

Calmness... I have had the pleasure of seeing you... I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I have had, and their memory has been more endearing to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day. This induces me to write you. Put your own in a state of defence, organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external; my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into details; but I fear you will meet with an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert, keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack, as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds—and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be upon the alert; your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are plans on foot inimical to the Union. Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say, but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December. I love my country and government—I love the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced; but I will die in the last ditch before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union dissolved. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the idea of March remembers. With sincere respect, I am as usual your sincere friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.
November 12, 1806.

The following is a letter from a genuine "Hunter of Kentucky," a warm-hearted and devoted friend of Mr. Clay had in the world. He speaks the language of thousands who have been equally wounded by late political events. It is well known that Mr. Adams' language towards Mr. Adams after his return from Europe, was generally the same as that of his old friend.

HENRY CLAY, ESQ.

My former friendship and high esteem for you as a man and a politician, connected with your vote in the late Presidential election, is the only apology I shall offer for addressing you through the public journals. I was once your friend and neighbor, and have felt a just pride in hearing you spoken of as among the most distinguished men in the nation. At present I am located in the youngest and most 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 Hartford Convention memory, such as Webster, Osmond, Otis, Strang, and to cap the climax John Q. Adams, spoken of freely in every assembly; but how changed the public sentiment! Then you was the compatriot of Jefferson and Madison, and now you are identified with the Hartford Convention and John Q. Adams, whom you have denounced in the most unqualified terms. I remember well your opinions of this man, and will call your attention to a conversation held in your own office in Lexington, Kentucky after your return from Ghent, relative to Mr. A. in which you said, that "there was no doubt upon your mind, but that he was the greatest political impostor on earth; that he was as much a federalist at that time as he was in the days of his father's administration; that he was an opposer of the western interest, and that it was as much as the Commissioners associated with him at Ghent could do to prevent him from giving away the free navigation of the Mississippi River to 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 administration of his father. You called him an Eastern Poritan, and indeed heaped so many opprobrious 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 undertake to describe the astonishment, pain and deep mortification, 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 people. The veriest hypocrite on earth could not have done more than this, and there was a time when I confided so strongly in you, that no man would dare, with impunity, 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 sealed by a much injured and insulted people, whose will you set at defiance, and which I could not have believed you ever would do, after hearing the speech you delivered at Higbee's mills against

such a state of things, having resolved to aid their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest and the repose of Europe.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. William Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Counselor of his Britannic Majesty in his Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs.

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 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 Britannic Majesty.

HARRISON MUNDY.
St. 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 transferable interest of Mr. Clay in the West is now confined to the doubtful state of Ohio. These are signs of the times? that cannot be mistaken, and must diminish Mr. Clay's influence in the Cabinet. His presence in Kentucky, and his powerful speeches just on the eve of the election, were all unavailing. He had instilled into the minds of the people of that State such dislike to Mr. Adams and his principles, that with all his influence and popularity, he could not reconcile them to him. It is said on the one 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 next Presidential election would not be thrown into the House of Representatives, not an administration candidate would have been elected. It is pretended that if Mr. Buchanan's statement had reached Kentucky in time, the result would have been different. We cannot see what favorable 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 propositions made to them by Mr. Adams' friends; and that they would prefer voting for General Jackson, if they thought it probable that "Mr. Clay'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 Baltimore Patriot contains an extract from a letter, dated Hamptonville, N. C. which, after stating that Mr. Musbait, a Jackson candidate, was beaten in every county in the District, continues—"I mention these facts to show you that we are not all Jackson men here, as you see repeatedly told, and it is far from certain that the vote of this State will not be against him." The only remark we have to offer on this letter, is, that any man, manifesting so much stupid ignorance as to the vote of this State, should not have been credited in his former statement, much less have been quoted as evidence.

Wilmington Herald.

Treaty for the settlement of Greece.

Art. I. The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. II. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits 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. III. The Contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis 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. IV. The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. V. The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI. The arrangement of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object 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.

Art. VIII. In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

"DUDLEY."
"POLIGNAC."
"LIEVEN."

