he a principal, J. Pupl Calunavi articatil append g . sien. no is scarcely refuted, boline a - thrust upon the f salic. The National divocaid, which hesitates at nothing, Jackien with liaving fa-Barr's conspirate, The ful-The Inl. confidence, guide of Louisians, waraing him of the data deny seld be required, of a sharge more finn gegally and spings.

Sun-Although it is a long time since | ap avere size, still that friendship that cy. tear you will meet with an accele from spiarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the stert, keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an at-tack, as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemics within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try separate it from the Union. You to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds—and you will keep these brats to yourself. But I say again, be upon the slert; your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are placs on foot inimical to the Union. Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say, but rest as-ment they are in operation or I calcusured they are in operation or I calculate buildly. Becare of the month n. December. I love my country and overnment of hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reducert but I will die in the last ditch before I would vield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union dismitted. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the ides of March remember. With sincere respect, I am as usual our sincere friend.

ANDREW JACKSON. er 12, 1806.

is a letter from a genuin being is a befor from a genuine Rentucky, in warm hearted and friend as Mr. Clay had in the a speaks the language of thou-base been equally wounded by al erents. It is well known that a language towards Mr. Adama

the standard of the second sec

ling print ly enemy, and much your whole influ-once, and successfully ion, to possen and vis a the public raind against line to the very hour of your aposta-

Far as you may have wandered from the time of your duty in soling for Mr. size of spring you, Lhave waded through Adams, I am persuaded you cannot difficult and desagreeable scenes, still I raise your voice against truths so noto-have all that fondness for my old and rious as these; and 1 willingly submit have all that fondmess for my old and former frights that I have had, and their memory has been more endearing to us by the treachery. I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired since I saw you as the day. This in-duces me to write you. Put your swort in a state of defence, organize your militin, and defend your city as well against internal ensures as external; my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into detail; but i fear you will meer with an attack from granters you do not at present expect. feels an interest in the purity and perfeels an interest in the parity and per-manency of our government; and will conclude by remarking, that the con-tempt which distinguished public ser-vants treat the will of the people, and the repeated abuses of public confi-dence, assume the most alarming as pect, and strongly admonish the peo-ple of the necessity of an immediate reform. Impressed as I am with this belief, I hope yon will not attribute my remarks to any thing but a wish to con-tribute by all honorable means in my tribute by all honorable means in my power, to the stability of a government to which I am devotesi.

HARRISON MUNDY. 81. Louis, 24th July, 1827.

The result of the Kentucky elections has thrown the friends of the Administration into a state of consternation It is now apparent that Kentucky will give all her votes to General Jackson. The transferrable interest of Mr. Clay in the West is now confined to the doubtful state of Okio. These are signs of the times" that cannot be mis taken, and must diminish Mr. Clay's reconciliation influence in the Cabinet. His presence Greeks. in Kentucky, and his powerful speech-es just on the eve of the election, were all unavailing. He had instilled into the minds of the people of that State such distike to Mr. Adams and his principles, that with all his influence them to him. It is said on the ene side, that local politics influenced the election; and on the other, that but for personal feelings in favor of the old members, and the certainty that the didate would have been elected. It and in consequence of this superiority, is pretended that if Mr. Buchanan's they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire statement had reached Kentucky in an annual tribute (relief.) the amount

100 M upon, and sign the said Treaty-wir: "His Majosty the King of the Uni-ted Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireid, the Right Hon. William Viscount e Peer of the United Kingdo Dodi of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of his Britannic Majesty in his Privy Conneil, and his Principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign At-

"His Majesty the King of Prance and Navarre, the Prince Jules Count de P-fignac, Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of his most Christian Majesty, Major General of his armies, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. &c. and his Autassador. to his Britanic Majesty;

"And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven General of Infantry of the Armies of his imperial Majesty, his Aid de-Camp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of these of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Cross of the order of the Sword, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to his Britan-Majesty:-

"Who, after baving communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agree upon the following articles:

From the Times of Thursday, July 12.

