his comprehensive knowledge of it "in general" gravely inquired of him if he could work at paper making The fellow was unable to tell exactly as he had never tried, but seemed to think that he could, if any body would set him to work at it. His interrogator then told him that he was an agent for a paper manufactory in this city, and was greatly in want of two or three good hands to work in it: but, said he, "the owner of the establishment lives in Albany and I cannot agree with you unless the owner gives his consent. If you will go to Albany and see him, without doubt, he will send me word to engage you immediately. The fellow was elated at the prospect of such an introduction to business; and having taken the address of a person in Albany as owner, and also the name of the agent who sent him, departed, nothing loth, in the first stage for that city. He soon found the person to whom he was referred, and made known to him the object of his visit. The pretended owner of the paper mill, no sooner heard the name of his agent mentioned, than he discovered the hoax, and entered himself into the design of it to carry it on He told the fellow that it was true, that he had a paper mill in Troy, and that he was in want of more workmen; remarking that he could employ none but such as could do the finest kind of work "If I hire you, (said he,) your business will be to prepare materials for making paper for bank bills. It is very difficulty to do it, as the rags, which are very nice and fine, must be chewed in the mouth."

The fellow thought this was certainly a money-making business, and had no doubt but he could work at it well enough. The owner then gave him a selvage of a coarse silk handkerchief, and directed him to chew it until he got back to Troy and if the agent thought it would answer, he would make a contract to employ him. The poor fellow stuffed his mouth full of the stock, and chewed it with writhings and contortions of the face, all the way back. More than once, the passengers in the stage were unable to prevent themselves from breaking out in a roar of laughter, at the queer looks and gestures of the paper grinder, who kept his jaws zealously in motion, and once or twice came near swallowing the whole dose. When he met the agent he showed him the fruit of his labor, saying "he'd be hang'd if he'd work any more at that business, for it made his jaws so lame he couldn't eat." So the fellow refused to hire out at that occupation, and started off to make money some other way.

A PERSIAN EXECUTION.

When we halted I found myself enclosed in a dense ring of spectators, in the midst of which stood a great brass mortar, raised on a mound of earth, and beside it, stuck in the ground, was a linstock with a lighted match. The nussukchees ranged themselves on each side of this horrible engine, and it was not without some difficulty that I succeeded in gaining a position which appeared to me to secure me from the danger attending the explosion, and its consequences, when it should take place Having taken my station, I began to look around me, and saw the officers of justice still pouring into the circle, which was widened for their reception by dint of blows. After them, or rather between two of them, came the prisoner. She was enveloped from head to foot in a black robe, which also covered her face. Her step was firm and her carriage stately. She frequently spoke a few words to an eunuch who accompanied her; but the noise was so great that I could hear nothing of their discourse. As she approached, the spectators became more quiet; and when she had reached the mortar, not a sound was to be heard. Taking advantage of the silence, she spoke aloud with a distinctness and composure that astonished every one, and made her words intelligible to all. The officers perceiving that her mild address made some impression on the multitude, here interrupted her. She made no attempt to proceed, but resigned herself into their arms. They led her in front of the mortar, and yet her step never faltered, neither did she speak or implore, as it is common for even men to do, in her situation, neither did she curse, as some do, neither did she weep. They told her to kneel down, with her breast against its muzzle, and she did so. They put cords round her wrists, and bound them to stakes which had been driven for the purpose; still she showed no signs of emotion; she laid her head upon the mortar, and waited her fate with a composure which a soldier might have envied. At length the signal was given: the match was raised; it descended slowly; and, at the moment when it was about to touch the powder, an audible shudder ran through the crowd. The priming caught fire; a moment of sickening suspense followed; a groan burst from the spectators, the smoke passed away; no explosion followed; and the unfortunate wretch raised her head to see what had happened. A faint hope glimmered in my own heart that perhaps this was a device to save her life, but it was not permitted to live long. It had scarcely begun to rise within me, when I saw the priming renewed, and the match raised again. The condemned wretch laid her head once more on its hard pillow, & uttered a low groan, as if her spirit had parted. It had scarcely been uttered when the explosion took place, and the smoke covered every thing from my view. As it gradually cleared away, it drew a veil from over a horrid and revolting spectacle The two bodiless arms, hung, with their mangled & blackened ends, from the stakes to which they had been bound; and a few yards distant lay a scorched and shattered foot and leg. No trace of body or head remained, and a few tattered remnants of clothes were all besides that were left.—The arms were unbound from the stakes, and two women, who had issued from the ark at the sound of the explosion, rushed to the spot, seized them up, and concealing them under veils, hurried to the Haram with these proofs that the demands of justice had been fulfilled.—

Visits to the Haram.

