

## Foreign.

**Very Late from England.**—By an arrival at New-York, Liverpool dates to the 1st February have been received. Markets were dull, and Cotton had experienced a further decline in price—new Cotton which had been selling at 7d was down to 6 7-8. By the extracts given it will be seen that the political intelligence is vague and unsatisfactory.

The latest advices from Portugal are to the 13th of January. The Morning Herald of the 30th, contains a long and interesting letter from a special correspondent sent to Lisbon to furnish information for that paper. According to this letter, the British troops are hated by the lower classes, and have been coldly received by the upper ranks.

The writer before us speaks of another victory by the Constitutionalists under Villa Flor, over the rebels; but he says the operations are generally contemptible. He feels ashamed that he cannot send more interesting news; but assures the Editor of the Morning Herald, that the most of the news which has already been published in England, as from Portugal, was evidently manufactured in London.

Some difficulties exist between the Portuguese government and Lord Beresford, and it is said that he is about relinquishing the idea of taking the command of the Portuguese army, previous to his departure on his return to England.

The Spanish army was moving upon the Portuguese frontier, and the oxen and mules, &c. on the Portuguese side of the line, had been purchased up and driven into Spain.

**Greece.**—It appears that the Greek cause is brightening. The Greek frigate Hope, now called the "Decatur Millinois," arrived at Napoli on the 6th of Dec. She was received with great enthusiasm. Miaulis took command of her, and the Lausane Gazette says, that gallant Admiral had already, accompanied by the rest of the flotilla, attacked the Egyptian fleet and captured several vessels laden with ammunition.

The Egyptian fleet consisted of 75 sail, having only provisions on board, and no troops for Ibrahim.

A column of Romelioti had entered the Morea, marching against Ibrahim Pacha, who being beaten at every point, had been obliged to quit the Plateau of Tripolizza, and retreat to Modon.

A letter from Spezzia, of Dec. 24, confirms the complete defeat of Redschid Pacha and the deliverance of all Upper Greece, from Attica to Thessaly. Karaiskaki, and the other Greek commanders at the head of a numerous army, are in pursuit of the barbarians.

Karaiskaki has covered himself with glory at Aracona, towards Livadia; he there attacked Muslim Bey Kiaffa, of Romelia, with 2000 men, and completely defeated him. Before the action, the Turk proposed to retire. No, replied Karaiskaki, Missolonghi demands blood, and 1300 barbarians were sacrificed to the manes of

those sacred victims. This fury of the Greeks shews how the wounds in the hearts of the victors were still bleeding. (The greater part of Karaiskaki's troops is composed of the defenders of Missolonghi, who lost every thing they held dear, when that town was plundered.) A rich booty in arms and baggage, was the result of this brilliant success.

**Blow Up.**—A dreadful explosion took place on the 2d January, at Port au Prince, in St. Domingo. It was occasioned by driving nails into some barrels, to secure the hoops, at the Arsenal, a building of immense size. The sparks communicated to 4000 lbs. of powder, by which the Arsenal was blown into the air, and with it forty men, including officers, guards and workmen, whose remains were scattered 200 yards distant from the awful scene. There were in the Arsenal 20,000 stand of arms, and 200,000 weight of coffee. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. President Boyer had left the Arsenal a very short time before the explosion, in time, says the writer, to "save us from a terrible revolution."



## Tarborough,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

**To Correspondents.**—"B," will appear in our next paper. "Leander to M—," is inadmissible. We may, perhaps, be thought too rigid in this decision; but we cannot, nay we will not, knowingly, open our columns to anonymous attacks upon private individuals. When a writer submits his productions to the public, we consider them fair objects for criticism, whether referring to the composition, or the subject selected; but, if the supposed writer's vices, follies, or foibles are assailed, the attack assumes at once a different character. Vice and folly are legitimate objects for the pen of satire or censure, but the attack should be general, not personal. We find that we have unwittingly been the instrument in producing several unpleasant personal controversies—it shall be our endeavor, in future, to be more circumspect.

**New Mail Arrangement.**—We mentioned in our last, that preparations were making to run the mail stage, after the 1st of April next, three times a week between Norfolk and Fayetteville, instead of twice. We have since understood that the stage from Petersburg to this place will also make three trips per week—and that it is contemplated to run the stage three times a week between this place and Newbern. We also learn that a line of stages will go into operation from Louisburg to Enfield, to meet the Petersburg line, running also three times per week.

**Duelling.**—The correspondence which terminated in Mr. M'Duffie's challenging Mr. Metcalfe, is published at large in the National Intelligencer—as our columns will not permit us to insert it entire, we have condensed it in the form of a Dialogue, to enable such of our readers as may hereafter, perhaps, have oc-

casions to engage in contests of this nature, to conduct themselves "with urbanity and propriety." It will be remembered, that the difficulty originated in some statements made by Mr. M'Duffie in his letter to the Committee of Investigation.

**Mr. Metcalfe & Mr. Campbell.** (To Mr. M'Duffie.) Sir, your misrepresentations, we will not say intentional ones, demand, and shall receive correction.

**Mr. M'Duffie.** If either of you mean to insinuate that I made an intentional misrepresentation, the insinuation is wantonly and absolutely false.

**Mr. Metcalfe.** If the language was so equivocal, its interpretation, or any honorable satisfaction, if called for, would have been promptly furnished. Opprobrious epithets are not the weapons with which men of honor should settle their controversies.

**Mr. M'Duffie.** Your language appearing less ambiguous in its character, I am induced to inquire whether I am to understand it to have been your purpose, to charge me with intentional misrepresentation?

**Mr. Metcalfe.** Had I received an inquiry of you of similar import, prior to your joint communication to Mr. Campbell and myself, I should have felt myself bound to have rendered to you a prompt solution—but your language in that communication, forbids any such solution on my part, unless I shall be assured that you did not intend to insult me.