Paris July 9. I have this moment received the fullowing treaty, and have just time to translate and forward it. The King of France has been extremely anxious for the signature of this important documents he has repeatedly expressed impatience at the delay. It is however, with him a religious, not a political feel-

"In the name of. &c.

Act. 1. The contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the

"This offer of mediation shall be made to this power immediately after the trea v of this day, the High Conthe ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople, & there shall be made, them; and, in consequence they authoand popularity, he could not reconcile at the same time to the two contending rize from this time forward their repreparties, a demand of an immediate arm stice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensible to the opening it may become necessary to resort. of any negotiation.

Art. H. The arrangement to be pronext Presidential election would not be posed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on thrown into the House of Represen- the f Howing bases .-- The Greeks shall tatives, not an administration "can- hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord: logy I shall after for addressing you statement had reached Kentucky in an anoual tribute (relif.) the amount time, the result would have been dif-e your friend and neighbor, and ferent. We cannot see what favorable a common agreement. They shall be

cting Par treaty as mang in the East for the last six years, and the termittation of which, the rotans at the disposal of the St time Porte, appears still remote, impose apon the High Contracting Parties, the ecessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks. "It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with he Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them, Consular agents, so long as there shall ezist among them, authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

"9. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the rustice proposed in the first article of the contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both, if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to ubtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and, in fact, immedi-ately after the aforesaid declaration. the High Contracting Powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the High Conracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventually instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the Admirals commanding their squadron in the seas of he Levant.

"3. Finally, if contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High Contracting powers, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in tracting Powers will nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between sentatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which

"The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratific fion thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and ve thereto affixed the seals of their

friends, ise was introduced to the dialog record, by Joseph Rolligna, Kay, Mayor of the City, President of the day, and by Col. Morse and Col. White, Vice esidents. The Commediate sat on the of the President, the other gas upying places which had been ated, near the President and Vic dents. The dinner was sumpt 123 18 a high degree and arranged with a great deal of taste. The table was interally covered with every laxary antideticacy which can be procured at this season. The desert was uncommonly fine, and showed how much both in quality and showed how much both in quality and quantity our fruit market has improved within a few years. The weather, which had been disagreeably warm, was so much cooled by a genial shower, that it became as pleasant during the entertain-

ment as a spring day. The utmost harmony and social galety prevailed during the repast. After the cloth was removed, several tuasts were drunk. When the name of An-DREW JACKSON was pronounced by the the public treaty, or if the Greeks re-fuse to execute it, the High Contract-ing Powers shall declace to that one of pulse, and saluted it with load, long and oft repeated cheers; a tribute to the chieftain of "salutary energies," and his ' country's great benefactor."

From the Albany Argus, August 25. The Execution of Strong .- The city esterday was alive with strangers. Sarly in the morning and until the hour of execution, every avenue leading to the city was thronged with vehicles; the steam-boats that came up during the morning, and the ferry boats literally swarmed; and the streets and sidewalks were so filled by the passing crowds as to render it difficult to pursue the ordinary avocation.

So great was the concourse, that it was deemed expedient to accept the voluntary offers of the military, and between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, thirteen companies, one each from Troy, Greenbush, Schenectady and Bethlehem, formed, and marched to the place of execution.

This was in the valley, at the head of Beaver-street, directly west of the Lancasterian Academy and the gaol, and perhaps a quarter of a mile southwest of the capital. From this valley, which forms a narrow flat, the hills apon three sides, rise abruptly to a considerable height, forming a perfect an phitheatre. The scaffold, therefore, was overlooked, and every movement connected with it, distinctly seen by the vast multitude that occupied all parts of the sides and summits of the minences. It is believed that at least thirty thousand persons witnessed the ceremony on this occasion; one fifth of whom were females!

