

...the public sentiment relative to the measures proposed and adopted by the friends of the Convention at their meeting in this city, in December last; and for taking such steps, by way of recommending the subject to the attention of their fellow citizens who did not attend the meetings, as will in the end promote the object proposed.

A resolution was adopted, highly approving the proceedings of the Raleigh Meeting, and expressive of their willingness to co-operate in all legal measures to effect their object.

On the 22d of February, John Morris and Daniel Hoke, Esqrs. appointed by the corresponding committee of Lincoln county, proceeded to take the votes of Capt. L. Haler's company on the expediency of calling a Convention; and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of the measure.

Important, if true.—By the ship Boston, arrived at Savannah, on the 1st inst. in forty-nine days from Gibraltar, we have a report that War was momentarily expected (not between Spain and France) but between Spain and England.

From the complexion of our last European advices, we were in a measure prepared to hear of the commencement of hostilities between France and Spain; at least, such information would not have greatly surprised us. But we cannot credit the belief that sufficient cause of war can have so suddenly arisen between Great Britain and Spain. Since the arrival, however, of the Boston at Savannah, additional strength is given to the report, by the intelligence received at Charleston, from Havana. The brig Rachel and Sally informs, that at the time of her sailing (27th ult.) the public mind was much agitated in consequence of a preemptory demand made by the government of Great Britain upon that of Spain, for the payment of a very large sum of money, alleged to be owing by the latter to the former; and threatening reprisal of Spanish vessels, if the demand be not complied with.

As our latest advices from Spain, previous to this arrival, were only down to the first of January last, and as in all probability, the demand above spoken of, was made upon Spain a short time after that period, connecting these circumstances together, we say, that what at first seemed improbable, now assumes an air of plausibility.

Notwithstanding the assurances, which the British Minister at Washington (Mr. Canning) has given unasked, we are convinced, that if the above report be well founded, that the grand secret of the whole affair is, that Great-Britain is determined to possess the Island of Cuba, "peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must;" and she has made this demand at a time when he knows Spain cannot meet it; thereby enforcing the necessity of a surrender of that Island as an equivalent.

A late arrival at New-York, states, that the brutal murder of young Gailard, at Havana, has been followed by another on the body of the mate of a brig—and adds, also, information of the arrest of the murderers. It is to be hoped that the punishment which their crime deserves will be promptly awarded them; while at the same time, it is to be feared, that a spirit of hostility exists in that island towards us, which, if thus continually fanned, may some day break out in acts of open violence.

From the Spanish Main.—Captain Bourne, of the brig Hippomenes, arrived at New-York from Curacao, reports, that when he sailed, the Patriots were bombarding Porto Cavello. Curacao papers mention that Gen. Paez arrived at Porto Cavello on 6th ult. and was closely investing the place by land. The Colombian squadron, consisting of the Bolivar, Maria Francisca; Constitution, Vencedor, and Patriot, were blockading the port.

On the 31st of January a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Coro which caused some alarm.

The case of De Coudray, Irvine and Vogel, was heard at Curacao on the 29th of January. Judgment was to be pronounced on the 5th of February.

Extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, Nov. 25th, 1822.

"I have just escaped from one of the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th instant, we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruins, and shaken all Chili to its foundation. What few houses are still standing are so shattered that they can no longer be tenanted. The in-

habitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions are now selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm.—The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends; and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."

Balt. Chron.

The following address was delivered to the House of Representatives at the close of the late session, by Mr. Barbour (Speaker) after a vote of thanks had been accorded him, for the promptitude, assiduity, impartiality & ability with which he had performed the duties of the chair:

To receive the approbation of our country, is at all times the highest reward which can be bestowed upon a citizen in the public service; to receive the expression of that approbation from the Representatives of the People, with whom it has been my fortune to act, gives to it, in my estimation, an increased degree of interest; but when, in addition to this, I recollect that this is the second occasion on which I have received this high mark of confidence, from the same House of Representatives from gentlemen with whom, for two successive sessions, I have been associated in legislation, it inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude. I have nothing to offer you but my sincere thanks, in return for this renewed evidence of your good opinion, as well as for the kind indulgence with which you have supported me in the discharge of my official duties. There are few stations in civil life of a character either more important or more difficult than that of the presiding officer of this House. On your deliberations, essentially depend the prosperity of this extensive and extending confederacy; in their progress, the most novel and perplexing questions are frequently presented for the instantaneous decision of your Speaker; and the duties which, in general, appertain to his office, involve in themselves the highest degree of responsibility. In such a situation, to be able to command success is the attribute of no man; to endeavor to deserve it, is within the reach of all; that endeavor, I am conscious of having earnestly made; and to the pleasure arising from that consciousness, the resolution which you have just passed adds the gratification of believing that my efforts in this respect have not been altogether fruitless.

