will appear by reference to a statement writers or fravelling cabinets, to upholo in the Azshvilie Republican, made at the firm by the Editor of that paper wise have been formed, and the land would was then in Washington, and intimule with Gen. Jackson, from whom he must —of the praises of the pure & incorrection have received it, and which gives the ble Statesman; for mr. Clay never yet has some language used by Gen. Jackson in been subdued by modesty, nor has he eome language used by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Mr. Beverley .

on's statement, and to prove that Mr. Auchanan used terms which were unrstand by others in the same way that were understood by General Jackone, we have the concurrent statements of Major Raton and Mr. Kremer. Ma her Eaton's recollection sustains tien. Jackson to the letter, and the following. estract from Mr. Kremer's address to his constituents, written at the time, shows how he understood Mr. Bucharan,

Mr. Kremer says:

It is as served by a member of the House of Itepresentatives, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to those of Mr. Clay, proposing to make Clay Secretary of State, if they would sid in the election of Adams; and that we were in great danger of heing defeated in the election of Jakkson, unless we would connect to fight them with their own weapons. I soon after met Mr. Francis Johnson, of Kentucky, the inti-later and confidential friend of Mr. Clay, who had treviously often told me, that Jackson was him Mr. Kremer says: sente and confidential friend of Mr. Clay, who had previously often told me, that Jackson was his choice unti to Chy, and on one occasion had assured me that Kentucky would come out strong

for Jackson.

On my implicing of him at this moment, as to the disposition of Kentucky, he for the first time seemed to he sitate, and observed, "that Kentucky is not dead yet," alluding (as I understood) to Mr. Clay's exclusion from the house; adding, "we yet hold the balance is our hands." If Jackson should be tilected, it is said Addams would be house; and in that case, which is a first case, which is a first case. Jackson should be elected, it is said Adams would remain Secretary of State, and in this case, nothing could be done for Kentheky, and we wish to know if we sid in electing Jackson, what the friends of Jackson would do for Kentucky. A member of Congress from Tennessee came up at this moment; though he did not hear all the conversation, yet well remainbers the concluding remarks unde by Mr Johnson."

We are induced to believe that Mr. B.

is the member of Congress here referred tot if not, Mr Kremer can explain.

These concurrent statements are ided by the admission of Mr. Buchanan, who, speaking of Gen. Jackson's reply, says: "I do not recoilect that Gen. Jackson told me I might repeat his answer to Mr Chry and his friends, ogh I should be sorry to say he did not. The whole conversation being up on the public street, it might have esca-ped my observation."

This conversation, if we are correctly informed, was on the way from Gen. Jackson's boarding house to the Capitol. Gen. Jackson was the listener-he was calm and dispassionate, and prepar-ed, by Mr. Buchanan's introduction, to

receive a deep impression of it. We cannot imagine to ourselves a more sublime spectacle than was presented in the person of Gen. Jackson, at that moment. He had been placed, by the people, as a candidate for the first station in the world—he had seen the sle, as a candidate for the first ple united to do him honor-he had seen the matter referred, by the Constitution, to the House of Representatives -he had, himself, received direct over theree from Mr. Clay, and was now told, that, in the opinion of Me. Buchanan. his election depended upon the simple declaration that he would not appoint Mr. Adams his Secretary of Stateww Mr. B. as his friend, urge this upon him, not only on his own account, but on account of his political friends; for, remember, Mr. B. says: " I though Gen. Jackson owed it to himself, and to the cause in which his political friends were engaged, to contradict the report, and to declare that he would not appoint to that office the man, however worthy he night be, who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies." He heard Mr. Buchavan speak in the language of Mr. Clay's friends, that "Mr. Clay and his friends would naturally prefer voting for a Western man if there were a pro-bability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the Government and office in the Government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jack-son, they could soon decide the contest in his favor." For, tet it be recollected, that these are the words of Mr. Markley. and mr. Buchanan admits that he spoke and air. Buchanan admits that he spoke of mr. Markley as a friend of mr. Clay. Let any man look at the important crisis that had arisen. See every thing that could tempt a mortal man, placed before him. See Andrew Jackson rise superior to this temptation, and prefer-

