



Fourth of July.

At the celebration of the 4th of July in Downe, the day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and a beating of the reveille, and by a display of the national flag at sun-rise, attended with martial music.

When the procession arrived, the Standard being placed by the Marshal over the head of the bower, Colonel Henderson acting as President, and John Ogden, jun. as Vice President, a number of verses composed for the occasion were sung, and a prayer made by the Rev. Thomas Brooks.

- 1. The auspicious day we celebrate. May succeeding anniversaries be consecrated to the purposes of every good act.
2. The memory of George Washington and his deeds.
3. The President of the U. States and his predecessors—Happy monuments of an elective government, in the minds of the people.

- 4. Heads of departments of state—But it is not prudent to overstep appropriations.
5. Congress of the U. States—Less tongue, less wages—more action, more decision.
6. Rats of the government, and public defaulters—They are commonly flaring patriots, and the worst enemies of our country. Here's rout them speedily.
7. Sovereignty of the People—There should be no higher power on earth.—Watch Representatives.
8. Free suffrage—An inestimable blessing to the American people—If well used, ample and sufficient to heal all our difficulties.

- 9. Impost and tonnage, the chief resources for the support of the U. S.—Too fluctuating, too uncertain, too unequal. Sound policy directs, higher duty on imports; a moderate excise on domestics, and a direct tax, as a more equal and certain method of supporting the government of a free people, and securing their independence.
10. The State of New Jersey—A small, but brilliant star in the Union.
11. The thirteen old States, and their eleven young sisters—United, they will stand until the wreck of water and the crush of worlds.
12. The Republics of South America—Deserving the admiration and friendship of all nations.
13. The mothers and daughters of our country—The most excellent, illustrious and noble part of creation.

By Henry Socwells, Esq. The electors of New Jersey—May they be strong in mind, sound in judgment, and firm in their suffrage.
The procession rose from the table in harmony, about five o'clock, and returned in good order to the village, after partaking of a sumptuous repast.

FOR THE WHIG.

Messrs J. Clarke & Co.

The evil effects arising to society from the practice of gossiping are so obvious, and gossips themselves have so often been made the objects of ridicule and contempt, that it would seem unnecessary in me to add any thing to what has already been said upon the subject. But there is a kind of gossiping indulged in by some to a very great extent, which is not so frequently the subject of public animadversion as it should be.

The affectation of sanctity is a blot on the face of piety. The deeply pious are not those who are continually spouting scripture, or who are running from house to house to tell how good they are, and how bad are others. They are not those who are ready to abandon the affairs of their families, or their other avocations, to be present at all the sermons and other meetings they can reach. They are not those who think that God can be served better by their opinions than by their practices.

But the ostentation of sanctity, and pious gossiping, are more frequently observed among young persons than others, and particularly among young servants. Here it is an evil of no small magnitude. We too often see the domestic arrangements and social comforts of families interrupted by the impetuous and ill-timed zeal of servants, who under pretence of piety, and the discharge of religious duties, unjustly absent themselves from their duty, perfectly indifferent as to the inconveniences arising to the family in which they are domiciliated.

ing them. Under the impression that they are more sought after on account of their profession, and that they will not want good places, they take the most unjustifiable liberties, which the person who engages them must suffer, or otherwise, as they can suit themselves. They put all the evenings of the week in requisition to accommodate their piety; and violate their contract and neglect their duty at home by leaving the families which they serve to shift for themselves in the best manner they are able.

NESTOR. [The following are the documents promised in our last, relative to the affair of dishonor between Cumming and McDuffie.]

THE DUEL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, July 4. After the extraordinary publicity which was given to the affair between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming, during its pendency; it was to have been expected that neither of the parties would have been so regardless of the dictates of propriety, or so destitute of a becoming sense of what is due to the public, as to obtrude into the newspapers any statement in relation to it.

On the statement contained in the Chronicle of the 20th June, the following remarks are submitted:—Mr. McDuffie did assent to a proposition made by three gentlemen of high standing, to have the differences with Col. Cumming submitted to a court of honor. This he did, because it was right that he should do so, and not because he had the most distant expectation, that the proposition would be accepted. For it was obvious that Col. Cumming could not accede to it, after having it pompously announced in a distant newspaper, that he would not admit of any such proceeding.

