, curry combs of a superior kind, gimbals, stropes, spectacles, tringles, tea trays, shaving boxes, soap, brushes, screws, bitmeters, hinges, brass knob locks, cast butts, drawing and cutting knives, snuff boxes, shovels and spades, coffee mills, axes of a superior quality, chains, castings, &c.

Clothing—Gentlemen's and ladies' cloaks, ready made shirting, fine linen bosoms and collars, stocks of a superior quality and of a new style.

Boots and Shoes—Gentlemen's ladies, boys, girls and infants boots and shoes, ladies' best quality satin, kid, prunella and bronze shoes, gentlemen's pumps, negro shoes, &c.

Hats and Bonnets—Gentlemen's and boys' beaver and fur hats, ladies' leghorn and new pattern straw bonnets.

Fancy Goods—Breast pins, pencil cases, studs, gentlemen's dirk knives of a superior quality, gentlemen's walking canes, &c.

China, Glass & Earthen Ware—We have good stock of the above articles.

Groceries—Loaf, lump, and brown sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, capers, soap, candles, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, powder, shot, lead, flints, shoe blacking both liquid and paste. BROWN'S BEST CHEWING TOBACCO, molasses, liquors assorted; also bagging, rope, and twine, cotton and wool cards, hair trunks, ester oil, campher, and salts.
Chapel Hill, Oct. 8, 1833. 7-14

Notice to Sheriffs.

THE Sheriffs of those Counties where a vote was taken at the August Election, for and against a change of the Constitution, will please make returns of the vote to his Excellency the Governor, at Raleigh; and in order to provide against the contingency of miscarriage in the Mail, they will please send the same to me also, at Salisbury, N. C.
On behalf of the meeting held at Raleigh,
THOMAS G. POLK, Chairman.
September 23d, 1833. 5-mt

WILLIAMS.

Mrs. F. L. WRY respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is located in Chapel Hill, where she is fully prepared to CUT, BLEACH and DRESS,
Leghorn, Dun-table & Straw
BONNETS

in the neatest manner and most approved FASHION; on very reasonable terms.—Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Chapel Hill, Sept. 17. 4-mt.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscribers having established themselves at Chapel Hill, intend carrying on the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS in all its branches. They are furnished with a well-selected assortment of materials, and are prepared to make Sideboards, Beaureaus, Tables, Candle stands, Bedsteads and Washstands of Mahogany, Walnut and other wood. They ask for a share of the public patronage; and promise that their work will be executed with neatness and despatch, and on liberal terms.
COLLIER & WATSON.
September 10, 1833. 3 rt

LINE.

10 or 12 bushels of SHELL LIME, suitable for making mortar, for sale by
B. N. WARRICK.
Chapel Hill, Oct. 1st. 6ft

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

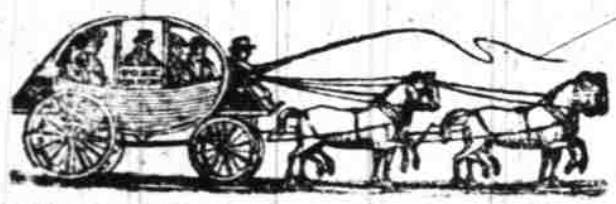
T. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 88, Water-st. New York.

IN the above goods, respectfully invite the attention of their friends, and the Southern Merchants generally, to their Splendid Stock of Ware, just received by the late arrivals, comprising every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, which they are enabled to offer on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Looking Glasses of every description constantly on hand.

Particular attention is given to packing and forwarding in the most careful manner, and purchasers may rely on receiving their goods in order.
All orders by letter punctually attended to.
September 10th, 1833. 4 at

Roanoke Rail Road Line.



THE Mail Coach from Danville to Blakely will leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday morning, and arrive at Blakely next morning, in time to take the 8 o'clock Cars, and arrive in Petersburg by 12 o'clock of the second day;—any persons who may desire it can proceed on North with the great mail, and reach any of the Northern cities 24 hours sooner than by any other line.