eing his own honor, his own approving conscience to the presidency; and we cannot deabt that that transaction & that

onversation made a lasting and a deep

mpression on his mind. It was such a

-it was one that the Creator of the Uni-

verse looked down upon with approba-

reat & glorious actions. None can doubt

at Gen Jackson believed that Mr. Bu-

chanan came from mr. Clay. His answer

could refuse such an offer, without hav

ing a deep impression of every attending thought implanted on his mind? Mr. Clay complains that General Jackson

eepeats it at the hermirage !! And can mir. Clay, who scours over the wide ex-

panse of our extensive Republic in search of opportunities to bruit about his own praise and "fauthful service," com-

plain that Andrew Jackson, in his re

tirement, at his own fireside, into which

ent as few mortal men can boast of

But, that Gen. Jackson's recuilection heard of no light houses of the skies—no or trouid not appoint mr. Adams Secrete on this subject, has been clear and dis. Harrisburg Convention would have astrony of States that these were secrets tinct, is established beyond a doubt, as semble's. We should have had no hired that he would keep to himself. ver lacked for means to trumpet forth In further corecionration of Gen. Jack his praise. Thus it will be seen that mr. Buchanau has susrained Gen. Jackand in every essential point, which brings us to the flird conclusion of the Journal, which is:

Journal, which is:

"3d. That instead of any proposition being made to Gen. Jackson or his friends, by Mr. Clay and his friends, as repentedly asserted by General Jackson, on the supposed authority of Mr. Bushason, it appears that the sole object of that gentleman is seeking the interfiew with Gen. Jackson, was to obtain from him the controlletion of a runtum that he intended, if elected, to continue My. Adams in the State Benartment, and very mission to make known that controlletion, a she wise is a perstal on the friends of Mr. Clay."

We are here brought back to the inquiry of what mr. Buchaman did say to

quiry of what mr. Buchanan did say to Ged. Jackson? He asserts that mr. Markley urged him to go to Gen. Jack-son, and admirs that he spoke of mr. Markley as a friend of mr. Clay. If these two points be admitted, the next question arises as to whether the statement of mr. Buchanan made to Gen. Jackson at the instance of mr. Markley, amounted to a proposition? That Gen eral Jackson so considered it, is manifest rom his teply. That mr. Clay himself so considers it, is admitted by him, when he charges Gen. Jackson with being his public accuser.-Gen. Jackson said that member of Congress one of his own

friends, said that "He had been informed by the friends of mr. Clay, that the friends of mr. Adams had made avortures to them, saying, if our Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of mr. Adams, mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of mr. Clay to seede That the friends of mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, mr. Adams would be continued Scoretary of State, (innende; there would be no room for Kentucks.) That the friends of mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, mr. Adams spould not be continued Scoretary of State, by a complete union of mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presi-dential centest in one hour."

This, Mr. Clay, in his Lexington speech, denominates a "corrupt respo-

Mr Buchanan says, he told General Jackson that a friend of Mr. Clay, (Mr. Markley.) had said:

Mr. Clay's friends were attached to him, and he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election; that if they did so, they could e-lect afther Mr. Adams or General Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never ugree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had predetermined to predetermined to prefer another to Ar. Clay, for the first office in his gift; and that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that, in case he were elected, Ar. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State," and "if General Jackson had not determined whom he would making the structure of State, and whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause, for us so is declare, upon his own authority, we should then be clare, upon his own authority; we should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams men, and might fight them with their own weapous. That the western members would naturally prefer toting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the tecond office in the Government shall be fairly estimated, and if they thought property we for maded; and if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soon decide the con-test in his favor."

This, Mr. Clay and his friends exclaim, is a triumphant acquital! Really, how great a difference is there beween tweedle dum and tweedle dee!