We are now, gentlemen, about to close the labors of the 17th Congress. I trust, that upon a review of its measures, it will be found by our constituents, that, however we may have differed in opinion in relation to the means, we have all had in view one great common end—the promotion of the general welfare.

We are soon, gentlemen, about to separate; many of you, perhaps, I may never meet again. May you long live to enjoy the rewards of your past services, and to render others to a grateful country.

Aristocratic Titles.—The following is the copy of a letter from Governor Coles, of the State of Illinois, to the Editors of the Illinois Intelligencer, occasioned by their having giving him in their paper the title of "His Excellency."

Vandalia, Dec. 10, 1822.

GENTLEMEN—Our State Constitution gives to the person exercising the functions of the Executive the appellation of GOVERNOR—a title which is specific, intelligible, and republican, and amply sufficient to denote the dignity of the office. In your last paper you have noticed me by the addition of "His Excellency," an aristocratical and high sounding adjunct, which I am sorry to say has become too common amongst us, not only in newspaper announcements, but in the addressing of letters and even in familiar discourse. It is a practice disagreeable to my feelings, and inconsistent, as I think, with the dignified simplicity of freemen, and with the nature of the vocation of those, to whom it is applied. And having made it a rule through life to address no one as His Excellency, or the Honorable, or by any such unmeaning title, I trust I shall be pardoned for asking it as a favor of you and my fellow-citizens generally, not to apply them to me.

I am, &c. &c.  
EDWARD COLES"

It appears, from official statements laid before the Legislature of Maryland, that the Union Bank of Baltimore has lost nearly ninety thousand dollars by the State Directors, since its incorporation.

We are sorry to learn that Judge Livingston, of the Supreme Court, is dangerously ill at his lodgings in this city. Stating this fact, reminds us of another, of a more agreeable complexion. Not one out of the two hundred and thirty-five members of Congress has died, or even been dangerously ill, during the present session. This exemption from disease and death, considering the average of the Members, is as surprising as it is welcome.—Int.

A correspondent informs us (says the Western Carolinian) that a short time since, James Orr, of Mecklenburg county, found a turtle, which he had marked fifty years ago, in the year 1773; and for aught that appeared to the contrary, it might live fifty or a hundred years longer. We do not know whether naturalists have ascertained to what age turtles survive; but from the preceding fact, and from others which have come to our knowledge, it seems that they attain to a very advanced age—an age, perhaps, which bears no great disproportion to that of mortals when earth was in the heyday and freshness of youth.

In the garden of Capt. Daniel Wood, of Davidson county, there were gathered, during the last season, from one vine, twenty-five hundred and ten cucumbers, (exclusive of the latter growth,) of the species called gherkins. This vegetable, we believe, is generally very productive; but in the above instance it was uncommonly so.

Defeat of a Pirate.—The brig Bowdoin, Capt. Carr, which arrived at Newport 2d ult. sailed from Mantanzas on the 5th, in company with brigs Abeona, for Providence, and Neptune, of Bristol, for Trieste. After being out about 4 hours from Mantanzas, saw a piratical schooner coming out from the land, full of men, and rowing with 14 sweeps. On her coming up with the Bowdoin, she hoisted the red flag, and commenced firing with round and grape shot, and ordered Capt. Carr to "strike or die." As soon as the pirate got within sufficient range, the Bowdoin returned the fire from her carriage guns, and musketry, which completely raked the deck of the Pirate, killing several of them, and obliging them instantly to haul off, having only 7 men to be seen on her deck and rowing with only 5 sweeps—she then stood in again for the land. Had it not been for Capt. C. supposes that he should have been enabled to have sunk the pirate. The Abeona, and Neptune, in co. with the Bowdoin, at the time, and being both armed, assisted in repulsing the pirate. The Bowdoin mounts 4 carriage guns, with muskets.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5.

A daring attempt was made on Monday night to set fire to the Post-Office, happily without effect. A quantity of fine dry hay was enveloped in a sheet of paper, and a cotton wick, steeped in brimstone, was placed in the hay; the end of the wick, protruding from the hay, was lighted. Thus prepared, the bundle was thrown into the letter box, which is of wood, and contained a large number of letters. Providentially the fire at the end of the wick went out before it communicated to the hay, as only one letter was found scorched, and none of the rest damaged.