The assertion that Mr. McDuffie's dress was calculated "to repel or divert a bullet," is utterly and wantonly untrue. The dress was by design uncommonly thin. The coat and pantaloons were of very thin lustring, and instead of presenting "folds of thick silk," were made in the ordinary way. Mr. McDuffie wore no jacket. The insinuation that Mr. McDuffie was capable of standing a second fire, is as wilfully unfounded, as it is infamous & dishonorable. The wound produced instantaneous prostration, and when Col. Cumming demanded the opinion of the surgeons, Mr. McDuffie made an effort to raise himself and found it impossible. It was the third day before he could be moved by less than four persons, using the utmost caution.

statements contained in this article, & embrace some other points, upon which delicacy forbids the writer to say any thing. He need not say he is a "responsible person," for every gentleman is presumed to be so, though not guilty of the ridiculous parade of announcing it. An apology is due to the community, of whom it is believed that nine tenths esteem the publication of the 20th, and its author, unworthy of notice.

Captain Elmore's Statement.

A duty which arises out of my situation, in relation to one of the gentlemen, imposes on me the necessity of bringing before the public, through the public prints, the following statement of occurrences, at a meeting in an affair of honor, between Mr. McDuffie & Colonel Cumming.

The meeting took place at 8 o'clock in the forenoon on the 8th of June last. An article had been previously agreed on, prescribing the form of the dress to be used by the principals, without any specification of the materials of which it should be made; and with this general restriction only, that it should not be calculated to resist the penetration of a ball. Mr. McDuffie, at my instance, or rather injunction, ordered the dress he wore on that occasion. During the preparation, in the presence of the principals, an objection was made by Colonel Cumming's second, to Mr. McDuffie's dress, on the ground that it was made of silk, and calculated to resist the penetration of a ball, and divert it from its direction; and the question was asked, whether Mr. McDuffie was provided with no other dress? To this it was replied, that Mr. McDuffie had brought no other dress to the ground with him; that silk was a common material for dresses on such occasions, particularly in warm weather, and that every dress, no matter of what material it should be formed, was calculated, in some degree, to resist the penetration of a ball or divert its direction, and that the objection could not deprive Mr. McDuffie of the right of using a silk dress.

This material was selected, under the belief that patches of it were less frequently taken out by a ball passing through it, and carried into the body, than of cotton, linen, or any other common article; and not for the base and cowardly purpose of protecting Mr. McDuffie from the danger of a wound. It would be as unnecessary to prove Mr. McDuffie's right to use a silk dress, as it would be to combat the idea, if such an one could be seriously suggested, that he was bound by courtesy, or any other principle, to present to his antagonist's aim, that part of the body which might be best calculated to receive, with mortal effect, the charge of his pistol. His dress was common, his position erect, and violated no rule or understanding, expressed or implied, either on the ground or off it; and he was not bound to be more accommodating than he was either in his dress, his position, or otherwise. The dress was as simple in its construction as thin dresses of that pattern or fashion usually are; and I assert positively, that it had no unusual fold, lining or other obstruction to the penetration of a ball. Some of the lining was removed before the meeting, and had there been time, after the surgeon joined us, to have obtained a suitable lined dress, such an one would have been used at his suggestion.

In the understanding that the party who fired first, was not to change his position, until his antagonist had fired, there was nothing to preclude the party thus circumstanced, from protecting his body by bringing his arm down to his side, or so far moving his body, as to bring it from the constrained posture used in firing, to one which was natural and easy, provided it was erect. Mr. McDuffie's position was such, that in using his pistol he presented his side; but in adjusting himself to a natural and easy one, (his body confirming with the position of his feet,) he partially and obliquely presented his back, which accounts for the manner in which he received Col. Cumming's ball. Immediately on receiving the wound, he fell, raised himself on his right elbow, deliberately laid his pistol by his side, and then felt his thigh, in which he said he had experienced the first sensation, indicating the seat of the wound, and afterwards felt his side; not did he find the wound until it was uncovered. The exclamation imputed to him by mistake, if it be worth a remark, in any way was not made by him, but by his Surgeon and myself.