This brings us to the 4th conclusion, which is fair, and not contradicted but introduced by the Journal, barely for the purpose of qualifying the 5th - The

4th is—
"That Gen. Jackson, after being made fully acquainted with the object of Mr. Huchanan's visit to him, did contradict the rumour, and grant to Mr. Huchanan permission to speak of it to any pepen he thought proper."

The rumour here referred to, was that Gen. Jackson had determined, had he been elected, to appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. This he did authorize Mr. Buchanan to contradict. It was proper that he should do so, and had Mr. Clay and his friend, Mr. Mark ley, been satisfied with that contradic tion, General Jackson, never would have supposed that they wished to bar gain with him. But Mr. Markley did not stop here. He knew that that would not satisfy Mr. Clay. He added, if Gen. Jackson had not determined whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and would say that it would not be Mr. Adams, &c &c. Here, then, was the gist of the proposition. There was no impropriety in General Jacksson's declaring that he had not determined to appoint Mr. Adams-for that is in perfeet accordance with his reply to Mr. Buchanan, "that he would go into the office perfectly free and untramelled." It was the declaration that he would not appoint Mr. Adams, which was to bind him and trammel him, which Mr. proudest theme to wake the fire of song, to cherish the love of liberty, and excite to Markley thought was wanting to juffu-ence the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends, & cause them to vote for Gen. Jackson.

But, we come now to the 5th and last conclusion:

"That notwithstanding General Jackson's flourishes about his left hand knowing what his right hand did, and one hair being acquainted with the thoughts of another, he was perfectly willing to let Mr. Clay's friends know, that he had never intimated that he meant to make Mr. As a Secretary of State."

Mr. Clay talks about Gen. Jackson's charging him with overtures!! What is this? Is not this declaration here made to induce a belief that Gen. Jack. son wished Mr. Clay and his friends to believe that he would not appoint Mr. their poisoned arrows of detraction, about this a most bare should speak of such an act? Had it been Henry Clay instead of Gen. Jack son who had done this deed, the "American System," "Domestic Industry," and Internal Improvement would have been forgotten; mr Sargeant never been forgotten; mr Sargeant never would have gone on a fruitless search of an ideal Congress. We would have

Gen Jackson are determined to deatrov his character, it can be done by falsehood and forgery. No sooner is one contemptible trick exposed, than they resort to another. The New York National Advocate now asserts roundly, and "from sources of unquestionable authority," that Gen. J. an abbettor in Burr's commiracy; and that he furnished pecuniary means, and assisted in ripening his plans and directing his movements. The silly Editor, after making these serious char ges, gasconndingly remarks, "and we give them the form and pressure of our unqualified belief." &c. as though there was any force in this pressure, where the character of that paper is known. The people see to what extraordinary lengths men are determined to go to rob General Jackson of his good name. and to bolster up the Coalition. Can the Administration countenance such a course as this? Will Mr. Clay pretend that he has been more traduced than General Jackson? This new ca lumny originates in a quarter from which we could expect nothing better; and we shall see whether or not the 'affiliated presses" will not ring the changes upon it. It is well known that the conduct of General Jackson. in relation to the conspiracy of Burr. drew from Mr Jefferson the expression of his unqualified approbation But it is surely unnecessary to defend the patrotism of a man whose whole life whatever faults he may have committed, gives the lie to his calumniators. Was he a traitor during the late war? Did he manifest any thing like it at New Orleans? Has he not, on all occasions preferred the good of his country to his personal ease or aggrandizement? This charge of treason against such a man caps the climax of folly and malignity. It will convince the nation that every effort is to be used for his destruction. And if we do not mistake the generous dispositon of the American people, such means will ensure his elevation to the first office in their gift. The slanders that had been fabricated by hireling writers; the repeated sneers and at tacks of the honorable Secretary of State in his dinner speeches in Penn sylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, have all tended to the elevation of his character. The people will not believe that Jackson is a blood thirsty monster. traitor, destitute both of sense and of virtue.

It is incumbent upon the National Advocate to substantiate his charge, by the production of his "unquestionable authority." We should not have no ticed this new charge, emanating from such a source as it does, but that it serves to show the fiend like spirit of persecution, by which it is attempted to hunt down a man, whose hold on the affections of the people, it is thought, can be broken in no other way.