The Subscriber has established a line from Hillsborough to Oxford,

Running in connexion with Mr. Carby's line from Greensborough. Persons who may desire to travel North, are informed that the route from Greensborough via Hillsborough and Oxford to Blakely, is the most direct, nearest, and most expeditious which can be selected, (which may be seen by reference to the map of the United States.)

The public are informed that the Subscriber has placed on this route comfortable

Four Horse Post Coaches,

Good Teams, and skilful drivers; and the public are assured that this line runs in connexion with the Roanoke line from Danville; and the public is further assured that no delay or inconvenience shall be experienced by those who may patronize this line.

This line will leave Hillsborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and reach Blakely next mornings in time to take the 8 o'clock Cars.

Both of the above lines are now in good order, as the subscriber has lately made considerable improvement both in expedition and for the comfort of those who may patronize either of the above lines.
Fare from Hillsborough to Blakely - - - \$7 00
Fare from Danville to Blakely - - - \$7 00
All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAS. W. JEFFREYS, Proprietor.
Red House, Caswell County, Oct. 7. 7ft.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, on taking leave of this State, has appointed Mr. JAMES C. HOLLAND his lawful attorney, to receive the residue of his debts—to whom payment should be immediately made, without further notice.
JOHN NEWTON.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 31, 1833. 2ft.

Wake Forest Institute.

AS this Institution, according to the announcement of the Board, will commence operations on the first of February next, it will obviously be important to the Board that the number of those desirous of entering at the period proposed, should be known at or before the next meeting of the Convention. At this meeting arrangements will be made for the accommodation of such as shall then have been received, and probably for no more. Those therefore who desire to make their admission certain, would do well to make application in season to the Rev. John Armstrong at Newbern, or to the Rev. Samuel Wait, now in the South-western part of the State.
Edenton, Sept. 1833. 7-

The Baptist State Convention

of North Carolina, will take place according to appointment at Carthage Creek Meeting House in Richmond County, commencing on Friday before the first Lord's day in November next. As it is now time to begin to make preparations for this occurrence, by appointing Delegates, and collecting Funds, we trust our brethren will give the subject that attention to which it is so clearly entitled. We probably do not express too much when we say, that we look forward to the approach of this meeting with an interest and a fullness of expectation with which we have never before anticipated the existence of any similar event.
Edenton, Sept. 7, 1833. 7-

Newbern and Elizabeth City.

THE Steam-Boat John S. Stoney, Capt. Green, has commenced her regular trips between Newbern and Elizabeth City, and will be governed in her operations by the following schedule.

FIRST TRIP.

Leave Newbern on Monday at 5 P. M.
Arrive at Elizabeth on Tuesday in time for the Norfolk Stages.
Returning.—Leave Elizabeth at 8 P. M. on Tuesday, after the Norfolk stages arrive, and reach Newbern at 6 P. M. on Wednesday, in time for the departure of the Southern, Western, and Northern stages.

SECOND TRIP.

Leave Newbern on Friday at 5 P. M.
Arrive at Elizabeth on Saturday in time for the arrival of the Norfolk Stages.
Returning.—Leave Elizabeth at 10 P. M. on Saturday, after the Norfolk stages arrive, and reach Newbern at 9 P. M. on Sunday. Passengers will remain in Newbern till Monday afternoon, the time of departure of the Southern, Western and Northern stages.
Travellers who adopt the Atlantic Route, via Georgetown and Wilmington, through Newbern to Norfolk, are informed that by the present Steam Boat Route, there will be a saving of one hundred and twenty miles land carriage, with a considerable reduction in the price of fare, and a great addition in point of comfort and convenience. Those who travel the Route via Fayetteville and Waynesborough to Norfolk, are informed that that line is intersected by Waynesborough by the Raleigh line of Stages at this place, and they would find it much to their interest and comfort to adopt this route.
J. M. GRANADE & CO. Agents.
Newbern, Sept. 19. 5-

BLANKS, LABELS,

And other Printing, executed neatly at this Office.

