

H. Slaughter, Wm. Howard, Daniel B. Cross, John Pool, John B. and sen. Maxwell Chambers, Edward Y. Brog, Dr. A. Alexander, W. D. Crawford, Addison J. Kelly, Thomas Craig, James Owens, Samuel Martin, Saml. Culbertson, Jas. C. Dougherty, David Martin, John Martin, Thomas Wood, Joel Kimball, Cassius L. D. Foster, Frederick Hodson, Henry Carter, Adam Casper, Michael Shaping, Peter K. K. C. Young, Loe C. A. Young, Thomas Crosby, Thomas M. H. A. G. Graham, John Andrews, William Kirkpatrick, William Barr, Dr. Samuel K. R. R. J. Jones, Stafford, James Alexander, William Barber, John McCulloch, Robert Gillespie, George Andrews, Samuel Barr, Joseph Kerr, William C. Burns, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, William Gray, Abraham H. Jones, John Clement, Cassell Harris, Thomas McNeely, Dr. James F. Martin, William Buford, Wm. F. Kelly, Basil G. Jones, John Dismukes, Fennison Chesire, William Hawkins, James Frost, Lamb Taylor, Robert Foster, Richmond Pearson, William Hill, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Jesse W. Walton, Anderson Ellis, Thomas Chambers, Otto Chambers, James J. Long, Daniel Clary, Henry Ellis, James Ellis, John Clary, John Walton, William Walton, Jacob Walton, Jacob Smith, Peter Rebeim, John Goodman, Frederick Josea, William Josea, Thomas Belt, Lewis G. Slaughter, Charles L. Torrence, William H. Hackett, Dr. James Slaughter, Joseph E. Dobbins, and Daniel Wood.

On motion of D. Mitchell, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. ANDREWS, Chairman.
S. L. FERRAND, } Assistant
JOHN BEARD, }
THO. L. COWAN, } Chairman.
JUNIOR SKEED, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL SILLIMAN, }

For the Catawba Journal.

At a meeting of the delegates, in behalf of the friends of the election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, as Vice-President, from the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus, held in Charlotte, on the 20th February, 1828, Charles Alexander, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Hoke, appointed secretary.

On motion of Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State of North Carolina, Gen. Peter Foy, a soldier of the revolutionary war, a patriot, and a sincere friend of his country at all times, as elector for the district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus.

Resolved, That Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. May F. D. M. Forney, and Thos. B. Smart, Esq. be appointed a committee to draw up an address to the people of this district, in support of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be transmitted by them to the Corresponding Committee at Raleigh, and that the Editors of the Catawba Journal, Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and all others favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson, be requested to publish the same.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Chairman.
J. D. HOKE, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Argus.]

Presidential Question.—We are now enabled, from the reception of a large number of letters from persons whose statements may be relied on, to assure our patrons and the public, that the Administration are secure in the vote of Pennsylvania! They must remember, however, that one impetuous duty is left to them to perform, which is to be sure to go to the polls and give in their votes. Our friends well know that we have never been in the habit of giving assurances on this subject, nor do we now do it on high grounds, nor, in our opinion, could any man have given it, on indisputable grounds, until within one month. We shall shortly bring before the public a statement of the votes of the counties, which will be predicated on the most minute information, and, if we mistake not, will greatly surprise the friends of Gen. Jackson. We say it will surprise them, because many of that party have been deceived. The vision of the great body of them has not extended to the reality of things in that state. A few of them more keen sighted leaders have for three months been under great alarm, and recently their huzzas have approached to convulsive shrieks of madness. If we could allow ourselves to bring to light communications, which might perhaps be considered confidential, we could show that some of the leaders here, of what are considered strong Jackson counties, have, within one week, expressed doubt of their own counties. They know they have reason to do so. And the public shall also soon know that the grounds of our assurance are all sufficient. In the mean time we exhort our friends, who have the means of doing so—to send information to the people. Exterminate nothing. Let them see things precisely as they are. They know the interests of the state. The fear that they will be carried away by passionate devotion to military exploits is entirely groundless. Send them information, those who can. Leave the question to their candid decision, and the cause is safe—is ours.

A society of ladies has been formed in Maine, "for the purpose of improving the manners of the gentlemen." Well done, Ladies! you have a hard task on hand, and we most request due attention to morals as well as manners. If your experiment succeeds, we advise the establishment of similar societies in different places.

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Yesterday the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 21st of January.

It would seem by the accounts from Constantinople, that war was momentarily expected between Turkey and the Allied Powers. The Russian troops on the Turkish frontier were said to be ready to cross the Pruth at a moment's warning.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople demanded their passports, which it is said were refused, on the ground that they were unnecessary, the ministers being perfectly safe under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The probability is, that the Grand Seignior was not quite ready to take the last step, and as the departure of the ministers would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, he preferred keeping them a little while longer.

