INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following highly important and interesting document was published in Monday's Evening Post, having been extracted from the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 31st of May, received at that office by the Bayard, from Havre.

We have read it over and over again, in order to draw conclusions relative to its official character, and from all the movements and views of Russia, relative to Greece we are constrained to believe that it appears in an unofficial form, but expresses the intentions of the Russian Cabinet, and the views of the Holy Alliance generally.

If the objects developed in this document can be carried into effect, it follows that Greece has lost its liberty, and the gay dreams of Independence have vanished into "thin air," all the efforts made for freedom; every struggle to break the chains of despotism, have been rendered null and void by the detestable policy of the Holy Alliance, and when we contemplate the power of the Turks; the obstacles designedly raised by the christian powers, and the feuds among the Greek leaders, we almost despair of seeing them completely Independent.

We all remember the powerful army collected by Russia on the borders of Turkey, and its menacing attitude. It, was not doubted that Russia could have marched triumphantly to Constantinople at that period, yet to the astonishment of the civilized world, Russia withdrew her troops at the very moment when an attack was anticipated. At that period the Greek rebellion broke out, and Russia considering that Turkey alone could suppress the insurrection and crush the revolution, retired to let them fight it out single handed; but finding at length that Greece was making rapid strides towards Independence, and exciting a general sympathy the cloak is thrown by, and Russia in declaring against the Independence of Greece, says:

"It is essential that those powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two peninsulas (Italy and Spain,) should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been established."

This avowal is followed up by the proposition to divide Greece into principalities, governed by Hospodars, appointed by the Porte, after the manner of Wallachia and Moldavia; a proposition, which, if sanctioned by the allied powers, puts an end to the independence of Greece altogether.

What course Great Britain will pursue, remains to be seen. The influence which Russia will have over the Porte, in thus terminating the struggle, may induce the British to aid the Greeks; but we are not without apprehension, that the cold-hearted policy pursued at present by the European powers, may extend itself to Great Britain. [Nat. Adv.

BREMEN, May 15th, 1824.

Extract from the memorial of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad the present year.—

The Emperor, after the efforts made in the South of Europe to crush the germs of discord that had made such a dangerous progress, thinks the period arrived for him to attend to the means of pacifying the Levant. It becomes necessary to draw to a close the troubles of Greece; they are of a highly injurious influence on the commerce of Russia in the Levant, by paralyzing the industry of many provinces of the Russian Empire. The Emperor has undergone immense sacrifices through his love of peace, and his desire of consolidating the ties by which he is bound to his allies. Through the able management of Lord Strangford, however, the Porte has been brought to consent to satisfy the just claims of Russia.—Upon which, the Emperor has dispatched the State Counsellor, Mintziaky, to Constantinople. In not sending an ambassador to Czarnowitz, as announced, he is actuated by considerations of the deepest importance. The Turks could not fail to consider the presence of an ambassador as a decisive triumph over the Greeks; and yet, should the struggle continue, what would be the result? In every case of success on the part of the Greeks, the Russian Ambassador would certainly become an object of suspicion to the Divan; he would be supposed to hold communication with its revolted subjects, and his situation would be precisely that of Baron de Irogonoff, at the time of the criminal enterprise of the Princes Ypsilanti. The protestations of this ambassador were disregarded, and he was obliged to quit Constantinople. Should the Turks be victorious, how could the Russian ambassador remain to witness the horrid excesses and cruelties in which that barbarous nation would of course indulge? His presence would sanction a calumnious interpretation of the sentiments of the Emperor, and occasion an opinion that it was his intention to replace the Greeks under the yoke of barbarous despotism, and rank Mahometans with Christians.