The Washington Republican states, that Mrs. Sarah Perry, who lately applied to Congress for a pension, is a lineal descendant from Sir William Wallace. Certain it is, the courage and coolness exhibited by her son the Commodore, in the battle on Lake Erie, were worthy of the Scottish Chieftain. She had four other sons in the Navy, one of them, like his eldest brother lost his life in the service; three still survive.

Forlorn Queens.—Accounts from Spain and Portugal inform, that the Queen of one nation was sick nearly unto death; and that the Queen of the other had been imprisoned, for refusing to swear allegiance to the new constitution; and her confinement had occasioned such a degree of illness as required the aid of ten physicians to administer to her; and that when she recovered, she and her physicians were to be banished from the kingdom!—The King of Saxony has requested of the Spanish Cortes that his niece the Queen should be permitted to visit her native country.

The papers from Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, inform us, that an Association is on foot of several wealthy and intelligent gentlemen of the Western states, for the purpose of engaging in the Whale Fishery and Sealing voyages to the Northwest Coast of America, and some of the preparatory measures for so bold and extensive an enterprise are already adopted. We understand it is intended to build two ships of about 270 tons each, in Cincinnati, during the present year, and to have them rigged, equipped, and fitted for such voyages in season to descend the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as early in the spring of 1824, as the waters will admit. This, we take it, is the fruit of the Debates in Congress on the subject of establishing a post on the North West Coast.

Hoax.—On the 13th a person in this city who is supposed to be in the habit of conducting articles from the other side of the line, and placing them in a secure place in Montreal without going through the formalities of the cus-

tom-house etiquette; was applied to and asked if he could furnish the applicant with 13 chests of tea, and 18 kegs of tobacco; the samples were produced, and the prices fixed upon; the greatest secrecy was promised upon the part of the purchaser, and the articles were to be delivered at a certain hour mutually appointed. After the departure of the applicants, certain forebodings and misgivings were felt by the "fair trader," who thought that all was not right, weighed the matter seriously, and at length came to the determination of outwitting him. He accordingly produced the specified number of Tobacco kegs, and Tea chests, filled the former with stones & brickbats, and the latter with the produce of a livery stable—hired five Canadian trains, and set out to the "appointed place of rendezvous."—On his arrival the first object which met his view was a pistol presented towards him by a Custom house officer, who commanded him to deliver up the property instantly, as it was seized in the name of the King. The "fair trader" appeared astonished, said he had been scandalously deceived, and that the seizure would ruin him; the officer was forcible, and ordered the soldiers, who were in waiting, to take charge of the supposed contraband property. It was accordingly deposited for that night in the guard room, near the cross, and was yesterday morning escorted to the Custom house in Montreal, where we are informed the hoax was discovered.—Montreal paper.

We have been told that the Indians at the eastward prognosticate great freshets during the approaching spring, from the circumstance of the beavers having built their houses one story higher than common last fall. This they consider an invariable forerunner of great freshets.—Salem Gaz.

Hogs.—An Ohio farmer recommends coals, as useful in fattening Hogs.—After giving his hogs a small quantity daily, say two pieces to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they discontinued rooting, were more quiet and appeared to fatten faster. He omitted the coal a few days, and they commenced rooting; he gave it again and they ceased to root. He supposes that the coal corrects that morbid fluid in the stomach which incites them to root deep in search of fresh earth.

The following is a comparative statement of the mortality during the last year, in the cities of London, New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington:

	Deaths.	Population.
London,	13,865 about	1,000,000
New-York,	3,231 about	130,000
Philadelphia,	3,591 about	130,000
Washington,	296 about	14,856

Florida.—A new work is about to be published in New-York, entitled "Observations upon the Floridas, by Charles Vignoles, Civil and Topographical Engineer." A residence of many years in Florida, an actual survey of the country, an unremitting attention to its internal concerns, a familiar acquaintance with the soil, history, topography, climate, land titles, Indian claims, &c. are stated to be the points which give value and interest to the work.

The fourth volume of *Pevevil of the Peak*, which forms the third volume of the American edition, was sent from New-York to Philadelphia on Wednesday (the 26th) at three o'clock in the afternoon; and on Friday morning, at six o'clock, Messrs. Carey & Lea had two thousand copies of the volume in boards—the whole period of time being thirty-nine hours.