Additional and Secret article.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does

not accept within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following proposals:

1. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public treaty as insupportable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the High Contracting Parties, the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

2. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to that one 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 obtain 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, immediately 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.

3. In consequence, the High Contracting 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 the Levant.

4. 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 the treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

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 ratification thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

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

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

"DUDLEY."
"POLIGNAC."
"LIEVEN."

Suzerain is the term used, it belongs to the feudal law, and signifies Lord Paramount.

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

Agreeably to previous arrangements, upwards of one hundred gentlemen met at the Planter's and Merchant's Hotel on Saturday last at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The room in which the tables were set, had been tastefully decorated by Mr. Mondelli, whose pencil executed with fidelity the elegant designs of Mr. Pille. The name of Porter was painted on the wall, with the appropriate device, *Honour to the Brave*, surmounting military and naval trophies. The flags of the United States and Mexico were gracefully united in flowing draperies. A halo surrounded them both, and from its diverging rays, shone forth the names of the gallant naval commanders, whose actions have reflected honour on our country. In separate medallions, formed of oak leaves, were inscribed the names of Washington, La Fayette, Victoria and Franklin, with appropriate and characteristic mottoes under each. Over the entrance door was inscribed the name of Dewitt Clinton—over the opposite door was written that of J. Q. Adams, among those of our former Presidents. On the left side of the room, in similar medallions, were inscribed the names of Adair, Coffee, Carroll, and Plauché—in the center, surrounded as it were, by these valiant companions of his toils, the eye dwelt with delight on the name of Jackson, 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 trophies in the four corners of the room—Wreaths 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 Commodore'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 residence at Mrs. Horley's up Chartres street, through a crowd of citizens, anxious to behold the man whose fame has so long resounded through the land.

After exchanging salutations with his friends, he was introduced to the dining room, by Joseph B. Diggs, Esq. Mayor of the City, President of the day, and by Col. Morse and Col. White, Vice Presidents. The Commodore sat on the right of the President, the other guests occupying places which had been designated, near the President and Vice Presidents. The dinner was sumptuous in a high degree and arranged with a great deal of taste. The table was literally covered with every luxury and delicacy which can be procured at this season. The desert was uncommonly fine, 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 general shower, that it became as pleasant during the entertainment as a spring day.

The utmost harmony and social gaiety prevailed during the repast. After the cloth was removed, several toasts were drunk. When the name of Andrew Jackson was pronounced by the President, the company (as is usual in Louisiana) rose, as if moved by one impulse, and saluted it with loud, 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 Strang.—The city yesterday was alive with strangers. Early 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 goal, and perhaps a quarter of a mile southwest of the capital. From this valley, which forms a narrow flat, the hills upon three sides, rise abruptly to a considerable height, forming a perfect amphitheatre. 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 eminences. 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 inner line of which was guarded all 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 with black, accompanied by the sheriff and gaoler and other civil officers, and by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, and escorted by the Albany Republican Artillery, passed from the prison and proceeded on foot 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 multitude, he said, in an audible voice, that he perceived a great many people present, who had come, as he supposed, to witness his execution; and he hoped that it would lead them to reflect upon the effects of sin and lust, and induce them to avoid those 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, is the best of my 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. Lacey.

The prayers prescribed by the episcopal church for such occasions were then read; which he appeared to join in earnestly. The sheriff then took a final leave of him, and was evidently much affected. The Rev. Mr. Lacey addressed him briefly, and also parted with him; as did also Mr. Becker, the gaoler. During the awful interval between ascending the scaffold 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 struggling for a few minutes, the wretched man expired. He remained suspended for about half an hour; when his body was taken down and delivered to his friends for interment. In the mean time, the crowd gradually dispersed, peacefully, and as far as we have learned, without accident of any sort. The efficient precautionary measures taken by the sheriff and the civil authorities, were calculated to prevent or repress any tumult, though there was not, that we observed, the slightest tendency towards one.

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Thus perished the murderer. It was the just forfeit of life for life, and so