ALBANY, June 16

The Confessions of a Murderer —On Thursday evening Strang made to the gaoler, Mr. Becker, a full confession of the murder of Whipple. Yesterday he repeated the confession to the grand jury, giving the horrid recital with much minuteness, and accompanied by such circumstances, as leave no doubt of *his* participation in the crime. A bill had been previously found against him by the grand jury.

It appears that a rifle was used in the perpetration of the crime, and that he had made experiments as to the effect of a shot through glass. The experiments he stated were made in a ravine, within about twenty rods of the house, and he described the place where the glass and rifle were secreted. There they were found: and the rifle was recognized as the one purchased by Strang.

In his disclosures, Strang implicated Mrs. Whipple. He charged her with having instigated the murder, and as having acted with him in all its stages, by furnishing the means of purchasing the rifle, the glass for the trial of the effect of the ball, &c. &c. Previously, however, the grand jury had found a bill against Mrs. W. and she was arrested on a bench warrant, and is now in custody. She has undergone frequent examinations, before the grand jury and the officers of the police, and altogether denies the criminations of Strang.

In the present excited state of the public mind, it may be proper to observe a reasonable caution against the belief of all that is alleged by one who is, by his own confession, a monstrous villain, and capable of any enormity; and on the other hand, not to reject his statements altogether: but to preserve, as far as possile, a state of feeling that shall secure to the parties an impartial trial. Should a commission for a special court of oyer and terminer issue, (which is probable) the trial will take place about the middle of July.—*Argus.*

BALTIMORE. June 20.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

'LIMA, Feb. 20, 1827.

"On the 26th January last we had a complete change in this Government, several of the Ministers were dismissed, a new Congress is to be convened in this city on the 1st of May, for the purpose of making a Constitution &c &c.

"The people are very much opposed to General BOLIVAR, particularly to the Constitution which he forced them to accept, We have not as yet learnt the decisions of the people of Cuzco and Arequipa, but are momently expecting to hear from those places, which no doubt, will be in conformity with the sentiments of the people of this Capital."

"LIMA, 25th February, 1827.

"We now enclose you a Gazette containing several very important official letters and documents, which, if they are not too long getting to hand will perhaps prove interesting as they develope in a great measure, the ambitious plans of General Bolivar respecting this Republic —You may rely upon the authenticity of the statement of the Minister Viclausee in his letter to General Santander.

"The Revolution alluded to, took place on the 26th of last month, headed and protected by the Colombian Division of 4000 men quartered in this city, and commanded by officers, picked by General Bolivar as fit tools to carry forward his black purpose. They were all to the number of seventeen, including the two Generals Laro and Sands, embarked for San Buena Ventura accompanied by a strong guard, the commanding officer having orders to march them from thence to Bogota, and deliver them over to the Vice President, General Santander, and at the same time to assure the Congress that the division were determined to support the Colombian Constitution and Congress. We have every reason to hope that the remaining Colombian troops in Peru and Bolivia, will follow the step of this division.

"The accounts as yet received from the different departments of the interior of Peru, are very satisfactory, and there is every appearance of the Peruvians getting rid of the Bolivian yoke, without the least disorder or bloodshed."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

FIRE —A destructive fire took place yesterday morning between twelve and one o'clock, at the North west corner of Fourth and Plumb streets. It is said that upwards of twenty houses, frame and brick, were consumed. Mr. Patrick Hardy is the principal sufferer. We understand that he lost all his possessions, consisting of five houses, a stable and two horses. The carcases of the burnt horses, lying among the ruins, was a shocking sight. There was no insurance on Mr. Hardy's property.—Among the buildings burnt was a rendezvous of the United States troops. The fire originated in Mr. Hardy's stable, and is supposed to have been the act of some malicious person. There was, we are informed, a disgraceful riot in the neighbourhood on Sunday morning.

Extract of a letter from Georgia to a gentleman in this city, dated June 6, 1827.