Upon looking at the wound, I supposed it mortal, and observed to Col. Cumming who had advanced and was present, that Mr. McDuffie stood in need of the assistance of his friends, and that I was about to call them.— This observation was made to him, in

order that he might retire, should he wish not to be seen by them. He replied, that it must be first ascertained that the combat was over, that he did not wish to make the affair unnecessarily sanguinary, but that the article regulating it must be complied with; alluding to the one which required the contest to continue until one of the parties should be disabled; which disability should be ascertained by the report of the surgeons. I instantly called on Col. Cumming's surgeon, who at that moment was raising from an examination of the wound, and he as promptly reported that he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. McDuffie was unable to stand. Col. Cumming replied that he was satisfied. I then called Mr. McDuffie's friends, and on my return found Col. Cumming was in the act of departing. But before he started, he addressed Mr. McDuffie to this effect: our difficulty is now at an end, and I wish you as speedily a recovery as the nature of the wound will admit of.

In this account, I do not pretend to give the precise language used, but I have given a fair and impartial history of the affair, according to the best of my recollection and impressions at the time.

That no inference may be drawn from the statement heretofore given, or from the unfortunate circumstance of the loss of his fire, unfavorable to Mr. McDuffie's firmness, I feel it a duty to make the following remark, in the correctness of which I believe I am supported by two gentlemen present: I have witnessed such meetings before, and I never saw any gentleman act, nor can I conceive how any gentleman could act with more apparent firmness and perfect self-possession, than Mr. McDuffie did, both before and after he received the wound. The accidental loss of his fire was owing to the position of his hand. He used a grasp of his pistol different from that which he was accustomed to in practising, and the impulse necessary to raise it, produced a pressure on the trigger (upon which his finger rested) that discharged it in the ground, near his feet.

It is at present enough, that this explanation is satisfactory to his friends. If at any time necessary, it would at this be imprudent, to give a more detailed explanation of it to the public, and particularly to his enemies.

The public, I trust, will find an excuse for me in the necessity of the case, for offering to their consideration, the above statement, through the columns of a newspaper.

B. T. ELMORE.

DR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

On joining Mr. McDuffie, on the 8th of June, at Edgelyield Court-House, one of my first inquiries was what dress had been prepared for the occasion. I was shown a frock coat and pantaloons of black silk. My wish was expressed that he should wear but a pair of linen pantaloons. It being too late to make the alteration, it was determined that he should use the dress prepared. On examining this, I found that the tailor had put in a side pocket of coarse linen, and some padding about the cape. These were removed the day before the meeting, nor was there any thing in the coat but the usual lining of such garments.

That Mr. McDuffie was perfectly cool and collected, was strongly marked by his whole deportment. This I had an opportunity of observing distinctly, as my eye was not withdrawn from him a single minute from the time he took his position, until he fell: nor did there escape from him that I heard, or in my belief, any exclamation whatever. As he fell, I, from a strong impulse, which I could not overcome, exclaimed, "Great God," and some similar expression escaped Capt. Elmore also.

As soon as Dr. Cunningham and myself had examined the wound, we were of opinion that it was serious if not mortal, and gave it as our opinion that Mr. McDuffie was unable to stand.— The truth of this opinion was evinced some hours afterwards, when Mr. McDuffie, in being moved from one bed to another, was raised to an erect posture, and put on his feet; he became very sick, and would have fainted, if he had not been placed immediately on the bed; nor could he, until the Monday following, bear sitting up without experiencing similar sensations.

EDWARD FISHER. Columbia, S. C. June 28th, 1822.

PROPOSALS

To publish by subscription

The Third Annual Lecture,

Founded by Doct. Jonathan Elmer, Which was delivered in November, 1820, in the Churches of Bridgeton and Greenwich—in which it is clearly proved, that the doctrine of Particular Redemption is taught in the Scriptures, and that it is the doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

By the Rev. Jonathan Freeman.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 79 July 1, 1822.