On the other hand, it is essential that those powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two Peninsulas should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionist of the countries where order has been re-established. It is only through the prompt co operation of the allies that it will be possible to prevent a still longer succession of evils, and stop the effusion of blood, already sufficiently shed in three campaigns. In all probability, a fourth cannot bring more efficient or decisive results. The Porte, stimulated by the recollection of ancient achievements, obstinately refuses to be satisfied with less than absolute sovereignty; the Greeks, inured by three years of resistance and success, are intent on absolute independence. The solution of the problem must be between these two extremes. The Russian Cabinet proposes the following terms of pacification, as a just mean between exaggerated and opposing pretensions, and which will insure to the Greeks guarantees now necessary; to the Turks useful and positive advantages in place of a sovereignty liable to disaffection and resistance:—

It is calculated that, in accordance with examples drawn from usages of Turkey herself, three principalities may be established in the continent of Greece. The FIRST to be composed of Thessaly, Bœtia, and Attica, or Eastern Greece. The SECOND of the ancient Venetian border on the Adriatic, that portion excepted which belongs to Austria; of Epirus and Arcanania, or Western Greece. The THIRD, of the Morea, to which might be added, Candia, or Southern Greece. The Isles to be subjected to municipal regulations, and governed nearly as they have been heretofore.

In 1465 the Turks, having conquered Wallachia, established therein princes acknowledging the Divan as their head with the privilege, however, of not receiving Ottomant cops. In 1535, Soliman I. after conquering Moldavia, granted it the same privileges. Latterly, these privileges were modified, extended, and placed under the safe guard of Russia. In 1774 Mustapha III. wished to erect the Morea into a principality; unfortunately he died the same year, and the design was abandoned. It will be objected, perhaps, that the Porte has always been decidedly averse to foreign intervention in the course of the last negociations. The annals of anterior times, however, furnish examples of foreign intervention admitted by the Divan. In 1774, at the peace of Kainardgi; in 1779 & 1802 also the intervention of Russia and Prussia was allowed.

It is the belief of Russia, that the Greeks cannot reasonably carry their hopes any farther.—They would enjoy a perfect unrestrained freedom of trade, and have their own flag. The Greek Patriarch, who should continue to reside at Constantinople, would be, in a manner, a representative of the Grecian nation. The Turks should still garrison some fortresses, with a line drawn, however, beyond which they might not pass.—There would be besides neither pachas nor governor, but each of the principalities would pay tributes proportioned to its wealth & extent.—The regulations relative to the internal organization would form the object of a second negotiation between the contracting powers. The Porte would find a certain advantage in a negotiation. A fourth campaign will, in all probability, be as little favorable to Turkey as the preceding; while the proposed arrangement will insure to her peace and tranquility, and regular revenues from the tribute of the several principalities.—Her repose has been ever disturbed by revolts among the pachas, who besides appropriated to their own use the treasure they wrested from the people. Of these revolts and insurrections of ambitious or rapacious pachas, the adoption of this measure would relieve her. Mahomet II. allowing the isles to be simply tributary. This same mode of accommodation, induced between the Porte and Greece, would give the allied powers the advantage of securing the enfranchisement of Greece, without deviating from the principles that form the basis of their policy, and without apparently wishing to favor prospects of absolute independence.

Russia, therefore, proposes, 1st. To approve of the suggestions expressed in this memorial; 2d, To agree that analagous instructions be addressed to the embassadors and allied ministers at Constantinople; 3d, To leave to those ministers all necessary latitude; 4th. To agree that all the parts of this plan for specification proposed by the alliance, be communicated by them successively; 5th, To inform the ministers, that in persuading the Porte to adopt the principle of an intervention or mediation; they will conform to the views of the Allies; and 6th That it is necessary to impress upon the Porte, that the erection of three principalities, would diminish the collective strength of Greece, and that as the Porte would have the nomination of the hospodars, princes, or other rulers, it would by that, secure the interest of the most important families among the Greeks.

CRUIZING FOR PIRATES.

The following Report of one of the officers of Comm. PORTER'S squadron, with a copy of which we have been politely furnished by the Navy Department, affords a tolerable idea of the nature of the service in which the smaller vessels of our West India Squadron are engaged:

U. S. SCHOONER JACKALL,
Sisal, 12th May, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that, for the purpose of executing your orders to me on the 25th of April, the Jackall & Wild Cat sailed, on the 26th of that month, from Thompson's Island. On the following day we made the Coast of Cuba (Bahia Honda) and passing Cape Antonio in the night, we were unable to look in there, although I felt a great desire to do so. On the 29th arrived off Cape Catoche, and on the same afternoon anchored between the Island of Contoy and the main land. This Island is small and thinly wooded, so that it required but a few hours to examine every part of it; we could discover no traces of any persons living there, or even of any persons having been there, except two thatched huts, in a very decayed state. Early on the morning of the 30th, we left that Island, and, approaching as near the shore as the safety of the vessels would permit, we proceeded to the Island of Mugeres, and in the night anchored between its southwest end and the main land. On the following morning, having found the watering place, the vessels were removed to it, and at the same time detachments of men were sent on shore for the purpose of commencing an examination. This Island is larger, more thickly wooded, and much more difficult of access than Contoy; and we were, consequently, compelled to proceed at a comparatively slow rate; but, sir, I can safely say, that, at the expiration of two days, almost every foot of Mugeres had been traversed. We found here six Indians, from the vicinity of Sisal. They stated that they made annual visits to this Island, for the purpose of making salt, large quantities of which was piled up on the borders of the Salt Ponds in the interior. While at Mugeres, we were visited by several parties of Indians from the main, and the Islands of Caukura. I could glean nothing satisfactory from these men, respecting piracy; the stories they told were so very contradictory, and seemingly without foundation, that it was impossible to reconcile them with each other, or with truth; but from all I could hear, and from my own observations, Mugeres has not, for the last two years, been the resort of pirates. A severe gale detained us at anchor three days longer than was necessary; and this circumstance afforded an opportunity of visiting the main land, which was done by Lieut. Com. LEGARE and Lieut. PERRY, though without discovering any thing more than a few uninhabited fishing huts. On the 7th of this month we sailed from Mugeres, and, passing again by Contoy, anchored near Cape Catoche; and here our researches were as little to our satisfaction, as they had been hitherto; nothing was to be seen but an old dilapidated church and a fishing hut. From thence we continued our course towards New Malaga, examining the coast as we went along, and arrived there on the afternoon of the 8th. Some of the Indians had informed me that a piratical vessel was fitting out at this place, but no such vessel was there on our arrival; and the Commandant, who is apparently a respectable man, assured me that the Fox was the last vessel he had seen.* On the 9th we left New Malaga, and coasted it along within two miles of the shore, looking into all the inlets, and communicating with almost every settlement between Malaga and Sisal, until our arrival at the latter place late on the 11th. From the time we commenced our examination of the coast, we have never sailed during the night, except once in the chace of a schooner, which proved to be a privateer, fitted out at Sisal. At this port, the Commandant has been barely civil to us, and the inhabitants generally appear to view us more in the light of spies than friends.

You will perceive from this report, sir, the manner in which we have performed our duty; and I sincerely hope it will meet with your approbation. To the prompt and active exertions of Lieut. Com. LEGARE, I feel much indebted; and I assure you it would have afforded me great pleasure to have been associated with him for a longer time.

From this place I shall proceed with all possible dispatch, to execute your further orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN H. LEE.

Com DAVID PORTER, &c. &c. &c.

* The FOX had been there about one year before.

COLOMBIA.

The editors of the Philadelphia Aurora have received Bogota papers to the 6th of June.—The threatened interferance of the Holy Alliance had aroused the energies of the government and measures were promptly adopted to meet and resist any invasion that might be attempted. The Congress had passed the following law which received the sanction of the Vice President on the 6th of May.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Colombia, considering,

1st. That Peace has not yet crowned the efforts of our arms, notwithstanding they have driven the enemy from the whole territory of the Republic.

2d. That the re-establishment of an absolute government in Spain leaves us no hope to expect its acknowledgement of the independence of these countries and her colonies.

3d. That the principles held out by the European Cabinets united under the name of the Holy Alliance, ought to rekindle the zeal and patriotism of the free nations of the new world as the basis on which their independence, institutions and governments are formed, are by them prescribed.

4th. In short, that the Republic of Colombia ought to exhibit herself to the whole world the friend of Peace, but prepared for war, entrusting her safety to the arms of her citizens as her most zealous defenders, decree,

Art. 1. The Executive power shall raise fifty thousand men, exclusive of the troops in actual service, diminishing the said number as circumstances may require,

Art. 2. They must be raised in all the departments of the Republic, conforming to the resolutions of the 25th of August of the 11th year of Independence.

Art. 3. A special decree shall designate the funds necessary for carrying into effect this resolution.

The troops to be furnished by each department are as follows—

Orinoco,	3500	Cauca,	3860
Venezuela,	8600	Magdalena	4785
Zulia	3242	Panama,	1600
Boyaca,	8880	Quito,	9200
Cundinamarca,	7420	Guayaquil,	1800

This draft of troops is only at the ratio of about two per cent. on the whole population of Colombia.