A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and supposed to be instigated and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others with the Frenchman; had made their escape.

N. Y. Enq.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

In preceding columns our readers are presented with extracts from London papers to the 7th May, brought by the ship Hudson at New York. The arrival (since the foregoing extracts were prepared) of the packet ship Birmingham, at N. York from Liverpool, enables us to add advices two days later, the Liverpool papers by the latter being to the 9th and London to the 8th May, inclusive.

It will be seen that Sir F. Burdett, and the principal members of the late opposition, have gone to the ministerial benches while Mr. Brougham *has his hopes* of supporting the new administration. This coalition gives great scandal to the seceders, and Mr. Peel declares that he cannot comprehend the principles on which it has been formed. That gentleman avowed as the reason for his secession, his uniform opposition to the Catholic question, and accused Mr. Canning of inconsistency in regard to it. Lord Eldon declared that he had long wished to resign, and had done so when he found that Lord Liverpool's policy was no longer to prevail in the cabinet. As the new cabinet is framed on that policy, we are as much at a loss as the "Times" for any reason why he resigned. Lord Wellington's case is by his own account a hard one. His reason seems to be in plain English, that Mr Canning was not in earnest in desiring him to form part of the cabinet, and that he had actually been forced to resign his command in the army, the source of his honours, & the reward for his services. All deny any concert between them. One of the London journals states it as certain, that the Marquis of Lansdowne will take office.

Mr. Canning is stated to have made a triumphant reply to the accusation of inconsistency as to the Catholic question. Emancipation is not to be made a cabinet question, though, as he said, the fact of his being minister must promote its ultimate success. 'Meanwhile,' says Mr Canning, "the footing on which Government stands is this, that each member of the administration may support or oppose the Catholic claims, but must bring forward his propositions in his individual capacity." Mr. Canning in detailing the late negotiations, admitted that he had at one time counselled his Majesty to form an administration conformable to his opinions, and hostile to the Catholic claims even though such counsel involved his own retirement from office. That when it was stated to him that such an administration could not be formed, and he was commanded to model a government on the same principle as Lord Liverpool's, there seemed no other mode than to form an administration of this divided character on the subject of Emancipation; and that acting on this principle, it had been strange to allow himself to be disqualified by the circumstance of holding a different and decided opinion, from taking the head of that government. Though he respected the prejudices in the Royal breast, he must say he thought the coronation oath no obstacle to Emancipation. That that question might sleep, but would finally triumph, & though *he* had, God knows, contributed nothing to it, he could not conceal from himself that it had gained a vast accession of force. Our readers will not fail to notice the eternal enmity declared by the Premier against Parliamentary Reform, and the repeal of the Test act. He must be much more un-*Toried*, to use Lord Londonderry's expression before he can be considered a Liberal in *this* country It is predicted that the opposition will be fierce; but it is not improbable that a new election will be resorted to in favour of the ministry. Mr. Canning would bring forward the state of the revenue next session; he wished to avoid as much as possible during this, the agitation of questions that might disturb the public mind.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Gen. Gascoyne brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the British Shipping, and spoke against the Free Trade System introduced by Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the House of common on the same day; and that with General Gascoyne's motion, excited much warmth and brought forth the talents of both ministers and the opposition.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of May, the Earl of Mansfield intimated his intention of submitting a motion on the subject of Catholic emancipation, on the 7th of June, for which day he moved their Lordships be summoned.

The second reading of the Corn Bill, was fixed for Friday week.

There has been a rumor rather strongly circulated, that Lord Melville has been offered by his Majesty the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The Globe says 'there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish ports.' [Among the passengers in the Birmingham, is the Hon. Col. J. Ramsay, with despatches from the British government for the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, with which he immediately proceeded to Quebec.]

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, has been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers.

Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well. The principal persons among the Spanish Constitutional emigrants had been ordered to quit Portugal and several of them have returned, or are about to return, to England. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Spanish Government having complied with all the demands of the court of Lisbon.

The Princess Regent had been seriously ill, but had partly recovered, and all alarm in consequence of her illness had subsided. The political intelligence was of little interest. The Spanish troops had augmented on the Spanish frontier, and the English army had advanced to the Tagus. The Portuguese troops had concentrated near Viseu.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain, state that all hostilities on the part of the Silveiras were at an end, and that the Marquis of Chaves was on his way to France.

