

The long expected duel between Col. Cummins, late of the U. S. Army, and Mr. M'Duffie, member of Congress, from South-Carolina, took place on the 9th inst. at Tuck-a-see place on the Carolina shore. The duelling which gave rise to this duel, originated on a political subject, and the friends of both Gentlemen, unable to settle it amicably, have been anxiously waiting the result.

The first information from the parties, was, that Mr. M'Duffie had received his antagonist's ball in his side, that it had lodged near the back-bone, and that the wound was considered mortal. The next day brought more favorable intelligence. A letter from Mr. M'Duffie himself to one of his friends, written four hours after the rencontre, states that the wound he has received is not considered dangerous, either by himself or surgeons.

Subsequent accounts inform us that Mr. M'Duffie is fast recovering from his wound, and was within six miles of Augusta at the plantation of Mr. Fitzsimons, where he proposed remaining for a few days.

It will be seen by the foregoing account, that this anxiously contemplated duel has resulted in the spared lives of the combatants. We rejoice that both have escaped—that neither of them have rushed unbidden into the presence of God; but had one been killed, then should we have wished that the laws of our country were effectual, to bring the surviving offender to justice. Is it not to be lamented as a most serious evil, that a practice so inhuman in its nature, so subversive of moral principle, and so destructive of domestic happiness, should be countenanced by an enlightened and rational community? Let legislators do their duty, by enacting laws that will render this detestable custom, not only criminal in the first degree, but attach infamy to the parties concerned.

Wm. Borwick, late Cashier of the East London Scotch Banking House, who defided that institution of the sum of 42,000 pounds, arrived at Savannah in the ship Juno, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst. and was instantly apprehended by Mr. D'Lyons, Sheriff of the county. A reward of 500 pounds, it is said, was offered in England for his apprehension, and which Mr. D'Lyons is entitled to. Borwick delivered up 200 pounds, and stated that the remainder was in Europe, subject to his order. 8000 pounds were expected to be found in his trunk on board the Juno. He has confessed himself guilty of the act for which he was apprehended.

The Commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the Florida treaty, met on the 11th inst. the day to which they had adjourned on the 11th of March last. Mr. White & Mr. Tazewell only being present, they adjourned, without entering into business, until Wednesday, when the arrival of the third Commissioner, Mr. King, completed the Board. Having fixed the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock, the Board then adjourned. On Thursday morning, they proceeded to dispose of the new memorials, which had been filed in pursuance of their last orders, the number of which, we understand, considerably exceeds five hundred, thus making the whole number of memorials filed more than sixteen hundred. The examination of the new memorials will probably occupy the Board for three weeks or a month; whether they will enter upon any other division of their labors at the expiration of that time, or allow further time to the claimants, by adjournment to some future day, is not yet known. We apprehend, however, that as the mere reception or rejection of memorials forms but the smallest part of their laborious duties, they will find themselves compelled very soon to shut the door against all procrastinators, and proceed to the examination of the voluminous documents in support of the several claims.—*Nat. Int.*

Accordingly to the previous arrangements, and the public notice given of them, the First Unitarian Church of the City of Washington was opened and dedicated on Sunday the 9th inst. The dedication sermon was preached in the forenoon, to a large audience, by the Rev. Robert Little, Minister of the congregation, followed by a sermon in the afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Eddowes, of Philadelphia; both services were accompanied by a number of fine pieces of sacred music performed by the strongest choir we have ever heard in this city. The opening of this church is interesting to our community generally, inasmuch as it adds a very handsome improvement to our city. The design of the edifice was furnished by Charles Bullfinch, Esq. Architect of the Capitol, and it is certainly highly creditable to his taste and judgment. The unfinished tower on the south end, we understand, is to be surmounted by a cupola and bell, and, when that shall be completed, we question whether there will be in

the Union another building, uniting so much architectural elegance, within and without, with so little cost. The present Minister of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Little, we understand, was recently Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Bainsborough, Lincolnshire, England.—*Nat. Int.*

Wreck of the Albion.—A letter dated Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 5, says—"Our neighbor, Mr. William Everheart, is the only cabin passenger that was saved—I read a letter received yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. Everheart, written by her husband's own hand, dated County of Cork; in which he gives a very affecting description of his own miraculous escape, which he ascribes entirely to providential interference."

In the death of Professor Fisher, (one of the passengers in the Albion) the friends of learning, and particularly Yale College, have experienced a great loss. He left the U. States with the express intention of visiting the seats of learning in Europe, in order to advance himself in scientific knowledge.—*N. Hav. Reg.*

General Desnouettes.—This gallant officer, who unfortunately perished in the wreck of the Albion, performed the following remarkable achievement at the siege of Saragossa. At the head of his corps of cavalry, he forced a passage through one of the gates of the city, which was immediately after closed upon him and his followers.—He penetrated to the heart of the city, defending himself with such gallantry that they consented to open the gates and let him return to the French army, which he accordingly did.