LA FAYETTE.

It will be recollected that the City Council of Boston, some time since, passed a resolution inviting Gen. La Fayette to disembark in that city. The Mayor of the city wrote to the General on the 20th of March; and by the ship Bayard, the following answer was received, which was communicated to the council at their last meeting; whereupon it was resolved, that the President, Messrs. Russell, Curtis, B. Williams, T. Page, Washburn, Davis, and Coolidge, with such as the board of aldermen may join, be a committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette.

PARIS, MAY 26, 1824.—SIR:—Amidst the new and high marks of benevolence the people of the United States and their representatives have lately deigned to confer upon me, I am proud and happy to recognize those particular sentiments of the citizens of Boston, which have blessed and delighted the first years of my public career, and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valued reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may visit the glorious cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of universal liberty. Your so honorable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honour intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken to embark as soon as it is in my power, on board a private vessel.—Whatever port I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston, and present its beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the honor to offer it to the city council, and to you, sir, with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect.

LA FAYETTE.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts.

From the Bellefonte (Pa.) Patriot.

DREADFUL MURDER.

Our readers will recollect by an advertisement in our last week's paper that a reward of fifty dollars was offered for the apprehension of John Sharra, for murdering David Cochran, the particulars of which dreadful act we have learned by two gentlemen passing through this place from Indiana county, which as near as we can recollect, are as follow:—Sharra had purchased a cow from Cochran, and after some time Cochran asked him for payment; this irritated Sharra a good deal, and he then threatened that if Cochran ever asked him for the money again he would whip him, upon which Cochran sued him, Sharra then threatened that the first opportunity he had he would kill Cochran, and proceeded to Cochran's house, in company with another man, an Irishman by birth, to put his threats in execution. On arriving at the house, they commenced by battering it with stones, one of which passed through a window, and broke the leg of one of Mr. Cochran's daughters. Sharra then armed himself with a large stone and entered the house, with which he knocked Cochran down, and beat him on the head until he thought he had killed him. He then turned about and went out, and being asked by the Irishman if he had "killed the damn'd rascal," he replied he thought he had but wasn't sure. The Irishman then replied "if he did not go in and finish him he would kill him." Sharra then armed himself with a billet of wood and again entered the house and beat Cochran to death. This savage act is without a parallel. The bare recital of it is heart-sickening. Amongst the many dreadful murders committed by the savages of the wilderness during the late war, none exceeding this in atrocity. We understand that these monsters in human shape have been arrested and lodged in the jail of Indiana county, there to await their trial.

VIOLENT TORNADO.

A most violent tornado was experienced in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. It commenced at sunset, from a light thin cloud, on the farm of Jacob Bailey. All the apple-trees in his orchard, except three, were torn down, and some of them were carried at least 300 yards from the place where they had stood. After crossing the Brandywine, its powers was gradually diminished, and no material damage was done on that side of the stream, but on this side the whole course of the tornado is strongly marked by the devastation it committed.—It made its way through the thickest woods, leaving an opening like a clearing, of from 15 to 20 purches in width, nothing being left standing but a few of the most pliant saplings, that yielded before it. So astonishingly great was the power of the wind, that it clove into splinters sound and tough hickories, that were nearly two feet in diameter. In some places in the open fields its force was apparently collected into a small focus. When this was the case, the ground was torn up for about the size of a hogshead, and to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches.

The stoutest trees in the woodlands of Moses Way and Jos. Temple, could not resist its passage. Here it tumbled white oak upon white oak, making literally a clearing of several acres. The trees are so large, and lay so thick upon the ground, that it is with difficulty a person on foot can make his way through them.

Wherever it passed over a corn-field, the corn for about two or three perches in width, was as dry the next morning as if it had been exposed to an intense heat. The oat fields, too, suffered considerably. The oats, for rods, are levelled with the ground, & every grain switched off as if it had been under the operation of the flail. In passing over the distance of three miles, it is estimated by many, that it broke down a thousand cords of timber. Much of it so split and broken, as to be unfit for any purpose but fuel. Two barns and a kitchen were partially unroofed; but, fortunately for the inhabitants, the centre of it did not compose in a line of any of their dwellings. It is their opinion, that the strongest houses could not have withstood its force.