Two beautiful *Illustrations of the Pioneers*, (the new American tale which has deservedly elicited so much commendation) have recently been exhibited in New-York. They are said to be from the pencil of a young artist of that city, of great genius and taste. One of the sketches (says the N. Y. Statesman) is a picture of *Leather-stocking*, a favorite character among the group of Pioneers, in the dress and with the equipments of a huntsman. There is a single touch in this piece, which of itself would be sufficient to evince the skill of the artist—we mean the mouth, exhibiting the solitary tooth of the *Leather-stocking*. It is true to the delineation of the novelist, and true to nature. The other sketch is illustrative of the *Death of Mohegan*, the Indian Chief, with his last words and dying speech—"Red skin or white, it's all over now." Mohegan is represented in a recumbent posture, with the drapery of death about him, and a composure, evincing his fortitude and resignation, seated upon his countenance.

Mr. Joseph Tyler, the oldest member of the Dramatic Corps in the United States, died on Saturday evening, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. This venerable actor had finished the second night of a short engagement at the Park Theatre; and after having

exerted himself in the character of General Washington, in the play of "The Glory of Columbia," he returned to his lodgings, complaining of an oppression of the breast; in two hours afterwards he expired.

Mr. Tyler was a cotemporary of Garrick, Barry and Kemble, as early as 1775. He was a distinguished performer in operas in the provincia Theatre in England. In 1793 he arrived in the United States, and joined the company then performing in the old theatre in John street; he continued, by his professional talents, to instruct and amuse the New-York audience till within a few years past, when, not being able from his advanced age any longer to discharge the arduous duties of his profession, he retired from the stage, bearing with him the esteem of all who knew him.—Nat. Adv.

The King of France has suppressed the College of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, because of the distaste expressed by the students at the election of a Priest, the Abbe Nicole, as Rector. Four thousand students are thus dispersed; and France suffers, because a few young men are alleged to have erred.

"The tradesman and the husbandman would do well to consider, that when they are for cramping trade they are killing a faithful servant, who is toiling night and day and eating the bread of care for their good, as well as his own. The merchant and gentleman would do well to reflect that the hands of the tradesman and husbandman, are their employers; and that unless they multiply and increase in their commodities and riches, the merchant will never flourish. The merchant manufacturer and freeholder, should consider themselves as the most immediate and natural brothers in the community; that God and nature have made their interest inseparable, and when they will agree conjointly to pursue it; no mortal hand can ever prevail against them."—See *Tudor's Life of Otis*.

Most singular sagacity and affection of a dog.—We are credibly informed, that a few days since some person on the opposite side of the river, (in Dutchess county) for some supposed, or perhaps sufficient cause, shot a dog, and as he judged mortally wounded him. The dog was at the time, in a field distant, and probably out of sight, from any dwelling. He was felled to the ground. A person, living adjacent to the spot, several days immediately succeeding (without having any knowledge of the fact that the dog had been shot) observed his dog daily, after being fed, run with alacrity with part of his rations in his mouth, in the direction where the wounded dog was found, and was from this unusual conduct of his dog, induced to follow him, when to his astonishment, he found, that his dog had been some days carrying comfort and sustenance to his unfortunate fellow quadruped, who had, by this means, been saved, become convalescent, and returned to his master. *What a lesson to poor human nature!!!*—Ulster pap.

"Few, and far between" are the visits of joy. The recovery of a dear friend from a dangerous sickness, the return of another after long absence, the first moment of happy love, when doubt and fear fly before the delicious certainty of mutual affection, the first sight of one's offspring, or their noble conduct in after-life; these are a few of those "bright sunny spots," which, if unshaded by counterpoising sorrows, glitter upon the waste of human life. But rare, indeed, are moments of this description, and seldom we are able to resign ourselves to their full enjoyment; they make not up the sum of human life, and those are the wisest among us, who, seizing joy gratefully when it comes, look not forward to it with any sanguine expectation.

How small a portion of our life is this we really enjoy. In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we are looking backwards to things that are gone past; in manhood although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present; yet even that is too often absorbed in vague determinations to be vastly happy on some future day; when we have time.

The Rev. Joseph A. Warne will preach at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next at the usual hours.

MARRIED.

In Germantown, Stokes county, on the 11th ult. Mr. William Lyon, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of T. T. Armstrong Esq.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. at his residence in Rowan County, Gen. Jesse A. Pearson. He had recently received a fall from his horse, which produced such serious injury as to occasion his death. He was a gentleman of great enterprise and activity, and his loss will be sensibly felt by the community of which he was a member.