Rich. Eng.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

New Fork, August 12. We have received, by the packet ship Fork Captain De Cost, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th of June, inclusive. Mr. Canning introduced a motion in the House of Commons, on the 18th, the object of which was to release all the grain now in bond "the produce of any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Euro e, now in warehouse in the United King dom, or which may be entered at any por thereof, before the first day of May, 1828, for home consumption, on payment of certain specified rates of duties. The proposition was subsequently passed. The Corn Market had been affected by this proposition, corn

having fallen 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

A Russian fleet was on the way from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and was expect ed to touch at Portsmouth It was rumore that this fleet and the French squadron fitting ont at Toulon were to join an English square ron in the Mediterranean, the whole to proceed to the aid of the Greeks.

A change of ministry has taken place in Portugal, which is considered favorable to the Liberals It seems to have originated from nearly the same cause which produced the recent changes in Great Britain—a dislike of a leading minister, by his colleagues. Gen. Saldenha is to continue Minister of War, and the Marquis Palmella, at present Ambassador to England, to be Secretary of Suite for the Home Department. Of the rest of the minis ters little or nothing is known.

Liverpool Markets, June 23.
Cotton.—The import this week is very large, amounting to not fewer than 26,827 bags, and the sales are somewhat himted, not exceeding 10.570 bags, at harely last week's prices, viz: 700 Sea Islands at 105 to 15 1.2-3460 Bowedes at 5 7-3 to 7d - 1390 Orleans 2 6 to 8!--2350 Alabamas, &c. 5 7-1 to 6;. Turpentine has met with buyers to th extent of about 5000 barrels at 12s. 6d.

City, 2 o'clock.-A decline of a half pe cent. took place in the Funds in consequence of the reported departure of Mr. Stratford Canning from Constantinople. Other un-favorable reports respecting Russia and Turkey were in circulation, and the price of Consols fell from 86 3.8 buyers, to 85 7-3. It has since recovered to 864.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, June 23.

Decinive blose to the renewal of the American Trade with Lanaica, Str.—By the Customs Amendment Bill, now before the House, it is to be enacted that "as by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into the British possessions abreail, goods, the produce of the countries to which the ships belong, and to export in said ships, from said British possessions, goods to be carried to any foreign country whatever." This bill defines that "such privileges be seasted to ships and of such countries, which

to my, on or before 5th July, 1856." This ap-plies to the United States, the Pressits, and the Innels. The hill neverth-less gives his Majorry the newer by Stellor in Conneal, to grant made privileges to the ships of any fereign, country which may not, in all respects, how fulfilled each conditions. The hill also provides that no fereign country shall be considered to having steepland with said conditions, until an Order in Conneil is immed certifying the fact, nor shall this bill "ex-land, or be construed as extending, to must no and, or be construed as extending, to mosel any orders in Council heretofore insued in pursuance of the Act 6, Geo. 4, Cop. 116, entitled "An act

abroad."
Important abreation of the Act 6, Ges. 4, Con. 116, resultaing the trade of the British Passessions abroad.—The following are the only new duties levishle on goods imported into the British passessions in Assertes, viz: silk manudistuis passessems in annual cotton manufactures for pay 30, and cotton manufactures 30 per cent. We believe they are now imported as non-enumerated, at 15 pc: cent. at valorem. Salted beef and salted pork, at occavet prohibited. are to be imported as follows: "salted beef and salted pork, except into Newfoundland, and all mitted beef and pork imported from Newfoundland, whether of foreign product or not, at a duty of 12s, per ext. It is odd that the bill removes prohibition of the import of cooks, but does not hs a duty. Spirits, not otherwise charged with

Cuty, to pay is, per gullen.
Goods from the United States into Canada, and thence into Great Britain .- After the 5th of July next, masts, timber, staves, wood hoops, shingles, inthwood, cordwood, for fuel, ashes, raw hides, tallow, fresh ment, fresh fish, and horses, cartailow, fresh ment, greah tish, and horses, carriages and equipages of travellers, being brought by land or inland navigation into the British possessions in America, shall be so brought duty free. And by this bill the seven first named articles imported from Canada into any British possession at home or America, shall be deemed abridges of Canada. conduce of Canada.