The lightning was unusually vivid. It struck a tree near J. Temple's, and he and his wife were both stunned, and felled to the floor. It also struck a tree near Edward Temple's spring house, and killed a steer that was standing hard by." [Nat. Adv.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. SMITH,

The following remarks, have been induced by reading a Pamphlet which has lately appeared from the pen of the venerable PICKERING. His character is well known to every Federalist—and whatever abuse may have been lavished on him by some, he stands preeminent in his party and country, *as an honest and able man.* Mr. Pickering's declarations, therefore, must be believed by all—and his opinions will doubtless have due weight with those of his party who have heretofore respected him. Read then the following extracts from his pamphlet, and then decide how far JOHN QUINCY ADAMS merits the confidence or respect of the federal party—or, how far his principles fit him to preside over the destinies of a free and independent people.

Mr. Adams was elected to the Senate of the United States as a Federalist—he received from the federalists every mark of confidence, and distinction which they could bestow—how long did he support or continue true to them?—no longer, than an opportunity offered, as Mr Pickering shews, of bartering away his principles and his party for a good price. He supported the Embargo, the most useless and destructive measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration (as experience has proved) to the sacrifice of the great Commercial interest of the state which he represented; and in opposition to the wishes of his constituents, and his then political friends. He shortly after this act of Treachery received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and has since received from his appointments under the Democratic Administration, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. From these facts, he can have no pretension to political consistency or claim on the gratitude of any party—nor can the judgment he has shown, in fosting himself into good quarters, be considered as a fit or honourable qualification for a President of the United States. When a Senator, the President's recommendation was enough to induce him to support the Embargo, regardless of the motives or arguments for or against it. As a representative of the state, the guardian of the people's interest, he willingly submitted himself to executive control, and became the *humble recorder of executive edicts.* Does this comport with the genius of the government?—does it comport with the & interest rights of the people!—Place a man with principles like these at the head of our government, and the people may expect in vain to have their interest or wishes regarded. We may have a representative government in theory—but it will be a despotism in practice.

NO TURN COAT.

Extract from Mr. Pickering's Pamphlet.

"JOHN Q. ADAMS, and myself, were, in 1803 chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts to represent that state in the Senate of the United States, and we took our seats there, in the session which commenced in October of that year—he was then a Federalist, and for a good while acted in that character."

On the subject of the Embargo, Mr. Pickering observes—

"No member of the Senate displayed equal zeal for the passing of the bill—in opposing a postponement, to obtain further information, and to consider a measure of such moment, of such universal concern, Mr. Adams made this memorable declaration:"—

"The President has recommended the measure on his high responsibility: I would not consider—I would not deliberate: I would act. Doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure."

This sentiment was so extraordinary, that I instantly wrote it down—It shamed even Mr. Jefferson's devoted partizans. "However I may vote, (a member was heard to remark) that is too much for me to say:" for my own part, I originally received, and still receive, the sentiment as so abhorrent to the principles of free government, so derogatory to the character of a member of Congress, such a dereliction of duty and so disgraceful to a man of sense that I am incapable of conceiving of any counterbalance in official honours and emoluments, an embassy, a judgeship, or the presidency, to an honourable and independent mind, would in the comparison, be "a drop in the bucket, and the small dust of the balance." Upon the principle advanced by John Q. Adams what becomes of the "checks and balances," which are the pillars of his fathers "great work" (as it has been called) on the American Constitution, of governments. By the Constitution of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives were intended as checks on the acts of each other, and both as checks on those of the president. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Adams resolves the whole business into the will of the executive."