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence as usual, on the first Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March.

The courses are—
Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. Caldwell.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cooke.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

The Cholera having left it, Lexington now enjoys its ordinary health.
By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Doan.
Lexington, Ky. July 27. 5-

University of Maryland.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of October, and continue until the first of March.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D. Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.
Richard Willmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Julius D. Ducat, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

E. Geddings, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology.
Robley Dungison, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Clinical Lectures will be given at the Baltimore Infirmary, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

According to a recent enactment of the Board of Trustees, Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine are required to attend two full courses of the Lectures of each Professor in this Institution, or having attended one full course in some School where the same branches are taught, a second in this. It is understood, however, that Candidates who have previously attended one course of Lectures in the University of Maryland, shall be entitled to the privilege of graduation under the former regulations.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
Baltimore, July 5. 5-

Medical College of Georgia.

THE Lectures in this Institution, situated at Augusta, will commence on the third Monday, (the 21st) of next October, and continue for six months.

The Professors are—
L. A. Dugas, M. D., of Anatomy and Physiology.
Jos. A. Eve, M. D., Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

L. D. Ford, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
M. Antony, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

A. Cunningham, M. D., Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
Paul F. Eve, M. D., Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

And George M. Newton, M. D., Prosecutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the above, Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital, and every facility afforded the student for practical experience.

The fees are, for the six Tickets \$100
Graduation, 10
Matriculation, 5

Good Board, with Lodging, may be obtained at \$13 per month.
For particulars see Circular, issued in June.

AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET,
President of Board of Trustees.
L. D. FORD, Secretary.
Augusta, Sept. 9. 5-

Washington Medical College,

BALTIMORE.

THIS Institution will commence its next Session under new and more flattering auspices, the Legislature of its last Session having granted an act of Incorporation, which places it on an equality with the most highly favored Colleges in this country.

The annual Course of Lectures will commence on the last Monday of October next, and be continued to the end of February, 1834.

The terms are, for each ticket \$15. Matriculating ticket \$5. Dissecting do. \$10. Graduating Fee \$10.
The Student is required to attend two winters, and take all the tickets twice, before he can become a candidate for a degree; but a course in any other respectable College will be considered as equivalent to one in this.

H. G. Jameson, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
S. K. Jennings, M. D. do. Materia Medica
S. W. Handy, M. D. do. Obstetrics.
Samuel Annan, M. D. do. Anatomy
J. B. Rogers, M. D. do. Chemistry.
T. E. Bond, M. D. do. Theory and Practice

JAS. B. ROGERS, Dean of Faculty.
August 20. 5-

RANSOM'S HOTEL,

BLAKELY, N. C.

End of the Petersburg Rail Road, Roanoke.

WILL be opened by the Subscriber in September. This new and splendid establishment will be furnished in a neat and fashionable manner, with new furniture, and every other necessary and comfort requisite for travellers and genteel company. The ease and facilities of good marketing from Petersburg, Norfolk and if necessary, from the Northern Cities, by Cars, &c. and the wealth and plenty of this neighborhood, together with the advantages of the products of the rich valley of our Roanoke, induces him to say no that he has acquired a reputation and knowledge in the business, from having conducted for a long time, large and similar establishments in the State and the West, that will insure him success. He respectfully refers to the advertisement of the Petersburg Rail Road Company for the facilities afforded travellers.—Three Stages and Accommodation Coaches, will leave Blakely every day, one for Fayetteville with the great Southern mail, and two to and by Warrenton, going South and West. All gentlemen who are disposed to take the Rail Road at Blakely, may depend on having their horses well taken care of, and their girths and carriages put under good shelter, as houses are built expressly. New roads and safe ferry boats are establishing and will be in full operation in a few days. Liquors and Wines, are laid in from the oldest makers and importers. Ice houses, mint beds and sturgeon pens are erecting, and will be in readiness. In fact, nothing shall be wanting as far as his limited means will go, to meet the satisfaction and comfort of all genteel company.

