

POLITICAL.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the friends of General Jackson was held at the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the evening of the 18th inst. Col. Sam'l. Child was appointed chairman, and Major John Taylor was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by A. D. Murphy, Esq. and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the approaching election of president of the United States is one of great and peculiar importance, not only as respects our domestic and foreign policy, but also our national character; and it is right and proper, that the man most distinguished for his talents, public services and devotion to his country, and who stands first in the affections of his fellow-citizens, should be placed at the head of the government; and whereas it is believed, by the members of this meeting that of the several eminent men to whom the public attention is now directed as candidates for the presidency, General Andrew Jackson is most distinguished for those services which entitle him to the gratitude of his country, and for those talents and qualities which, at this crisis of the political world, are required in the chief magistrates of the American nation.

Resolved, That whilst the members of this meeting admire the talents and they hope duly appreciate the virtues and public services of the other candidates for the presidency of the United States, they are of opinion that General Andrew Jackson has superior claims to the favor of his country, and they will support his election to the presidency.

They prefer him for this high office, because he was a soldier of the revolution; one of that band of men, whose like we shall never see again; men who fought that good fight which won our independence, and gave us a place among the nations of the earth.

They prefer him, because he has protected our frontiers from savage cruelty, and in the late war with Great Britain advanced the renown of his country, by closing that war in a blaze of glory.

They prefer him, because he belongs to no particular section of the union; neither to the north nor to the south, to the east nor to the west. It is true he resides beyond the mountains; but he lives and has his home in the hearts and affections of his fellow citizens, whether on the confines of Canada or of Mexico, of the Atlantic ocean or the western limits of the United States.

They prefer him, because his energy and intrepidity of character suit the present crisis of the political world: when an unholy combination of kings and emperors has laid low the standard of civil liberty on the continent of Europe, and evinced their intention of extending their efforts to the continent of America.

And believing that in all things relating to our domestic and foreign policy, he will discharge the duty of president of the United States with ability, impartiality, firmness and integrity, they invite their fellow citizens to unite with them in supporting his election.

And whereas, to forward the views and carry into effect the wishes of this meeting as to the approaching election of president of the United States, it is necessary that a committee be appointed to correspond with persons in the different electoral districts of this state, and to unite with them in recommending to the people suitable persons to be voted for on the second Thursday of November next, as electors; Resolved, that such a committee be appointed for this electoral district.

On motion of Robert McCauley, Esq. it was Resolved, that Maj. John Taylor, and A. D. Murphy, Esq. of Orange county, William M. Kissick, Esq. of Person county, and Gen. Joseph H. Bryan, of Granville, be requested to act as members of the committee for the electoral district composed of the said counties.

On motion of Doct. Thomas J. Faddis, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that the editors of other newspapers in this state be requested to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned. SAMUEL CHILD, Chairman. JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

A writer in a New York paper, speaking of the insufficient manner in which the street lamps were lighted, says, "Five-and-twenty full grown lightning bugs would have stared them all out of countenance."

On Thursday last, John Johnson, convicted at the New York Quarter Sessions, of the murder of James Murray, received sentence of death. When the Clerk inquired if he had any thing to say, he replied, "I am not the man that committed the murder, that's all." As the constable taking him from the bar, offered to support him, he said, with the utmost indifference, "Praised be God, I am strong enough yet." He is sentenced to be hanged on the first of April, and his body to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection.

"HONOR THE BRAVE."

Yesterday the President of the United States presented to General Jackson the Gold Medal, heretofore voted to him by Congress, for his gallant defence of New Orleans. At half past 11 o'clock, Gen. Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the House of Representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New Orleans, and Judge Todd, entered the large circular room of the President's House, where were the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and a number of visitors attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the Medal, with the following address:

General Jackson: In compliance with a resolution of Congress, on the 27th of February, 1815, I present to you this medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained, by that body, of your gallant and good conduct, in the defence of New Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a general of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibited an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will forever be distinguished in the annals of our Union. The alacrity with which our fellow-citizens of the neighboring States, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defence of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger, and make every sacrifice in support of our Republican system. The haste with which you repaired to that station, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as your judgment in action.

To which General Jackson replied:

Sir: Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country, from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our Government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the ocean of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field five thousand of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the inroads of a British foe. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, of privation and peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in Congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them, as to make a successful defence of the city of New Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage by an infuriated British soldiery, is my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the government with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

At the same time, the President presented a like medal to Judge Todd, as the representative, or agent, of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the Governor in the capture by the troops under General Harrison, of the British army in Upper Canada, in the fall of 1814.

The friends of John Quincy Adams have held a meeting in Norfolk, to promote his interest in Virginia. But the Petersburg Republican says that "all efforts to divert the Electoral vote of Virginia from Mr. Crawford, will be worse than useless: Mr. Crawford is sure of the undivided voice of the electoral college of Virginia; but when the election goes before the House of Representatives, where Mr. Crawford will be dropped on the first ballot, Virginia, notwithstanding the assertion so pompously made, will be found rallying round the standard of Jackson."

A Patriot in distress.—An American Revolutionary Officer, Major Swan, (of Boston,) is said to be in the prison of St. Pelagie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New-York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old compatriot in arms of La Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

From a New-York paper.