Loss of the British Ship Confiance.—We have to add to the calamities already recorded, occasioned by the late dreadful gale on the British coast, the loss of his Majesty's ship the Confiance, with all her crew, consisting of 120 men! This vessel sailed from Cove on Sunday morning, in company with the Garnett. The weather came on excessively hard, until at length it blew a tremendous gale. The Garnett put into Kinsale, and the Confiance kept the sea. On Monday morning, before day, shots were heard by the people residing near Mizen-head, on the South-west coast, which evidently proceeded from some ship in distress. When the day broke, and the people came down to the coast, there was nothing to be seen but the gilt figure-head of a vessel, which corresponds with that of the Confiance. In some time after, the bodies of four marines were washed ashore, and also a box, in which was contained the commission of the second lieutenant (Alexander) of the Confiance, which cannot leave a doubt that it was that vessel which unfortunately was lost. We understand, that in endeavouring to pick up some pieces of wreck which were driven in among the rocks, four of the country people were drowned. The Confiance was commanded by Captain Morgan, who was first Lieutenant of the Endymion, when that vessel captured the American ship the President, and was promoted for his gallantry on that occasion.

English paper.—**Violent death of Gen. Long.**—A letter received in Boston, from an American gentleman in the city of Mexico, dated 9th of April last, communicates the death of Gen. Long. The writer states: "Since the adoption of the present government, which is decidedly monarchical, and intolerant in religion, Gen. Long, with his officers and soldiers, have declined further service—and admitting the undoubted right of the people to frame their government, have demanded remuneration for their services, and permission to leave the country. I found Gen. L. in this city, with a few of his officers, engaged in settling their claims. The General had brought them, with great perseverance, nearly to a close, and a favorable issue; when, yesterday, about 8 o'clock in the morning, he proceeded to the quarters of Col. O'Riely (which are in the inquisition) to consult with him on the subject. The General was alone, and as he entered the gate, a cadet on sentry shot him through the lungs, and he expired immediately. A veil of mystery hangs over this black transaction, which time alone can unmask."

A letter received by a gentleman in New-York, from Col. O'Reiley, dated City of Mexico, April 12, 1822, states that "after the death of the enterprising and patriotic, but unfortunate Gen. Long, his last will and testament was found in his portfolio, by which he bequeaths his effects to his honored and aged Father, Frederick Long, of the City of New-York, &c. That the Mexican government has obtained his Will and adjusted his account, and are now ready to pay the same over to his father, his proving himself to be his father, and becoming duly noted by a Public Notary, the Mayor, and the

Ambassador from this country residing at the City of Washington. The sum due is said to be 12,650 dollars."

Grievance of the Bar.—The grand jury of Columbia county, Geo. present as a grievance of the unwarrantable expression of language by members of the bar towards contending clients and witnesses, and a certain perplexing and irritating manner of interrogating witnesses, with a view to embarrass them and provoke apparent contradiction in their testimony.

Negro Cloth.—Our manufacturers in the Northern States now make a strong cloth, composed of Woolen and Cotton, to which they give the name of Negro Cloth, which comes as cheap and is much more serviceable, as it wears better, than imported Plains, and has been preferred to them wherever it has been introduced.

Baltimore, May 25.—**American Cloth.**—We had the pleasure yesterday of examining a beautiful piece of Extra-super AMERICAN blue broad-cloth manufactured at the Franklin mills, about five miles from this city, by Mr. Jas. Sykes. In addition to our own impressions in its favor, we have the assurance of competent judges that for texture, material and finish, it is equal to any cloth ever made in this country—and will not suffer in comparison with the extra-super Saxons of Britain. Particular attention is paid to the durability of the color of this cloth, which is warranted to stand. We feel assured it is only necessary for the American people to become acquainted with the excellence of the manufactures of wool and cotton of their own country to give them a decided preference, especially as they can be afforded at much cheaper prices than foreign fabrics of the same description and quality.

A Hartford paper states that an establishment for the manufacture of grass bonnets is about to be made at Wethersfield, Conn. under the superintendance of Mrs. Sophia Wells the lady to whom a medal was voted by the Royal Society of Arts in London, and that it is intended to be carried on to a considerable extent.

Discovery of the Art of Glass-Making.—Pliny relates, that the art of making Glass was discovered by the following circumstance. As some merchants were carrying Nitre, they stopped near a River issuing from Mount Carmel; not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of their nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the Nitre, it mixt with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which in fact was nothing less than glass.