The Governor of the Council of Castile has just sent a circular to the authorities of the kingdom announcing that a great many persons have come from Lisbon to Spain to excite troubles and disorders; and his Excellency calls on them to exert themselves to arrest these persons, and send immediately to Madrid those who may be taken.

The French government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico & Col. Murphy, who had for some time resided at Paris as an agent of the Republic had been officially acknowledged as Charge d'Affaires. Letters of credence had in like manner been transmitted from Paris to M. Martin, now at Mexico, to represent the French government there.

The excitement produced in Paris by the disbanding of the National Guards was rapidly diminishing, and the funds were recovering their former level though the market was not held sufficiently strong to make large sales. Great exertions had been made by the government to support the prices of stock.

Letters from Trieste, of April 21, say that a vessel in 9 days from Syra, brought news that Lord Cochrane was chiefly engaged in persuading the two assemblies of Egina and Casri to meet together at a third place, and that he had represented it was necessary above all things to concentrate their forces to deliver Athens, and then to act against Negropont, in order to become masters of Romelia. Every thing possible for the execution of this plan was immediately offered. The Candiots who were dispersed in the islands, had been summoned to repair to the island of Yea. The Greek steamboat had captured two Turkish merchantmen laden with provisions

Under the head of 'Lies of the day,' we find the following from the Constitutional: '—The object of the mission of the Count d'Olalia to Paris is to induce France to adopt the project of the Spanish Cabinet to unite Portugal with Spain, ceding to the Emperor of Brazil, in return, Mexico, Guatemala, and some other independent states, which may suit him.'

Liverpool Corn Exchange of May 8.

With Wheat, Barley & Flour we have been fairly supplied, and Oats are abundant; Oatmeal alone is deficient to what we generally receive. Throughout the week the demand for Wheat has been free at improvement in price; the weather is extremely favourable for the farmer At this day's market there was a very small attendance of either town or country dealers; in consequence the advance obtained for Wheat could not be supported, and Oats were difficult to get rid of, although a reduction of 1½ to 2d; per bushel was submitted to by some holders.

London Corn Exchange.

Monday, May 7 — The arrivals the past week were moderate of most kinds of grain and this morning the fresh supplies are small. Wheat of prime quality continues scarce, and has obtained a further advance of 1s. per quarter on the terms of this day sennight, and other descriptions meet a more ready sale than of late.

FRANCE—INTERESTING.

The disbanding of the National Guards, had created a great sensation at Paris. It was considered to be an act of ministerial vengeance. The offence committed by the Guards is stated to have been, that on the day of the Grand Review, they gave vent to the most bitter outcries against the ministers These exclamations were repeated as they marched by the residence of Mons, Villele

The Etoile in giving the particulars, commences by a long detail of the review of the National Guards on Sunday the 29th of April, describing in glowing terms, the animated exhilerating scene: but adds—"Unhappily the conclusion of the day did not answer to the beginning." The Journal des Debats says—"A cry of hatred of the ministry resounded in the crowd.—It even proceeded from the ranks of the National Guards Three or four legions uttered it repeatedly: even some of those which, in the presence of the king, had only given vent to acclamations of gratitude and loyalty pronounced loud expressions of blame against the chief minister, as they passed near his hotel. It is said that the king having remarked one of the guards who forgot his august presence, to think of the ministry, approached, made him quit the ranks, ordered him to be cashiered, and expressed his Royal displeasure in terms so dignified and so firm, that the company to which he belonged showed their approval by cries of Vive le Roi!"

The Duke de Doudeauville resigned his post on the 30th April; the *portefuille* was confined ad interim, to M. de Bouillerie.

From the Constitutionel.

PARIS, April 30.—The Ministers assembled yesterday evening in an extraordinary council. We learn that the anti monarchical and anti-national measure of the dissolution of that superb National Guard, the Eulogy of which has resounded this morning in all the journals, even those of the Ministers, was warmly opposed by the Duke de Doudeauville, who pointed out all the dangers of such a proceeding, and who, it is said, nobly protested against the calumnies, by means of which advantage has been so rashly and imprudently taken of the conscientious scruples of the Monarch. Unfortunately, the counsels of wisdom were not listened to.

It is this morning announced that the Duke de Doudeauville has sent in his resignation to the King.