The scaffold was the centre of a circle of considerable magnitude, the around by the military two or three. deep, under the command of Captain Osborn, who officiated as marshal .- At about a quarter past one P. M. the prisoner, in a white overdress, trimmed and gaoler and other civil officers, and use.

by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, and escorted | Singular Escope .-- In the alternos

few to regret 1 the law. Whilst we may que they do in general, to gratify curiosity, and to excite a spin the criminal rather than an a and possequently aprevention its scene, will forget that this is an indelgence in victous co

Mr. Minus Ward, who is menti Mr. Mipus Ward, who is mention below, is a native of Randolph closes in this State, a self-taught mechan who has devoted himself, for son years past, to the perfecting of impo-tant improvements on the Stean Ri-gines-Firy. Observer. From the Battmore American New Steam and Heated Air Engle -Our readers will find in our culum this morning, an advertisement of a ne species of engine, by Mr. Minns W.

this morning, or advertisement of a new species of engine, by Mr. Minus Ward, Civil Engineer of this city. In the Franklin Journal for the present month, is an extract from his specification, (Mr. Ward having recently received his pa-tent from Europe,) which will suffi-ciently describe the principle of its action. It consists in employing in whole or a part, the air which becomes heated in passing through the first of the heated in passing through the fire of the furnace, together with the elauic fluide or gazes, the products of combustion. By various methods which we need not describe particularly, as, for example, a pheumatic forcing pump placed on the top of the boiler, and connected with the furnace by a pipe and valves, this air and these elastic fluids are forced into the boiler, either alove or below the surface of the water in it, and any with the stram. The effect of these agents, which ordinarily escape through the chimney, and are lost, is to give out a portion of their caloric to the steam and the temperature of the mixture ull be higher than that of the steam before the injection of the gases, there is there. fore a corresponding increase of the clastic force. It will be perceived that Mr. Ward's improvement, like that of Perkins, will cause the temperature and the pressure of the steam to preserve a more uniform proportion to each other, and thus prevent the accidents imputed by our ingenious countrymen abroad, to the difference often existing between

Mr. Ward informs us that there is by this engine a saving in fuel of sixty per cents and it is an important advartage that this improvement may be attached, at a small expense, to most ngines now in use. The inventor is a man of talents and perseverance, and we sincerely hope that the engine will, on trial, prove both honorable to the inventiveness of our country, and proinner line of which was guarded all fitable to a skilfal mechanician. It augurs well for both, that a mechanic of well known skill, is engaged in the construction of two of them, and that the owners of an important factory in soner, in a white overdress, trimmed the city, persons of knowledge and p a-with black, accompanied by the sheriff dence, have ordered one for their own

have felt a just pride in hearing you poken of as among the most distin-nished men in the nation. At present am located in the youngest and most western State in the Union, and still western State in the Union, and still hear you and your friends (not your old democratic friends of the school of Jefferson) but you new ones of Hart-ford Convention memory, such as Web-ater. Osgood, Otis, Strong, and to cap the climar John Q. Adams, spoken of freely in every assandinget but how changed the public sentiment! Then you was the compatition of Jefferson and Madison, and now, you are indentified

you was the compatriot of Jeff-roon and Madison, and now you are indentified with the Hartford Convention and John Q. Adams, whom you have denounced in the most unqualified terms. I re-member well your opinions of this man, and will call your attention to a con-versition held in your awa office in Lexington, Ken, shortly after your re-turn from Gheut, relative to Mr. A. in which you said, that "there was no doubt upon your mind, but that he was the greatest political hyposrite on earth; that he was as much a federalist at that time as he was in the days of his father's the greatest political of the was an uch as the days of his father's addinioistration; that he was an opposer of the western interest, and that it was as much as the Controlssioners associated with line at Ghent could do to prevent him from giving away the free navigation of the Mississippi River o the British

You continued your remarks and said, that if ever Adams should become President, the people would see worse times than they had under the admintimes than they had under the admin-istration of his father. You called him an Eastern Puritan, and indeed heaped so many opprobrions epithets upon him during your observations, that all who had the least regard for your veracity, must have looked upon Mr. Adams as the basest of men. With a knowledge of these things fresh upon my mind. I shall not andertake to describe the astouishment, pain and deep martifica-tion, I felt that you, sir, was the very man who elevated John Q. Adams to the first office in the gift of a free and independent membe. The veriest by independent people. The veriest bypherite on earth could not days time more than this, and there was a time when I confided so strongly in you, that no man would dare, with impunity, that no man would dare, with imposity, to tell me Henry Clay will commit this deed and betray his friends. But it is done, and I sincerely believe your fate is justly and irrevocably scaled by a much injured and insulted people, whose will you set at defiance; and which I could not have believed you over would do, after hearing the speech res delivered at slighter's mills against