The British squadron at Navarino had been recruited by three ships of the line. A rumor had reached England that the French Admiral De Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet. We presume that this story wanted confirmation, as it is improbable in itself, and particularly that such an event should have occurred just at the critical moment at which it is alleged to have occurred.

Peace had been concluded between the Russians and Persians. The Russians retain all the territory north of the Araxes, and a small portion of that to the southward—the Persians to pay all the expenses of the war. The treaty leaves Russia at liberty to pursue her measures against Turkey.

LONDON Dec 21.—In our preceding columns, we have given, from the German and Paris papers received since our last, various statements respecting the progress of affairs in the East; and we wish we could add that there prevailed in all, or any, of them, reasonable grounds for believing that a pacific adjustment of the question was probable. Such, however, is not the fact; and so far as they are entitled to confidence, they constitute a mass of concurrent evidence of the most unfavorable character. From Odessa, under date of Nov. 24, we learn that Count Wittgenstein had issued an Order of the Day recommending to the commanders of corps and divisions to take the greatest care that the troops and materiel are ready to commence the campaign at short notice. He had received orders to pass the Russian frontiers, without waiting for further instructions, as soon as he had authentic advices of the arrival of M. de Ribioupiere (the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople) at Odessa.

On the other hand, the preparations of the Porte are equally warlike. Every thing has a warlike appearance on the frontier.

Letters from Frankfort, of the 25th Dec. say, "The letters from Vienna, arrived to-day, confirm the departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople, although the Austrian Observer says nothing of it. They confirm also the burning of the Greek fleet; adding, that Admiral Cochrane was put on board the vessel of the Admiral, but that he was released, after having given his parole of honour, that he would not undertake any thing against the Turks." It is singular that the Observer of Trieste, of the 18th, says nothing concerning the event. This circumstance cause the news to be doubted.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Jan. 1828.

Cotton Market.—In the beginning of Dec. there was a good demand for cotton, and a trifling further advance on the prices; but before the middle of the month some of the most considerable holders manifested a strong desire to effect sales, and the demand having since been more limited, the prices again receded, and at the end of the month were as low as they were at the public sales of the 19th Nov. The stocks of cotton in the Kingdom this day are computed at 342,360 bales, against 448,710 on 1st Jan. 1827. The imports in 1827 have been 888,150 bales, of which 631,000 were from the U. S.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 1.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday and today amount to 4000 bags, a large proportion of them Uplands and Alabamas, at 5d a 5 3/8d. and fully 1500 bags were taken by speculators. Since the stock of Cotton was ascertained, no sale of importance has been made, the amount being so near what it was generally estimated to be, we do not look for any material change in the market, except it be produced by a falling off in the import.

January 2d.—There was a respectable inquiry for Cotton yesterday, and about 1200 bags sold, and had holders met the demand at last week's prices, the sales would have been more extensive.

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the arrival at Baltimore, of the ship Peruvia, Capt. Edward Holbrook, Lima papers to the 24th October, and Valparaiso papers to the 22d November, have been received. A disturbance of rather a serious character had occurred in the province of Tucuman. General La Madrid, Governor of that province, in

attempting to quell an insurrection which had been raised by the advocates of the federal system of government, was defeated with great loss in consequence of the desertion of the left wing of his army, which, in the midst of a sanguinary conflict left him, and joined the side of the insurgents. He was compelled to leave the province with an escort of fifteen men, and fled to Talma, a town in Bolivia, from whence he wrote to Gen. Suere, President of Bolivia, requesting succor. That officer refused for answer, that he was ever ready to afford an asylum to the unfortunate, and should be gratified to extend to Gen. La Madrid every courtesy, but that he had not power to interfere with the domestic disturbances of another state.

DESPERATE N-VAL BATTLE.

By an arrival at Charleston from Key West, intelligence is received of a desperate sea fight between the Mexican brig of war Guerrero, Capt. David H. Porter (nephew to the Commodore) and the Spanish brig Lealtad. Capt. Porter had previously captured two Spanish brigs of war, one of them 18 guns and 180 men, the other 10 guns and 130 men. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns, and had a crew of 156 men. The firing in this action was heard in Havana, when the frigate Lealtad, of 34 guns and 500 men immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state, was soon overtaken by the frigate, when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time, the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement, the colors of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the Guerrero, when as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colors. The frigate supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered, Captain Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Captain David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn that the Guerrero lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniard is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H. Porter was a nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the Guerrero.—Star.