ROBERT RANSOM & CO.
Blakely, N. C. August 24, 1833. 5-

PRINTING.

HAVING a complete, new and fashionable assortment of type, from the largest to the smallest size, Books, Pamphlets, Hand and Posting Bills, Cards, Horse Bills with a superb Engraving, and Ornamental and Fancy Work executed at the Office of the Harbinger, in a style not surpassed by any one in this or any other State, and on very moderate terms.

Mathematics.

FOR THE HARBINGER.

Solution to quest. IX by M. Y. N.—The triangle ACI is equilateral to CBG (4. 1) therefore CI is equal to CG; also the angle AIC is equal to BCG (2. 1).—But the sum of ACI and AIC (6. 2) is a right angle, therefore ACI and BCG are together equal to a right angle, and consequently (11. 1) ICG is a right angle. In the same manner it will be shown that the remaining sides are equal and the angles right angles: IG is therefore a square, (5 def. 2).

Again, because the triangles CAI, IDL, LEG and PBC are equal and each of them equal to half BP or PD, they are together equal to BP and PD. Now if from the square AE we remove the triangles CAI, IDL, LEG and GBC we have CL left, the square on CG; and if from the same figure AE we take away the two rectangles BP, PD we have AP, PE remaining which are the squares on PC and PG; therefore (ax. 3.) the square on CG is equal to the squares on PC and PG, which is the 15. 2.

Q. E. D.

The solutions by Messrs. Hornblower, Fairplay and Elbow were similar to the above; the latter gentleman, however, adds the following.

Cor. I.—If squares be described upon the sides of a right-angled triangle, and the exterior sides of the squares be produced till they meet they will form another square.

Cor. II.—The rectangles BP and PD are also equal.

Solution to Quest. X, by Moses Elbow Esq.—Because the departure is a fourth proportional to the rad. cos. lat. and diff. long. it follows that the difference of the cosines of the latitudes is a given quantity; therefore we have the difference of two arcs and the difference of their cosines to determine them, which I effect thus. See fig. Prop. 8. P. Trig. Let BC be the given difference of the arcs equal to 4° 38'. Draw the chord BC and on it as a diameter describe a semicircle and in it, from B, inflect the chord BJ equal to the given difference of the cosines and join CJ. Find by Prop. 1. 3 the centre E of the circle of which BC is an arc, and from it draw the radius EA perpendicular to CJ produced at H; and meeting the continuation of the arc BC in A, then AB, CA will be the two arcs, too obviously to need the formality of a demonstration.

CALCULATION.—By trig. we shall find BC equal to 972146, radius being unity; whence in the rectangular triangle BJC we have the hypotenuse BC and the base BJ equal to FH (0712353) to find BJ which subtracted from half the supplement of 4° 38' will give the number of degrees in AB 78° 55' 37" the lat. from which the ships sailed, and consequently AC contains 83° 3' 37" the lat. arrived at.

W. W. R.

Hal. Hornblower answered this question.

Solution to quest. XI by Ned Nussell.—Analysis. Imagine the problem solved and BD the required line. Draw AF (see fig. to Prop. 16. 4) parallel to C1, and produce CD both ways till C1 be equal to CF and DJ to BF, then JJ is a minimum, or because LE is constant EJ is a minimum. Now by sim. tri. DE is to EA or CF as AF or CE is to FB; whence the rectangle contained by FB, ED, or DJ, DE is equal to the rectangle FC, CE, or FC, EF. If now on LE as a diameter a semicircle be described and CK be drawn perpendicular to LE, the square on CK will be equal to the rectangle FC, CE (cor. 9. 4) and if KL be drawn parallel to LE it must meet a semicircle described on EJ as a diameter, and this diameter will be the shortest possible when KL just touches it; therefore DE and DJ are equal, that is, BF is a mean proportional to FC and CE, consequently by the method of drawing LB is manifest.

Q. E. D.

Solution by Moses Elbow Esq.—Let x equal to FB, ED is found to be a fourth proportional to BF, FA and AE, and the sum of FB and ED is a minimum. If this expression be differentiated and reduced, we shall find the square of x equal to ab, a result agreeing precisely with the above.