effect it could have had; since it only acquits Mr. Clay of being privy to his communication to General Jackson, but discloses the fact, that his friends had had propositions made to them by Mr. Adams's friends; and that they would prefer voting for General Jackson, if they thought it probable that " Mr. Chay's claims to the second office in the Government should be fairly estimated." This statement might, on the contrary, have turned out the whole delegation. But "drowning men catch at straws."-Richmond Eng.

"North Carolina."-The Baltimort Patriot contains an extract from a letter, dated Hamptomsville, N. C. which, after stating that Mr. Mushatt, a Jack-son candidate, was beaten in every county in the District, continues......"I we are not all Jackson men here, as you are repeatedly told, and it is far from certain that the vute of this State will not be against him." The only remark we have to offer on this letter, that any man, manifesting so much upid ignorance as to the vote of this stopid ignorance as to the vote of this State, should not have been credited in his former statement, much less have en quoted as evidence. Wilmington Herald. 125

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Treaty for the settlement of Greece." In the name of the most Holy and adivided Trinity.

undivided Trinity. "His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperar of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the san-gainary contest which by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impedi-ments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piraties States, and gives occasion to piracies which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render neces-sary buydensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having besides received, on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their me-diation with the Ottoman Porte, and bediation with the Ottoman Porte, and be-ing, as well as his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by the de-sire of stopping the effusion of blood, and arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of

governed by the authorities whom they arms hall themselves choose and nominate, but in nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon the possession of the Turkish property situated either on the contineut or in the isles of Greece, an the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

"Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the lumits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties. "Art. IV. The contracting powers

engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bas-es laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed. " Art. V. The Contracting Powers

will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclu ive influence, any commercial advan age for their subjects, which the subects of any other nation may not equal y obtain.

" Art. VI. The arrangement of recon ciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the con-tending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall udge it useful or possible to contract the obligation: the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the ob-ject of subsequent stipulations between the High powers. "Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be

exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

" In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms.

" Done at Londor, July 6, 1827. "DUDLEY, " POLIGNAC. " LIEVEN." Additional and Secret arricle.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does

" Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace, 1827.

" DUDLEY " POLIGNAC, " LIEVEN."

"Suzerain is the term used, it belongs to edal law, and signific Lord Pas

DINNER TO COM. PORTER. New Orleans, July 30.

Agreeably to previous arrangements pwards of one hundred gentlemen met at the Planter's and Merchaut's Hotel on Saturday last at 4 o'clock in the aftermon. The room in which the fables were set, had been tastefully decorated by Mr. Mondelli, whose pencil executed with fidelity the elegant designs of Mr. Pilie. The name of Porter was printed on the wall, with the appropriate device, Honour to the brave, armounting military and naval tro phies. The flags of the United States and Mexico were gracefully united in flowing draperies. A halo surrounded them both, and from its diverging rays, shane forth the names of the gallant naval commantiers, whose actions have reflected honour on our country. In separate medallions, formed of oak leaves, were inscribed the names of Washing ton, La Fayette, Victoria and Franklin with appropriate and characteristic mot-toes under each. Over the entrance door was inscribed the name of Dewitt Clinton-over the opposite door was written that of J. Q. Adams, smong those of our former Presidents. On the left side of the room, in similar me-dallions, were inscribed the names of Adair, Coffie, Carroll, and Plauche'these valuant companions of his toils, the eye dwelt with delight on the name of JACESON, and under it the simple and expressive words, 8th of January, 1815. The colours of all nations were painted on the wall: our own standards and those of Mexico were placed in the form of traphies in the four corners of the room .- W reaths of laurel hung in festoons from the cornice over all the decorations. At half-past four, the band struck up the national air Hail columbia—the signal of the Commo-dore's arrival. He had proceeded, with his family, accompanied by Col. Morse, one of the committee, in a carriage drawn by four white horses, from his idence at Mrs. Hories' up Chartres street, through a crowd of citizens, anx-ious to behold the man whose fame has. Thus perished the morderer. It was so long resounded through the fand, the just forfeit of hie for life; and so new mister. W. Caralle-

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by the Albany Republican Artillery. passed from the prison and proceeded on font to the place of execution.