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

Outrageous Piracy.—Captain J. L. Roberts and Mr. S. Kellogg, supercargo of the schr. Ben Alam, arrived here on Saturday, after having made their escape from Panama, at the imminent risk of their lives. Their account is that they arrived off the harbor of Chagres, in October last, where they disposed of a part of their cargo, paid the duties, and port charges, and after clearing the schooner, and being ready to proceed on their voyage with the exception of a small quantity of ballast, which they had contracted to have delivered on board, they were boarded by an officer and twenty-five men. The officers and crew of the schooner were confined below and treated, the schooner taken into the port, where they were detained as prisoners twenty-six days, in the most unhealthy climate in the world, and where a part of the crew died. The vessel and cargo were condemned, and the captain and supercargo condemned to six years labor on the public works, and all without their being brought before any tribunal of justice, or allowed a hearing; and they are at this moment entirely in the dark, not knowing what they were accused of, and are utterly ignorant, of having done anything contrary to the laws of Colombia. As the transaction has been represented to our Government, it is hoped steps will be immediately taken to inquire into it.

WILLIAMSTOWN, (Ms.) Feb. 13.

BATTLE EXTRA.—Much has lately been said about the battle of New Orleans, and truly the 8th of January, 1815, was a proud day for the American arms; long shall the deeds of those engaged in its memorable scenes be imprinted on the memory of freeborn Republicans.—But though many of our countrymen acquired unfading laurels on that eventful occasion, we much doubt whether the annals of that day furnish an instance of personal daring and individual intrepidity greater than the following, exhibited by a young man of this town on a recent though not very similar occasion. The circumstances of the case, as they have been related to us, are briefly these:—Mr. Joseph Beverly, with two other young men of this place were engaged, on the afternoon of Wednesday last, in cutting wood on Oak Hill, about one mile North of the College Chapel.—They had felled a large hollow tree, and the companions of Mr. Beverly proceeded to the top, and commenced cutting off the branches, while he remained near the stump.—Casting a glance into the cavity of the tree he discovered something that had the appearance of a living animal, though from the obscurity of the place, he could not tell exactly what it was, but supposed it to be a Raccoon which animals are frequently found in similar situations. He immediately divested himself of Coat, hat, &c. and crawled into the cavity with the intention of making a prize of whatever it might be. He had however advanced but a short distance, when his progress was obstructed by the animal, and the pressure became so great, that he was forced to a hasty retreat, which he effected in a short time;—and almost simultaneously with his own exit from the tree he perceived, issuing from the same

place, in great wrath, a Bear of uncommonly large dimensions.

The sudden appearance of such a formidable antagonist, seemed for a moment to paralyze the mental powers of Mr. B. inasmuch that he never once thought of using his axe, which stood near him; but something must be done, and it seemed important to do whatever was done, quickly. Bruin, though he seemed much displeased at having his bivouac thus suddenly broken, appeared disposed to settle the affair in an amicable manner, and by a retreat leave Mr. B. undisputed master of his late residence; he was proceeding to put in practice this pacific plan, when his assailant unceremoniously grappled him around the body. Bruin seemed not to like this mode of treatment, and taking advantage of his antagonist's unguarded situation, by a dexterous movement of one of his fore paws freed himself from his grasp, and notwithstanding the uncourly treatment he had received, still seemed willing to leave the field without further controversy, and in pursuance of his intention commenced his march, at double quick time, in a North-Western direction. Mr. B. recovering from his fall, and nothing daunted at being foiled in his first trial, immediately pursued and overtook him at about two rods distance from the place where the strife commenced, and again threw his arms around him, in order if possible to detain him till a further explanation could be had. Just at this juncture the two companions of Mr. Beverly, getting a hint that something uncommon was going forward, left their work and advanced to the scene of action, when one of them instantly levelled a blow at the Bear, with an axe, which, as it was given suddenly, brought him to the ground. Finding he was mortally wounded, they immediately despatched him and took off his scalp! We are not informed whether he belonged to the Jackson or Adams party, though he had every appearance of being a good liver, and weighed between two and three hundred pounds. Mr. Beverly received several wounds in the contest, but we believe they are not of a dangerous nature.

ATHENS (Geo.) JAN. 25.

Singularities.—A gentleman who was recently on a surveying excursion in Appling county, informs us he met with in that neighborhood, an old man named William Starlin, who was a soldier in Braddock's expedition; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and raised nearly all of them. After the death of his first wife he remained single ten years; but finding it a lonesome way of living, about three years since he married a maiden lady aged about forty-five years, who in a year afterwards became the mother of two fine boys at a birth. A few years since there was also living in the above mentioned county, a man who had married his wife's sister, his brother's wife, his wife's daughter, his brother's daughter and his niece. This happened by the two brothers marrying two sisters in the first instance, and on the death of the wife of one, and the husband of the other, the survivors married together; after which the wife dying, the husband married her daughter by his brother, being his niece. Hard by was a lady who had buried six husbands, and not being over sixty years of age, it is supposed was not particularly averse to try a seventh. At one of the houses where they passed the night, the proprietor, about seventy years of age, had a handsome young wife about seventeen years of age with a beautiful young daughter five months old.