From the Journal de Paris. Paris, June 19. Our Vienna correspondent writes to us unde

the date 11th June:
"Important despatches from Constantinople are every moment expected. It is generally believed that their contents will determine the part which the Austrian Cabinet will take in the seasures which the Russian Government is resolved to adopt, if, between this time and the end of Inne, a satisfactory answer shall not have been obtained from the Porte, respecting the proposals which have been made to it, to put a stop to effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus.

Trieste, June 8. The Austrian packet boat, which arrived here the day before yesterday, from Corfu, after a passage of four days, brought among other passagers the son of the brave Bozzaris, who fell at Miscolonghi, a child of nine years of age, attended by another Greek. From these Greeks, as well as by letters from Zante of 30th May, and from Corfu of 4th of June, we have further particular of the decisive buttle which the Seraskier gainer efore Athens. The loss of the Greeks in between 2 and 3000 of the choicest and braves troops, viz. all the Suliots and Candiots, and the der of the garrison of Missolonghi.

One day later from England.

Easport, August 4. Cant. Bradford, of the brig Columbia, arrived here last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, favored us with a London paper of the

An article dated Vienna, June 13, says that news has just been received from Tries of Lord Cochrane having obtained a great advantage over a turkish fleet.

By an article from a Paris paper, of the 21d June, it appears that decisive orders have been given by Ressia, France, and England to unite their respective fleets, to "separate the combatants," (Greeks and Turks.)

A number of French ships of war-have been ordered to the Mediterranean, and a consider able Russian fleet is also ordered to that sea The grain law crisis is not yet over in the House of Lords.

EROM EUROPK.

New York, Aug. 14. The Editors of the Gazette are indebted to a commercial friend for the loan of some Antwerp papers, to the 27th of June, inclusive, received by the brig Hornillos. ontents poss

translations are annexed.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the nu merous friends of General Lalayette, in this country, to learn that he has been elected : member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Paris Etoile, of the 2 d, says, "We

announced, several days since, that a tre ty was about to be signed, by the five the real Powers, to save Greece. We have since had to deplore the occurrence before Athens. We are happy in having it in our power this day to announce that decisive orders, in conform ity to the preceding arrangements, have been given by Russia, France, and England to unite their respective fleets, and separate the combatants. This step, though tardy, may still, it is hoped, be in time to save

The Observer, of Trieste of June 14, say on Friday, the 10th, the Turkish fleet of sail, was seen passing between Cape d'Oro and Andros. If it had gone towards the Gulf of Athens, it would have spread great consternation both on sea and land, and would have struck a memorable blow; but, instead of that, it suddenly took the direction of Suda, in the Island of Candia.

It is stated under the head of Trieste, June 12, that the English Consul at Tripoli had sent a messenger to Multa, to inform the Government of that island of his differences with the Dey.

The village of Gousselin, near Grenoble was totally destroyed on the night of the 14th of June, by a wa er spout which descended from the neighboring mountains. Nearly all the inhabitants were killed, and sixty dead bodies had been taken from the ruins

It is said that General Karaiskuki, a few minutes before his death, being surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several of the Greek Chiefs, recommended his soldiers to their protection, to whom he gave all his property, amounting to 15,000 Turkish piastres. "As to my son," said he which they are stained may renew his courage." These were his last words. His body was to be transported to Napoli, there to be in terred with the same pomp as those of Marco

Bozarcis and Lord Byron. The Romehots, one and all, took the folouth, after the death of the brave Karajukaki

"We call God to witness, and swear by the Holy Trinity, to die under our arms, and not to lay them down till the enemy is driven from the land of our fathers, or in the bosom of which their bodies are buried; we awear perpetual union and fraternal love; we will divide amongst our familes our last morsel of bread, and will project the women and children of such of our companions as may glori-ously full in battle. We swear eternal ven-geance against each individual, and his descendents, who may violate this sacred obligation, and if a single violator of this outh to the imprecation and vengrance of the Most High: May God grant that he experience no happiness in this world, and that his wife may bear him so children to assist him in his last hour, and close his eyes. We, in fine, swear to bring up and instruct our children in an eternal batred towards our oppressora.