Fire.—The manufacturing establishment of Col. Enoch Wiswall, in Watertown, Mass. was entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult. The fire, which is conjectured to have arisen from spontaneous combustion, was discovered in the upper part of the building, between 7 and 8 o'clock; but notwithstanding the exertions of the town people its progress could not be arrested. We understand that six thousand dollars was insured on the property in New-York. The amount of loss is estimated at from 12 to \$15,000.

The Powder Mills of Mr. George Trotter, in the vicinity of this place, were yesterday blown up, for the second time in the present year; and we are sorry to add, that a negro man was killed by the explosion, and the building almost entirely demolished.

Lead Mines.—The valuable Lead Mines belonging to the U. States, on the upper Mississippi, are about being leased to enterprising individuals.—Col. Johnson, it is said, has obtained a lease of part of them for ten years. The Indians, it seems, own a vast portion of these mines, and as a proof of their amazing richness and value, the St. Louis Enquirer represents that one person in a season smelted 800,000 pounds of this mineral. The riches of our soil appear to be inexhaustible in coal, copper, lead, silver, &c.

The China Trade.—Accounts from Liverpool state that American vessels laden with bullion and British Manufactures have cleared out from that port, on British account, for Java, but really intended for China. It is not improbable that the British Merchants intend to trade as Americans and under the American flag, until they have settled their differences with the Chinese. Nothing could be easier, under such circumstances, than for those Anglo-American traders to quarrel again with the Chinese and thus cause our Flag to be shut out from Canton. Our government should instantly, if they have not already, send out instructions to our Consul for his government in the new and critical situation in which he is likely to be placed.

Kentucky and Virginia.—The Legislature of the State of Kentucky adjourned on the 29th ultimo, sine die. On the last day of the session, the result of a conference between the two houses on the subject of the Virginia Mission was reported to both Houses. The Preamble to the report (according to the Kentucky Argus) denies the existence of the rights claimed by Virginia on behalf of the officers and soldiers, asserts the right of Kentucky to pass the occupying claimant laws, expresses a willingness to submit those subjects specifically, as well as all other matters of difference generally, to a board of commissioners instituted according to the compact, and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is expedient to appoint a Board of Commissioners, as desired by the State of Virginia, in her communication to the General Assembly, under the eighth article of the compact, to determine all matters of controversy between the two States.

Resolved, That a commissioner be appointed by joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the part of this State, with authority to enter into the necessary arrangements and stipulations with the Virginia commissioner, preparatory to the organization of the tribunal under the compact, and report the same to the Legislature of Kentucky, at their next session, to enable them to appoint commissioners on the part of Kentucky; which report shall be subject to the control of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor of Kentucky be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Benjamin Watkins Leigh Esq. the commissioner from Virginia.

Henry Clay was appointed a commissioner pursuant to the second of these resolutions.

Lancasterian School.—We attended, (says a late Petersburg Republican) an examination of the scholars belonging to the Anderson Seminary establishment in this town, and which has been in operation only thirteen months. This school, which is conducted upon the Lancasterian system, owes its origin, as many of our readers are apprised, to the benevolence of the late Mr. David Anderson, who bequeathed his estate (between 10 and \$12,000) to the Corporation, for the purpose of giving a plain English education to the poor children of Petersburg. At the time of Mr. Anderson's death, the Lancasterian mode of education was unknown among us; and the good man, in making the bequest, anticipated nothing more than bestowing upon a few of the most indigent children of the town, the first rudiments of an English education, his will expressing, that they should be instructed only in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three.

Little did this most excellent citizen imagine, that his donation, aided by the pittance we receive from the literary fund, and an inconsiderable subscription on the part of the corporation, was destined to impart to every poor child in Petersburg, such an education as is ordinarily bestowed upon those who are not designed for the higher departments of learning. Such, however is the fact.

In the Anderson Seminary, there are at this time no less than one hundred and forty-two scholars, and their improvement has been most astonishing. The school was opened on the first of May, 1821, at which time many of the scholars were unacquainted even with the alphabet; while very few could read, and a still smaller number write or cypher. What is the state of improvement since that period? Many, if not all, of those who commenced in the first class, and marked their rude characters in sand, now write a fair, legible hand, and at the same time have rapidly progressed in reading, cyphering, &c. and manifest generally such an unexpected improvement, as to afford the most pleasing satisfaction to the trustees, and entitles the conductor of the school to the best thanks of the community, for his perseverance and indefatigable attention to the arduous duties of his office.

The great and unusual rise of the Alabama river (says the Floridian) has seriously injured the planters of that country. All the planters on the river will have to replant—losing therein all their previous labor; and many, we fear, have not been provident enough to secure seed for the second planting, in that event, the mischief will be very great. We have heard of three very valuable plantations, almost entirely destroyed by the washing of the waters.