**Mr. Hamilton.** (To Mr. Buckner.) In the present state of the affair, I assume the responsibility of determining that Mr. M'Duffie cannot continue the correspondence with Gen. Metcalfe, except at a point, the necessity of which I am sincerely desirous of averting. I think it proper in me to declare, that having participated in Mr. M'Duffie's confidence from the commencement of the controversy, that he intended but in a single contingency to insult Gen. Metcalfe, which was, in case Gen. Metcalfe intended to charge him with intentional misrepresentation.

**Mr. Buckner.** I reciprocate with you very sincerely, those feelings of anxiety which you express of averting the disagreeable issue of this controversy to which you allude—but, if Mr. M'Duffie has thought proper so far to rely upon his construction of the language used, as to intend to insult Gen. Metcalfe, further correspondence with a view to an amicable adjustment, whilst that insult is not withdrawn, will be unavailing.

**Mr. Hamilton.** I regret that your letter leaves me no other alternative, but to request you to hand the enclosed communication to your friend Gen. Metcalfe, which contains a peremptory call on the part of my friend Mr. M'Duffie.

**Mr. M'Duffie.** (To Mr. Metcalfe.) Sir, your letter of this morning, and the subsequent occurrences, leave me no alternative but to request that you will favor me with an interview as soon as your convenience will permit, prepared to adjust the existing difference, in the mode customary among gentlemen. Major Hamilton is authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

**Mr. Metcalfe.** I will afford you an interview as soon as the situation of my private business will permit. My friend, Judge Clarke, will arrange with your friend, Major Hamilton, the time and terms of our meeting.

**Mr. Clarke.** (To Mr. Hamilton.) The enclosed paper contains the terms on which Gen. Metcalfe expects the meeting between him and Mr. M'Duffie will take place. [The paper contains a proposition that each party shall have one rifle, distance 90 feet, &c.]

**Mr. Hamilton.** On my own exclusive responsibility, I decline acceding to the use of rifles. My friend in a previous duel had the bone of his left arm broken, the nerves and muscles so essentially shattered, that he is to a considerable degree deprived of its use—usage has also assigned the pistol as the appropriate weapon for the decision of controversies of this character.

**Mr. Clarke.** I have always understood and believed it to be the undoubted right of the party challenged, to name the weapons to be used, the time

when, and the place where, and the manner in which the affair should be conducted. Gen. Metcalfe owes it to himself and to his family, to insist upon the right of naming the weapons, and this right cannot be yielded. The known dexterity of Mr. M'Duffie in the use of the pistol, and Gen. Metcalfe's entire want of it, having never fired one half a dozen times in his life, would, as I am persuaded you will readily perceive, make the contest between them, with such weapons, altogether unequal. Had you not stated your objections in such terms as to exclude the use of all weapons except pistols, Gen. Metcalfe would, without admitting the rifle to be an improper one, have proposed the broad sword, and thereby have manifested additional evidence of his sincerity to afford the interview which has been requested. In conclusion, I must say, that Gen. Metcalfe, being the party challenged, denies to Mr. M'Duffie the right to insist on the use of the pistol.

**Mr. Hamilton.** I am willing that my friend should meet yours, either with one pistol, or two, at any distance, from twenty paces to one pace, to fire in any time, from one second to twenty minutes, and in a mode which, on the solemn obligations of my honor, I will engage that my friend has never practised, or thought of practising. The argument which you urge, in behalf of your friend, applies, with equal force, to mine, who, I believe, never fired a rifle in his life. But the grounds I have previously assumed, render all discussion on this point superfluous, and it merely remains for me to say, that any skill which may have been attributed to him five years ago, though at that time absurdly exaggerated, may, with equal justice, be supposed to have been lost, from the fact of his not having practised since, or even had a pistol in his hand for two.

**Mr. Clarke.** The party giving the challenge, has, in no case whatever, as I conceive, the right to name the weapon, or dictate the terms. It will be unavailing, therefore, to continue this correspondence farther, unless Mr. M'Duffie accepts some one of the propositions submitted.

**Mr. Hamilton.** As I am brought to the conclusion, that Gen. Metcalfe declines giving Mr. M'Duffie satisfaction, in any of the modes I have mentioned, with the ordinary weapon, I concur in the opinion you have expressed, "that it would be unavailing to continue the correspondence."

The Fayetteville Observer says, that Gen. Saunders, of this State, and Mr. Buckner, of Ky. had some "sharp shooting" in Congress, which led to a challenge from the latter to the former—but does not know how it terminated. The Richmond Enquirer states as follows:

"We understand that for some expressions used by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, on the floor of the H. of Representatives, Gen. Saunders of N. C. called upon him to know, whether they were intended to be personal—and that Mr. W. replied, the note required no answer, and that that was the only answer he would give. Whereupon Gen. S. sent him a challenge; to which Mr. W. replied, he had no other answer to give. The same gentleman was subsequently declaiming on the floor against Gen. Houston, when the Tennessee General turned round to him, and told him that it was impossible for him to notice any thing that he could say."

Rumor also proclaims that Mr. Moore and Dr. Crump, of Virginia, intend to fight a duel, owing to some altercation respecting the late Senatorial election. May it not be said with propriety, that "madness rules the hour?"

**Petersburg, March 9.**—State of the market—Cotton, 9 a 10 cents; Corn, \$3, plenty and dull; Flour, \$5 1/4 a 7 1/4. Cotton is brought in slowly, but easily brings our quotations. Several vessel loads of prime Indian Corn are at our wharf, but the article is dull.—*Int.*

[The Norfolk Herald, of same date, quotes Cotton at 9 1/2 a 10 cents.]