Constantinople, June 1.
Since the fatal catastrophe which the Greeks suffered before Athena, during the first days of May, the English Ambassador, Mr. Strat-

has had, nearly every day, uniferences with the Russian Ambusquelor, has renewed his former attempts to it-establish peace, and has transmitted, with that design an energes-ic note to the Reis Effendi, which can leave no doubt that the Russian and English Cab-inets have acted in accordance with the means which are to be made use of to attain

to impire the Fran with more pacific sent-ments, is the report circulated within two or three days, that Lord Contrane had gained a decisive victory over a portion of the Ottoma ficet. But the Franks know nothing as yet absolutely authentic on this head. despatches from Redschid Pachs, which have been so advantageous to the Porte, so offi cial publication has been marte. The friends of Greece conclude from this silence, but perhaps prematurely, that disagrecable news has been received.

Petersbing June 6.

Russia - A squadron of nine ships of the line, three frigates, and two brigs will leave Cronstadt in a few days, to which will be added the two vessels sent to the Mediterranean in October last, which are expected from Toulon. This fleet will sail under the com mand of Admiral Semjavine, with secret or-ders for the Archipellago. The Emperor will pass the ships in review during the pres-

The Marquis de Lafayette has been pro claimed Deputy of the Arondissement of Menx, by a majority of 141 out of 281 votes.

M. Trouchou obtained 139 suffrages, The Governments of Portugal and the Bra zils have agreed to abolish the slave tra e throughout their dominions; the former immediately, and the latter at the end of three years from March, 1827.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Charleston, August 15.

The fast sailing ship Brands, Captain Steinhauer, arrived at this port yesterday, in 39 days from Havre, having left that port on the

Reports are spread that the news of the capitulation of ".Acropolis" is arrived-It took place the 2d of this month. The Greeks composing the garrison obtained permission to return into their own country, and the Phillednes," among which was Colonel Fab vier, were authorised to go where they pleas

This news unfortunately is too true-ar English Courier sent by Sir F. Adams, brings the news of the surrender of " Acropulis"he lett Cofu the 2 th of this month, and passed through Pans the 28th-some private letters, of which he was the bearer, leave no doubt as to the authenticity of the fact, though they contain few details, saying only that the garrison of the Citadel of Athens was more numerous than believed, and that Col. Fabier had arrived sefe and sound, on board of a vessel of Admiral Regny's. Havre, June 29.

On the morning of the 11th June, the King's schooner Torch, commanded by the Captain of the frigute Faure, having arrived at Algiers, remitted to M. Deval, Consul General of France, the instructions of the muister of Foreign affairs.

Mr. Devai went on board the Torch, and at his suggestion the members of the ousulate, and the subjects of France, left Algiers to embark in a French brig which was to accompany the forch.

M. Deval having joined the captain who commands the naval division at Aigiers, took measures with him to obtain reparation from the Dey. A note was written; it demanded that a de-

potation, at the head of which Wekil-Hardge. Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Navy of the Regency.) should go on board to the commander of the expedition, and make apolgies to him and the Consul General relative to the Dey's conduct, and that the flag of France should be hoisted on the Forts of Algiers, and saluted with one hundred guns; on the failure of which, hostilities would be com-

This note was presented to the Dey by the Consul General of Sardinia at Algiera. The satisfaction demanded not having been given in 24 hours, the negotiation was broken off.
The corvette Vulcan was sent to take on poard the Vice Consuls of the King at Bonne, and at Fort La Calle, and the subjects of

France living in those places. On the 1 th June the French division was before Algiers, consequently the privateers in the port were blockaded, and prevented

from injuring our commerce.

Perersburg, Jane 2.