English Law! To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital, but, if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound cattle is a capital crime; to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and Members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may.

LIFE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19. By the arrival of the ship Elizabeth, in 22 days from Havre, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their lesa of Paris papers to the 20th of February.

The accounts from Spain represent the country to be in a very unsettled state. The Constitutionalists, at Barcelona, will perhaps fl upon the soldiers of the Faith, unless they are marched away. The couriers have been stopped on the road between France and Madrid; and there are reports of disturbances and meditated insurrections, from various parts of the kingdom. The king has recently suppressed all the journals in Madrid, except one; and they circumstances, in connexion with public business, show that the government is laboring under unusual difficulties and apprehensions. It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship with a large amount of specie as security for her loans.

In France, both parties are occupied in electioneering. The funds, observes the Journal du Commerce, might have been put as good as those of England, but for the war in Spain; but the ministry have done something with the money. England is represented, by the same paper, as having great advantages by refusing to intermeddle with the war, and stepping in fresh in the case, with an uninterrupted commerce, and stepping in, at once, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

The Journal of Commerce, of the 20th Feb. mentions the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Greek question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence; and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress, to visit the Marquis La Fayette to visit the United States.

The late intelligence from Greece, represents the state of the country, and the spirit of the people, as still more flattering than before.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboism. Many outrages are detailed.

A mummy recently arrived in France, from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of Pharaohs, who had been buried 2700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person was of high rank.

An insurrection is said to have shown itself in Eremadura; and great agitation was apparent in Andalusia.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Smyrna to the 19th of January. The Turkish squadron fitted out at Constantinople, to afford succour to Smyrna, had been destroyed by a tempest in the Gulf. Five frigates and six brigs were stranded. The Turks regard this event as a chastisement from Heaven, and they had not been guilty of any acts of violence to the Greeks in consequence. The Greeks had become masters of the Gulph. The Turks considered there was no longer any security in the waters of the Archipelago.

Col. O'Calligan, Aid to Gen. Mina, has been to Havre, to engage an American vessel to carry the General and suit from Cowes to South America.

A London paper reports, that the house of Ludolph Von Wolfen, Hamburg, has failed for about 30,000 sterling.

The London Globe mentions that the respectable house of William and James Levin, has stopped payment.

The Duke of Bordeaux, son of the Duchess of Berri, now about four years old, has an establishment of four Gentlemen of Honor, five Aids, a Colonel of the staff, and three Secretaries! [A legitimate establishment!]

Important.—In looking over our file of the Paris Journal du Commerce, we have found the following extract of a letter from Marseilles of Dec. 24, to the editor, containing the following information relative to the growing of cotton in Egypt. It will doubtless have an important bearing on our commerce.—N. York Gaz.

"Sir: It belongs to your Journal to notice a revolution which is about taking place in one of the most important branches of our commerce.

"Four years since, a Frenchman named Jumel, conceived the idea of attempting the growing of Brazil cotton in Egypt, and it has completely succeeded. The Pacha has ordered its growth to be extended on the largest scale, and has further directed that this new production should in future be called 'Jumel Cotton.' The second year the crop amounted to 100,000 kilograms; the third to twenty times as much; and there are at this moment at the Lazaretto of Marseilles 4000 tons (about 60,000 kilograms) for consumption. There is as large a quantity at the Lazaretto of Leghorn and Trieste, and letters from the most respectable source state that he crop this year will exceed 5,000,000 kilograms. There will be scarcely any end to its production, as the Pacha intends to extend the culture to the sources of the Nile.

"The quality of this cotton, (classified with the long staple) is perfect; and with a little whiter and cleaner would entirely supersede that of Pernambuco and Louis;

It is probable that our manufacturers will prefer it, especially as its great abundance will make the price very low. What effect will this have on our commercial relations with the U. States? "I now leave this important subject to the consideration of your readers, manufacturers and merchants."

COMMODORE DANIELS.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle has been favored with the following extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated

LAGUNA, FEB. 19, 1824.

I have no news to give you, except for the loss of two sloops of war not long since. Some of the most distinguished personages of this country (viz. Generals Bermudez, Paez, and Soubielle) were his advocates. The trial lasted several days, when the commodore was honorably acquitted. Gen. Paez stood up before the court, and in an elegant speech, depicted the glorious exertions of the defendant, in gaining and confirming the liberty of Colombia; and as the gallant commodore "had done the state some service," he was proposed as admiral in chief of the naval forces, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the audience. After this triumphant acquittal, splendid entertainments were given him by the most distinguished families in Caracas. The last fete was a ball given by Daniels himself, in return for the numerous honors conferred on him. I do not remember to have witnessed a more magnificent display of wealth and luxury: the profusion of superb decorations, the variety and elegance of the costumes, the air alive with the breath of lutes and trumpets, the "bevy of fair women richly gay," and the number of illustrious personages assembled, presented a spectacle of which no idea could be formed, except from the enchanting pictures of oriental romance. The rooms were decorated with festoons, patriotic emblems, and luxuriated in every fanciful variety of carved work. They were most splendidly illuminated; an atmosphere of golden light set the minutest objects in clearest view before the eye of the spectator, and large mirrors reflected the magical scene in indefinite multiplication.