During several of the past days, Strang has appeared to be much softened, and to evince a considerable degree of penitence. He was visited and prayed with yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, and during the forenoon, when not interrupted, was engaged in silent but constant prayer. He experienced no particular debility; and now ascended the steps of the scaffold with firmness. Addressing the mul-titude, be said, in an audible voice, that he perceived a great many people pre-sent, who had come, as he supposed, to witness his execution; and he boped that t would lead them to reflect upon the effects of sin and lust, and induce them to avoid thuse acts for which he was about to suffer a painful and ignominious death. He hoped that they might go away with hearts impressed with contrition as his was. Then holding a pamphlet in his hand, he said: "This contains a full confession of the great transaction for which I am about to die, and every word that it contains, to the best of iny knowledge and belief, is true; if there is a single word in it that is not true, it has been inserted by mistake and not by design." He added, that he had no more to say, and handed

the pamphlet to the Rev. Mr. Larey. The prayers prescribed by the episcopal church for such occasions were then read; which he appeared to join in earnestly. The sherill then took a final leave of him, and was evidently much affected. The Rev. Mr. Lacey addressed him briefly, and also parted with bim; as did also Mr Becker, the gaoler. Buring the awful interval be tween ascending the scallolu and his death, he was composed, and not much agitated. At a quarter before two o'-clock, he gave the signal, drew his cap over his face, the drop fell, and after straggling for a lew minutes, the wretched man expired. He remained sespended for about half an hour; when his budy was taken down and delivered to his friends for interment. In the mean time, the crowd gradually dis-persed, peaceably, and as far as we have learned, without accident of any sort. The efficient precautionary mea-sures taken by the sheriff and the civil authorities, were calculated to prevent or repress any fomult, though there was not, that we observed, the slightest tendency towards one.

of the 24th ult. two prisoners escaped from the jail in Albany N. Y. in a very mysterious manner. While the jailor was attending a funeral about 100 rods from the jail, which caused his absence for perhaps three fourths of an hour, the prison door was unlocked by some sympathising soul, by means of a false key-the prisoners permitted to escape, and the door re-locked the same as before. At evening the jailor, who lives a few rosts from the jail, colled as usual, to attend to the prisoners-nolocked the door-ontered their drea-ry abode, and searched in vain-be found them not, for behold the "birds had flown." Two or three would belonging to the family residing in the dwelling part of the building, were there at the time of their escape, but, preten-ded entire ignorance of the time and manner in which it was effected.

Boncpurie's Will .- The will of B naporto is at present giving rise to very singular law suit in Paris. It m pears, from an article in the Jour ites Debats of the 14th of June, that legacy of 100,000 francs was left to t son of General Dugommier, under wi as is well known, Napoleon made first campaigns in the army of the Pyrenees, and who was killed in 1793 at the bartle of St. Sabastian. Gen. Dogone mier, it appears, only left one leg mate child, who died without is and his widow now claims the lega Generals Bertrand and Montholon pose the claim, on the ground of the i decide on any questions, growing out a will made in St. Helena, and depo ted in England. This at first appear to be the only que tion to be agitated when M. Adonis Hugommier, an office of a regiment of he line, interposed i claim to the legae, as only surviving so of the General. The widow resister this claim, on the ground of his being on illegitimate child, and the offspirit, of the General's connexion with a your; creole slave of Gaudaloupe.

Philadelphin, Aug. 20, It is stated that the whole gang of rogues which for some time past have been engaged in unking and passing counterfeit notes of the United States Bank, of the denomination of twenty and one hundred dollars, have been arrested, after tong and careful search by police of the city.—The bank we hareafter issue the notes of one has