The fleet which has just been armed at Cronstadt, and which is now ready to sail for the Mediterranean has received this destination by a virtue of a Treaty just concluded between Russia and England. The Protocol of the 4th April, 1826, agreed upon during the conferences had by the Buke of Wellington with our Minister, has served as a bas for this treaty, and the Expedition of the fleet agrees with the measures stipulated between the two powers for the pacification of Greece. Constantinople, May 26.

The Drogomans of the English and Russian Missions, have held another conference with the Reis Effendi in which the latter expressed himself in the same terms as in the last, upon the propositions relative to the l'acification of Greece, as well as on the character of Lord Cochrane. The Internuncio of Austria the Baron D'Ottenfels, has since forwarded to the Reis Effendi, the diplomatic note brought from Vieuna by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. De Huszar, by which the Divan is advised to adopt the propositions of Hussia and England. But the Porte refuses to listen to any new explanations, and referring to his first answer, will give no other.

From the Constitutionnel.

Leipner, June 10. All the news lately received from the north. are warbke. The fitting out of the stussian fleet at Cronstadt, the great activity which prevails in the arsenals in the interior of the empire, particularly at Tala, and finally the grand review by the Emperor at Wissins, are facts which prove that Russia seriously medi-tates the reparation of the wrongs she has committed, in abandoning for six years, to the mercy of the Ottoman sabre, a nation pos-

what, in conjunction with these facts, leaves no longer any doubt as to the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas, is the tenor of the letters which for a week past have receied a manifesto relative to Turco Grecian was expected. One of these letters has the following passage:—' We, Russians, all hope that the document which is to be immediately published will be drawn up to a spirit very different from those which since 1822 have usued from the office of Court Newstrode.



RALEIGH, AUGUST 23. 1827

ELECTION RETURNS.

CONGRESS. Let District. LANDER SAWYER by a considerable majority over his opposed.

Alr. Shepherd.

2d District. Willia Assess re-elected ad

est opposition.
Se District. Tuonas H. Hatt of majority of about 300 over Richard Rines by a te Member, 5th District. Gabrier Holmes reich

without opposition.
6th District. Dental Tonner. State of the poll as follows: Turner, Hill. Boddie, Saced, Bress Franklin, 201 639 Warren, Granville, 50 226 323 37

620 1116 1049 783 It having been understood after the terminal state of the intended to decline, no poli was opened for gentlemen either in Warren or Franklin. 7th District. Jone Coursess. State of the

poll: Culpeper. 143 246 Moore, Cunberland, 235 257 Montgomery, 685 390 2375 1990 1367

9th District. Apovertie H. Suterand. State of the poll:

4312 10th District. Jour Lone re-elected Al-

Long, the vote in Rowan was, 418 for Long and 278 for Ass Eubanks. We understand that in Chatham, Mr. Eubanks received about 140.

11th District. Haven W. Gorner reselect. ed by a large majority over Dr. Samuel Hen 19th District. SAMUEL P. CARSON re-elect

ed. We have received returns of three out of the four counties, which are as follows: Carson. 1331

Rutherford, 661 3312 13th District. LEWIS WILLIAM re-elepted

by a majority of about 1300 votes over De Mushat. The following are lists of the Members of the last and next Congress: Next Congress. Last Congress.

Lemuel Sawyer. Lemuel Sawyer. Willis Alston. Willis Alston, Thos. H. Hall, Richard Hines. John H. Beyan. John H. Bryan. Gabriel Holmes. Weldon N. Edwards. Daniel Turver. John Culpeper. Daniel L. Barringer. Augustin H. Shepper Archibald M'Neill, Daniel L. Barringer. Romulus M. Saunders John Long. W. Conner. Join Long. Henry W. Copner. Samuel P. Carson. Samuel P. Carson. Lowis Williams

RAL ASSEMBLY.

Anson. Joseph Pickett, S. without opposi-tion. Clement Marshall and Alexander Little, C. State of the poil. Marshall 1178, Little 717, John Smith 699. Alex. Alex. B. M'Millan, S. Anderson, Mitchell and Zacharish Baker, Sr. C. Poll. Senate—M'Millan 352, Baldwin 180. Commons—Mitchell 379, Baker 362, Lynch 255, Lewis 235, Heath 142.