Solution to quest. XII by Hal. Hornblower & Hezekiah Fairplay. As AB (the fig. may be readily supplied by the reader) is the diameter of the greater and B, half of AB, is the diameter of the less circle, then if EC and AD be drawn, BEC and BDA are right angles (8. 3) and therefore EC and DA are parallel, consequently BC is to CA as BE to ED. But CA is equal to BC, therefore BE is equal to ED.

Q. E. D.

Moses Elbow Esq. says, because BC, which is the radius of the greater circle, is the diameter of the less, BIC is a right angle (8. 3) and BD is bisected (4. 3).

Solution to quest. XIII, by Moses Elbow Esq. and Hal. Hornblower.—Const.—Let BGF be the given equilateral triangle. Bisect the arcs BG, BF in A and C, and join BA, BC, and AC meeting the sides of the triangle in D and E.

Dem.—AC is parallel to FG (converse of 13. 3); therefore BDE is equilateral; but ABD is equal to BAD, and CBE to BCE (6. 3) therefore AD, DE and EC are equal.

Q. E. D.

Quest. XVIII, by Moses Elbow Esq. Required a correct investigation of the truth of Cor. 2. Prop. 22 in Euclid's Optics, by the method recommended by the Editor of that work in his advertisement.

Quest. XIX, by Zero.—There are two circles of given dimensions situated in the same plane and at a given distance apart. Find geometrically a point in the plane where they shall appear both of the same magnitude.

Quest. XX by Ned Nussell.—Given the distance between the East and West buildings, the distance between the second and third stories and the length of the shortest rope which, when stretched, will touch the intermediate ground and reach from a window in the second story of the East building to a window directly opposite in the third story of the West building. Required the point of contact and the heights of the stories, the buildings being supposed to be equal, similar and situated in the same horizontal plane.

As the solution of question XI has been effected by means of the ancient method of Analysis, we presume that a brief account of that branch of Geometry will not be uninteresting to our juvenile readers.

One of the most memorable periods in the history of the Mathematics is the foundation of the Platonic school, where Geometry was most assiduously cultivated, and where it received some of the most valuable accessions which now enrich and adorn it. However flourishing it might previously have been, yet we may confidently assert that Plato imparted new vigor to it, and in some measure exhibited it under a new and more elegant form. It would seem, that till then, Geometry was employed only in the most elementary considerations; but in the Lyceum it speedily advanced beyond first principles and received a more extensive application. The invention of Analysis, the discovery of the Conic Sections and of the Geometrical Loci were his disciples, encouraged as well by the example as the precepts of their illustrious master, bestowed on Geometry. He travelled into Egypt, Italy and Cyrene to collect wisdom from the ample stores which those countries then furnished, and on his return into Greece founded his celebrated school, where he made the Mathematics, but especially Geometry, the basis of his instructions. Historians tell us, that he permitted no day to pass without making his disciples acquainted with some new truth, and that he caused the following inscription to be placed over the door of his academy, "Let no one ignorant of Geometry enter here." Whether he wrote any work purely mathematical cannot, perhaps, be now known; but the single invention of Geometrical Analysis, of which he is the reputed author, has been attended with consequences pregnant with lasting benefits to Geometry; it is important to possess a clear idea of it. There are two methods of proceeding in Geometry, one denominated the Synthetic and the other the Analytic method. Examples of the first kind