It is very much to be regretted, that the fine lands on the Alabama river, are subject to overflow—but there is some relief in the fact, that it does not occur to any mischievous extent, except in extraordinary seasons. And with the experienced & careful planter, the loss, at the worst, is but the recession of the waters, always affords time for a crop.

The late swell of the river, is said to have been unequalled, for many years past.

Twenty thousand British families are said to be living in Paris. The Duke of Hamilton and Lords Stair & Rife, figure with great splendor. The three it is computed spend 100,000 per annum. Upwards of 400 British families are residing at Tours.

The following neat compliment is paid Washington Irving, our countryman, by the Editor of the Paris Constitutional—re-marking on the subject of the American character, he says—"The English, who cannot deny that their brethren beyond the Atlantic, equal them at least, in liberty and political intelligence; that they are able to struggle successfully with the mother country, in what regards the progress of commerce, industry and agriculture; and that they surpass it efficaciously enough, in the generous views of their diplomacy, entrenching their pride behind their literary superiority, have plumed themselves on the circumstance of the U. States, having, with the exception of Franklin and Barlow, produced, as yet, no man worthy of taking his place in the rank of the English classics of the reign of Elizabeth and Anne. This last resource has been taken from them. An American, Mr. Washington Irving, has raised himself, by a single work, to the level of the purest and most elegant writers produced by England."

The Managers of the New-Orleans Theatre lately addressed a letter to TALMA, the celebrated French Tragedian, in the hope of inducing him to visit this country for the purpose of exhibiting his talents upon the stage. It appears by the following letter, which does honor to the head and heart of the writer, that he has declined the invitation.

N. Y. Statesman.
From the New-Orleans Gazette.

PARIS, 11th JAN. 1822.
Mr. John Davis.
SIR—I would have answered, long ago, your letter which Mr. Gillet had the goodness to forward to me, if continual studies and incessant toils had left me even the possibility of doing so; but the business of the Stage engages all my time, and hardly leaves me any to devote to my private affairs, hence it is that I have little to do with real life, and the illustrious dead of the poetic world, with whom I associate exclusively, do not allow me to communicate with the living; these, sir, are the causes which have so long retarded this answer. Your invitation to visit your country, is too flattering not to excite in me the liveliest gratitude; and the manner in which it is expressed, must necessarily add to the regret I feel in not having it in my power to accept it. Unfortunately, I begin to feel the decline of years, and the children by whom I am surrounded are still at that period of life which claims all the cares of a father; this forbids me to expose my health to the fatigues of a long navigation and to the influence of another climate. It was not, I confess, without grief, after I had been long in suspense, that I resisted the desire that I felt of undertaking a voyage in which I saw, in addition to pecuniary advantages, the prospect of witnessing, at least in part, the wonders of the new world. My fancy smiled at the idea of reciting the verses of Corneille and Racine, on the banks of the noblest river on earth; but, at the same time, it pointed out the ocean between me and my children, and I could not resolve on that separation. I pray you to accept, yourself, and to transmit to all those who have participated in your kind intentions relative to me, the lively expression of my gratitude, I had almost said, of the sorrow it gives me, not to accept of an invitation so honourable to me.

Nothing is easier than to find fault, especially with governments. Any foul can do it. If they are liberal, they are denominated *Prodigals*; if economical, *Radicals*. The following story is applicable to the subject. A certain rich man died, and his physicians were immediately blamed. "You have killed my dear uncle," cried one of them, "by giving him digitalis." The doctors avowed their innocence, and declared that "no digitalis at all had been given." "No digitalis! O monstrous! You have then let him die for want of it."—*Boston Centinel.*

The following Notice of the progress of Mr. Farley's Pupils in Penmanship was omitted in the Report of the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy inserted in our last:

"It is due to Mr. Farley, Teacher of Penmanship, to say, that during his short connection with the Academy, many of the Students, Male and Female, have made considerable proficiency in Copy-writing. The improvement of several that might be named exceeded all expectation."

MARRIED.
On the 10th inst. Thomas H. Dann, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Petersburg, to Miss Mary Johnson, daughter of Wm. R. Johnson, Esq. of Chesterfield, Va.
In Newbern, a few days ago, Gen. Durant Hatch to Mrs. West, widow of the late John S. West.
At the residence of Maj. Croghan, near Louisville, Ky. on the 17th ult. Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster General of the Army of the U. States, to Miss Croghan, daughter of Maj. Croghan, and sister of Col. Wm. Croghan, the defender of Fort Sandusky, during the late war.
DIED.
Lately, in Nash county, Mr. Andes Jones, brother of Gen. Calvin Jones, of this county.
On the 11th inst. in Smithfield, Johnston county, Mr. Green B. Scott, Innkeeper of that place, and formerly of this city.