Bladen. John Owen, S. John T. Gilmon and John J. M'Millan, C. Poll. Senata—Own 195, M'lunis 144. Commons—Gilmour 23,

M'Millan 280, Henrd 278.

Biorks. A. Burgin, S. D. Newland and —
Neill, C. Poll. Senate—Burgin 607, Baird
463. Commons—Newland 1297, Neill 915, Avery 559, Tate 842. very 559, Tate 842.

Buncombe. Athan A. M'Dowell, S. John Clayton and James Allen, C. Poll. Sensis — M'Powell 541, Gudger 450. Commons-Clayton 1216, Allen 1000, Charles Moore 675.

Carvell. Bartlett Yancy, S. C. D. Densis

and John E. Lewis, C.

Cabarres. Lawson H. Alexander, S. William M'Leus and John C. Barahardt, C. Poll Senate—Alexander 231, George Klutts 151. Commons—M'Lean 568, Barahardt 370, Robert Pickens 283, J. Williams 244. Canden. Willis Wilson, S. Thomas Degree and Thomas Tellett, C.

zier and Thomas Tillett, C.
Contenus. Nathan Faller, S. Otway Burns and David Borden, C.
Davidson. John M. Smith, S. Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams, C.
Hertford. David O. Askew, S. B. J. Montegomery and John H. Wheeler, C. Poll. Sante—Askew 167, E. H. Sharpe 138. Commons—Montgomery 431, Wheeler, 403, I. Carter 165, J. Cotton 47.
Town of Halifux. Jesse A. Bynum.
Hyde. Benjamm Sanderson, S. John B. Jasper and Wallace Styron, C.
Iredell. Abner Franklin, S. Win, J. Sin-

Iredell. Abner Franklin, S. Win, J. Simmons and Wu. Palls, C. Pull. Senate—Franklin 440, S. King 402. Commons—Simmons 751, Falls, 789, R. Allison 634, Hill 282, Gray 35. Jones. Risslen M'Daniel, S. Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, C.

O'Hryan Cox, C. Lincoln, Michael Rinchardt, S. Alexand . M. Brevard, and Duniel Conred, C. More: Alex. M'Neill, S. Gideon Seawell ad William Wadsworth, C.

and William Wadsworth, C.

Montgomery. Edmund Deberry, S. James
Alten and James Lilly, C.

Affecklenburg. William Davidson, S. William J. Airxander and Joseph Blackwood, C.
Poll. Scante. Davidson 573, A. Walker Jr.
236. Commons—Alexander 1062, Blackwood
562, Jegram 460, Musser 391.

Marin. Joseph J. Williams, S. without opposition. Gebriel L. Stewart and Jesse Cooper,
C. Poll. Stewart 424, Cooper 595, John
Word 202.

Ward 209. Quelow. Edward Ward, S. without oppor tion. Frederick For and Filtuard Williams, t Poll. Foy 405, Williams 200, Williams, Jones

Pasquotank, John L. Bailey, & William J. Hardy and John Pool, C. Poll. Scant-Hailey 163, Thos. Bell 145, Commons—Hardy 493, Pool 410, Thos. Jordan 337, Denais De-493, Pool 410, Thus. Jordan 357, Denais De zier 198, John C. Ehringtaus 91, R. T. Har John Scott, S. John Clement and Ramen.

Hamilton C. Jones, C. Poll. Senate Sec. 977, Jones 201, Andrews 383, Habitouser 19 Town of Suksbury. Charles Fisher, without populition.

Randolph. Alexander Gray, S. John B. Randolph. Alexander
Troy and Hugh Walker, C.
Hockingham. Edud. T. Brodnay, S. Thomas Settle and James Brenett, C. P. dt. Senter-Brodnay 35g, W. Donnell 305. Commun. Settle 1041, Bargatt 524, Y. Holmst.

Richmond. Framus Love, S. George The-