The Commodore has generously given up to government all his wages, and the services of his own vessels in this country: thus emulating those heroes, whose noble actions enrich history to us, by opening such varied and delicious vistas to our gaze, beneath the range of its loftiest events.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter just received and dated Mexico, Jan. 28th, 1824.

"I enclose you a proclamation of the government, by which you will see that we have had a terrible tumult in this city, which lasted several days, and only ended yesterday. It was commenced by Gen. Lobato, with a view to induce the congress to change the ministry, and put the Europeans out of office. He however, soon found his error, and submitted with the greater part of his officers, when the cudgels were taken up by others, who obstinately refused to succumb, and were happily made prisoners to the number of twenty two. Among these were three colonels, and as many lieutenant colonels. Several of the prisoners were condemned to death last night, and pardoned to day, when they were on the point of being executed. All, however, is now quiet, and as congress will undoubtedly change the people at the head of the government, we may again hope for tranquillity. These occurrences have retarded the departure of the convoy of money for Alvarado."

Extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1824.

The political state of Peru is very unsettled. Riva Agiero, having declared himself an enemy to the Congress, was at Truxillo with 4,000 men, and Bolivar was going against him. The Spaniards were strengthening themselves, and probably will be too powerful for the Patriots. The only hope, (and one that is generally entertained and expected,) is, that these Spanish Generals, La Serena, Canterac and Valdez, will declare themselves independent of Spain, and keep the government in their own hands."

Ambassador from Buenos Ayres.—A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 7th of January, states that Gen. Alvera has been appointed by that government as Ambassador to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January for the U. States, via. England.

Manilla.—A proclamation in Spanish, (recently received from Manilla,) without date, signed by Juan Antonio Martinez, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, by which it appears that a part of the troops, headed by a Capt. Novales, had raised the standard of insurrection, with the object of rendering the Islands independent of Spain—but they were quickly put down, and Novales, and Ruiz, another leader, and twenty of their followers, were shot.

THE TARIFF.

A meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, was held on the 12th ult. to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress against the passage of the tariff bill, as now before that body; when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed Tariff of duties is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, inexpedient, unjust, and unequal in its operations; that it is calculated and intended to foster one branch of industry at the expense of all others; that it would be ruinous to our agriculture and commerce; that it will diminish the revenues, and the position of direct taxation for the support thereof; and that a wise and sound policy forbids the adoption of it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress expressing the opinions and views of this meeting; a copy of which they are requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State: Resolved, That said committee be also a committee of correspondence, who shall send a copy of these resolutions to each of the towns in this State; and solicit their co-operation in the measures adopted in this meeting.

Paris J. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, Jas. Townes, John Huske, Duncan M. Rae, Esquires, were appointed the committee.

At the same meeting, resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, respectfully requesting that an Armory or Arsenal, or either of them, be erected in the town of Fayetteville.

THE GREAT STEAM-BOAT QUESTION.

The cause recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, is of such paramount interest to the country, that we should copy the whole of the Opinion of the Court on it, were we not prevented by its great length. The original action was brought under a State Law of New York, giving to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton the sole use and monopoly of all the waters within that State, for navigation by Steam, to the exclusion of all persons not acting under their right, with heavy penalties and forfeitures in cases of infringement and violation. The cause has passed through its different stages, from the lowest court in New York, where it has been uniformly decided in conformity to the State Law, until it has reached the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, been solemnly and deliberately agreed and considered, and conclusively decided against the constitutionality of the Law. The principle thus appears to be established, that the navigable waters of every state are the common highway of all citizens of the United States, and that all vessels or boats sailing under a coasting license have a right to traverse them, whether moved by steam, horse, wind, or any other power. And the authority of the United States, to "regulate commerce among the several States," notwithstanding the right of any State to pass "laws to regulate their domestic trade and police," is declared to "extend within the limits of every State of the Union." The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the 2d Feb. and occupies 6 columns of small type in the Intelligencer.—Chas. City Gaz.

At sun-rise on Friday morning 12th ult. the convicts in the State Prison, Boston, attempted to revolt. They rushed upon the officer who had the keys, and threatened his life, in order to obtain them, but failed. Order was not restored until a detachment of Major Wainwright's marines was brought up to the prison.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

We are requested to state for the information of the Pensioners of the United States, that as Congress has made the necessary appropriation, funds for paying them are in readiness. All, therefore, who are on the pension list may now apply to the respective agents in the states where they reside for their semi annual stipends. Washington Repub.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received during the month of January, the sum of \$2084 50 cts.—The issues from the depository during the same period, were 1595 Bibles and 1271 Testaments, valued at \$1793 and 84 cents.

A liberal Sentiment.—At the 4th of March dinner in Boston, a gentleman gave as a toast, "Health and happiness to the Crawfordites, and success to the Adamites."

The London Morning Chronicle asserts that the British have made propositions to Spain for the acknowledgment of the Independence of South America; and that the Duke of San Carlos has been appointed to proceed to London to open a negotiation on this subject.