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We cannot describe the profound affliction, or rather stupor, which prevails in Paris. To-day, sorrow is as general as joy was yesterday. It is this evening announced that Viscount Sosthene de la Rochefoucauld, Colonel of the late National Guard of Paris, has resigned his office of Director-General of the Department of the Fine Arts.

SPAIN.—It is said that the insurrectionary movements in Catalonia had been suppressed by the prompt and vigorous measures of the government. The Marquis and Marchioness de Chaves were at Irun.

PORTUGAL.—There is nothing from this quarter.—The Lisbon dates come down as low as the 21st April. They are remarkably destitute of intelligence The barrenness of the papers is considered by the London editors as a proof of the tranquility of the country. Spanish Refugees are forbidden all entrance into Portugal unless provided with passports. The army remains in its old positions. On the 17th April an amnesty was published. The leaders of the rebellion are excepted from its privileges. Those who have been misled are promised pardons.

THE GREEKS.—Lord Cochrane has declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks to be in a state of blockade. Gen. Church had been enthusiastically welcomed in Greece.—160 Deputies sent an address to Mr. S. Canning, declaring they never would accept Hospodars, and stating that the Morea, the Islands, Eastern and Western Greece would remain inseparable.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of April 29, contains advices from Constantinople to the 11th of April, which state the Porte to have remained up to that period, adverse to any concessions in favor of the Greeks. It is, however, added, that if the reports of Greek successes which have been received should be confirmed, the Divan itself would be likely to claim that interference on the part of the Christian powers which it now declines.

Brussels papers are to the 2d of May. The only thing worth extracting is the spirited and wise address of lord Cochrane to the Greeks previously to his joining their cause. He enforces unanimity as the only but sure mode of emancipating their country. Discord will accelerate their ruin, and drive him from their service; but a noble oblivion of past feuds and petty jealousies will cement their union, and with it achieve their independence.

HYDRA, March 21.—The following is what Lord Cochrane, on his arrival, said to the Deputies of Hydra, Spezzia, and Hermione:—

"Europe contemplates with joyful participation your noblest exploits it does not fear that you will be again subdued. I am come to co-operate with you in your deliverance I leave behind me in Europe, powerful and generous men, who are ready to succour you. The steam-boats will soon be here. The several Committees will send you money and provisions. The only thing that I fear is, the discord which I hear prevails among you. I will not listen to what any of the parties say, I only tell you and announce to you that if you think fit to agree together, and to act in unison with me, Greece will be delivered, and that in a short time. By acting otherwise you will be ruined, and I shall soon forsake you." Lord Cochrane then announced the speedy commencement of the naval campaign.

HAVRE, May 3 —A little more business was done in our Cotton Market at the latter end of the month at a trifling advance of about a farthing to a half penny a sol. The quantity sold in April was 14, 000 bales, and the imports 9,400 bales. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. was estimated at 57,000 bales. The accounts from Roueu are more favourable; but until our stock can be materially reduced by a cessation of importations, we can entertain little hope of any material improvement in prices.

Remarkable.—The New York Mercantile states that the ship Henry IV. Capt. Skiddy, arrived there from Charleston, on the 7th inst. fell in with the schr. *Coral*, from Charleston for New York, with loss of bowsprit, and totally dismasted and took from her 21 passengers, viz: Mr. Gilfert, daughter and servant Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Lamb, Mr & Mrs. Kenny, Miss Wilmot, Miss Walker Messrs. Flagg, Cunningham, A. Vilineux, W. Hays, A. Daton, Friths, W. Houseman, Sidney, Hill, Peters, Kenny and Wilmot.

On the same day, fell in with the schr. *Grampus*, from Charleston for Philadelphia in a sinking condition, and took off the crew seven in number.

On the 8th, lat 34, long 75 30, fell in with the schr. *Catharine*, Warring, of and for New York, from New Orleans, full of water, and took off the Captain, crew, and Mr. W. Gay, passenger.

SEA SERPENT —We had our suspicions, when publishing the account of the Sea Serpent, a few days ago, that it savored a little of the Munchauson, and it is with some concern that we find our suspicions confirmed, as will appear on perusing the remarks of the Editor of the New York Times, who on this important matter 'holds this ominous language:'—

We are sorry to be under the necessity of contradicting that most excellent 'fish story' now going the rounds, which states, upon the authority of a captain and the

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