Death of Governor Clinton.—With feelings of deep concern, we have to announce the death of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York. This melancholy event took place on the evening of Monday the 11th ult. and the particulars are thus given in the Commercial Advertiser of Friday:—

He had discharged his official duties during the day, and written several letters in the course of the afternoon. About seven o'clock in the evening he was sitting in his study, conversing with two of his sons, when his head suddenly fell backwards, and he died almost instantly. The interval between the attack and the arrival of Dr. Bay, the physician, at which time life was extinct, was not more than ten minutes. It is supposed that he died from a sudden rupture of one of the large blood vessels. The news immediately spread through the city of Albany, and an intense and painful sensation was excited, while the inhabitants remained in suspense as to the result of the calamity. An immense crowd occupied the house and its precincts during the evening. Means of resuscitation were ineffectually employed to a late hour. A deep gloom pervaded the city on the following morning. The Senate and House of Assembly adjourned, after making arrangements for the order of the funeral, which was to take place at 2 o'clock yesterday. The loss is not only to New York; it is a national loss. Yet he is not lost, for he has left a rich reputation behind him. The fame of our distinguished citizens constitutes the most precious of the materials of our national renown; and the fame of De Witt Clinton has already trav-

ersed all climes; it is known as far as science and letters have shed their lights on mankind; it will accompany the march of time to the latest ages, becoming brighter as it proceeds, from the accumulated tributes with which posterity will adorn it. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that Governor Clinton had accepted the task of pronouncing an eulogy on the deceased Emmet. The appointed eulogizer now sleeps with the chosen subject of his eulogy. Other orators must now pronounce the eulogies on both. The seat so lately occupied by Gov. Clinton will for the present be filled by the Lieutenant Governor; but the space which he has long occupied in the eye of the nation, it will be long before another citizen of that great State—prolific as she is in greatness—can arise to fill.

Mr. Butler, one of the Representatives for Albany, a political opponent of the deceased, in a very chaste and merited eulogium prefaced the resolutions to appoint a committee to conduct the funeral, and to pay other marks of respect, which he submitted to the Assembly, and which were unanimously adopted in both Houses. The Courts in the City of New York adjourned immediately on the melancholy event being announced.

Counterfeit Dollars.—A counterfeit Dollar was received in payment at the Post Office on Saturday evening: It is of copper, thickly plated with silver, and bears strong resemblance to the genuine Spanish Dollars; one or two small marks, or blisters, where the plating does not adhere to the copper, and the want of a proper sound when the piece is thrown upon a table, are all the marks we discovered which would lead to detection.

Chas. Courier.

A United States Soldier, by the name of Bronson, was killed by a musket shot, at Savannah, on the night of the 14th instant, in the act of coming out of the Circus—supposed by a comrade named Kimbatt, who, the same evening, had been turned out of the Circus by a constable. From the evidence given before the Jury of Inquest, it was supposed Kimbatt's intention was to kill the constable, who was near Bronson when he was shot. Kimbatt was committed to jail.

A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailer good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail over night: early the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailer discovered that he had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. She was shortly afterwards discharged, and he has not since been heard from. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on such occasions.

On Friday night last, a man who said his name was Wagner, and that he came last from Gwinnett county, Geo., was detected in passing Counterfeit Money at the Ticket Office of the Theatre. He was arrested, and on being searched, between 600 and 700 dollars of counterfeit Bills on the Banks of this State, South and North Carolina, were found concealed in his shoes, stockings & other places. Besides the bills, he had spurious ten cent pieces. He was committed to jail, where he robbed the law of its penal operation by hanging himself with his handkerchief during the same night.

Since writing the above, we are informed another ingenious gentleman, who calls himself Young, and says he is from North Carolina, has been in the hands of the Civil Officers for commitment.

Augusta Courier.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nat-chez to a member of Congress, dated Jan. 21, 1828.

"Gen. Jackson's visit to this country, politically considered, is allowed by liberal and intelligent men of both parties, to be a complete failure. His reception at New-Orleans was cold in the extreme. No popular excitement could be got up, and the friends of the Administration, including the great mass of wealth and talent, kept themselves perfectly aloof during the whole of the affair."

The senate of the Indiana legislature have passed a resolution requesting the Governor of that state, to address a respectful letter to General Jackson, inviting him to state explicitly, whether he favors that construction of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of making Internal Improvements in the several states and whether he is in favor of such a system of protective duties for the benefit of American Manufactures as will, in all cases where the raw material, and the ability to manufacture it, exist in our country, secure the patronage of our own manufactures to the exclusion of those of foreign countries, and whether, if elected President of the U. States, he will in his public capacity recommend, foster and support the American System.

The New-York Enquirer, always on the alert, has already nominated the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the vacant office of Governor of the State of New-York.—Nat. Intel.