are the most common, and are almost the only ones to be met with in the works of the ancient Geometers. This is that which we use when we wish to explain some truths by others whose connexion with elementary principles we already know. With these principles, or truths previously acknowledged, we commence, and by collecting them and proceeding to the conclusion of consequence we ultimately arrive at the conclusion of what we had advanced. The Analytical mode is different. There we begin by assuming as true that which may be questionable, or we regard as already solved the question proposed. Hence we derive consequences which are deduced from it, and from these others flow, till we arrive at something true or false, if it be a theorem; possible or impossible to execute if it be a problem. The nature of this last consequence decides the truth or possibility of the proposition we are examining. Hence on comparing these two methods we observe, that in the one we collect, or join in some way many truths from whose union a new one results. The name given to this method of treating questions implies the process used in their resolution; for Synthetic signifies Composition. On the contrary, in the other we decompose a proposition still uncertain into its parts; all necessary, true and connected, if the proposition be true; or false and repugnant, or utterly inconsistent with some truth already demonstrated, if the proposition be false; hence this method has received the name of Analysis; which means Decomposition. In Synthetic we proceed from the known to the unknown from the root to the branches; but in Analysis, the reverse takes place, for we advance step by step from the unknown to the known, from the branches to the root. A single example will sufficiently illustrate our meaning and serve to show the importance of this branch of Geometry. Given the base, the vertical angle and the ratio of the including sides to construct the triangle. But we shall reserve this for our next.

Communications.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 7, 1833.

DEAR R.—Variety is called the spice of life. I maintain that one man has as much right to say smart things, as another; and I call punctuality the salt of human actions. Punctuality when associated with its sister virtues imparts to them additional loveliness. The fairest of the train, even when it mingles with evil companions, it sheds a redeeming influence over their actions. A desire to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with it, as also a favorable opportunity, have induced me thus early to comply with a promise, to write to you, while on my way to the "far west." I am now as you have already discovered, at Chapel Hill; at which place I arrived four days ago. The interval between my arrival and the present, has flown off I assure you, on "swallow's wings." Since I have been here, I have made it my duty, to pay my respects in person, to the members of the faculty; I have visited the libraries belonging to the two literary societies; become acquainted with several of the young men of the college, from our parties have ambulated the country for miles around; and pried into every mysterious nook, that met my inquisitive glance. I know of nothing that I could communicate, which would be read by you with more pleasure than a description of the place. I will therefore endeavor to convey to you at least, an idea of it. A few words about the village. This like large towns generally has its main street too, on which all the business of importance—parvum parva decet—is done; and which running nearly east and west, measures about one quarter of a mile. About midway this street stand the confectioners, blacksmith shops, and horse stables, obtruding upon your view, at every turn, their disgusting exteriors; while the more respectable dwelling houses, some of them bearing marks of affluence, seem to court in the umbrageous groves of the environs, a screen from objects so ungrateful to the eye, as well as a retreat from the unwelcome gaze of strangers. The houses are placed at very irregular intervals from each other, there being about as much order in their arrangement, as there is in the positions which a child's toys assume, when it has upset the basket that contained them. South of the village at a little distance, are the college buildings, embowered in an antique grove, whose wide spreading and lofty oaks, with boughs thickly interwoven by ages, form in the spring season, one contiguous and delightful shade. Surely thought I to myself, as I have wandered through this grove, these trees spring from the roots of those which grew in Academus' grave. For since the days of Academus, they have had sufficient time to sprout forth on this side of the world. And partaking of the spirit of philosophic inquiry, which we may suppose, from its prevalence in those days, was common also to the trees, they no doubt attempted a passage through the earth. This fancy wild as it may seem, I must confess is to me a pleasing one. For certainly there never was a spot on earth, except the one already mentioned, whose every feature marked it so evidently the residence of the twin sisters—science and literature, as this. The stately edifices—which in their combat with time and the weapons of mischievous youth, have come off not a little worsted—the grove; a hundred young men, buoyant with hopes of future greatness; and their venerable preceptors, who have already been stript by the chilling blasts of the autumn of life of their foliage, all picture vividly to my imagination, the glorious days of Greece, when philosophy ran in crystal streams through all the land, flowing almost in one continuous current from mouth to mouth.—A little to the east of the college, is another grove, yet however in its infancy, in the midst of which, on a rising ground, the President has erected an observatory. This when viewed by moonlight, as it lifts its top above the trees, corresponds to my notion of an enchanted castle of the "olden times." And not far from this, is the grave yard, enclosed on the three sides by a stone