On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, an attempt was made to take the life of one of our most respectable and worthy physicians. The facts in the case, as far as we have learned them, are these. A person called on the Doctor, complaining that he, the Doctor, had deceived him as to the actual state of his nephew's disease, whom the doctor was attending; to which the doctor replied that he had not—that if his nephew was worse than he had represented, an unfavorable change must have occurred since he saw him. To this the complainant objected, and insisted on the doctor's immediately going with him to see his nephew. The doctor was engaged, and could not go *then*, but would go as soon as possible. The person very abruptly told him that he *should*, or he would *force* him to go. The doctor again excused himself, and the enraged man drew out a pistol and fired at the doctor, who, as the pistol was presented, knocked it up, and the contents, large buck shot, were lodged in the cheek of the door, a few inches above the doctor's head. The first attempt having failed, another pistol was produced and presented, but before it was discharged it was wrested from him, and he secured by some gentlemen in the street, and taken to the watch-house. He yesterday morning gave bail for his appearance at court. We forbear mentioned the offender's name, or making further remarks on this affair, as it is presumed that a higher tribunal than the press will sit in judgment upon it. When we mention the doctor's name, it will surprise every one that such a man should have had such an enemy; or indeed an enemy at all. There are few more inoffensive or more useful men in the city or country, than Dr. WILLIAM H. CLENDINEN. Yet he it was who so narrowly escaped loosing his life. [Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

The National Intelligencer mentions that a letter has been received at Washington from New York, stating that the New York, Jockey Club have proposed to the Virginians, through Mr. WINN, to run *Eclipse* against any named Horse, for 10,000 dollars or upwards, but that no answer had been received to this proposition.

We have had, within these few days, no opportunity of communicating with Mr. Wynn, and therefore can take upon ourselves neither to affirm nor deny the truth of the above statement. But we are authorised to assure the New York Jockey Club, if they are serious in this matter; that *Eclipse* WILL BE MET on halfway ground, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, at any time they may think proper to name.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Times has changed editors. It has come out in support of Mr. Crawford.

NEW YORK.

"We are as positive (says the National Advocate of Wednesday) as we can be of any thing not yet come to pass, that the legislature, which meets in August, will adjourn without making any alteration in the [electoral] law, and agreeably to their original determination, will meet again in November, and there is little doubt that Mr. CRAWFORD will obtain the 36 votes of this state. It is so considered by the friends of all the other candidates, and very nearly admitted by them. In eighteen days more, all doubts will be settled."

PUBLIC OPINION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The current of public feeling has been checked, and the torrent of principle is rushing from every mountain and heard in every valley of Pennsylvania. The clamour of faction ceases, and the small, still, persuasive voice of reason is listened to with attention. The state of public opinion in this Commonwealth is not what it was. Instead of shouting in the vallies and echoing from the hills, the name of Jackson, we now see "the smith stand with his hammer in thus; the whilst" the correspondence is read, and a war of extermination made by a Democratic Candidate against the Democratic Party, which he denounces as a *Monster.* Instead of the name of Jackson having been on the 4th of July "freshly remembered in our flowing cups," and loudly cheered, we hear the voice of Principle and of Men, demanding a restoration of those good old usages, and an adherence to those ancient landmarks of party which has given to us a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, and which are to give us a Crawford. The formation of a Convention to frame an electoral ticket in his favor, becomes daily more popular, and at a meeting of the Democratic Delegates from all the districts of Beaver County, on the 29th of June, it was *unanimously* resolved to support the National Candidates. There does not appear to be any disposition to call together the late Harrisburg Convention, therefore there is no other way left than by the call of a similar Convention to comply with the wishes of the Democratic party, and promulge the great change in public opinion. In the regular toasts drunk in Pennsylvania, on the anniversary of Independence General Jackson was nearly forgotten. He was not named in ten of them, and in some of these, he was praised as a General, but not spoken of as a Statesman, or worthy to be president of the U. States. [Dem. Press.

There was a miserable article in the last Essex Register, well worthy the "lean and hungry Cassius." It contained an insinuation that Mr. Crawford was not the author of his triumphant, clear and convincing defence against the Edwards conspiracy. The truth is, that Mr. Crawford, who sick as he was, was attacked in the hope of putting an end to his life, dictated every word of it, and his daughter, who has during his illness acted as his private secretary, was his amanuensis. So much for Fenella's honour and veracity. [Bos. Statesman.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter from a gentlemen of information in Lincoln County, dated the 24th ult. says, that "though General Jackson had some time ago a number of friends in this part of the Country, since his vote in favour of the new tariff bill, he is losing as fast as he gained. The Editor of the Salisbury paper wishes his readers to think well of the General for his votes on the Tariff; but he is not attended to. I have heard lately from South Carolina, where the people say it is now all over with Jackson. Crawford is the National Candidate, is now rising fast in that quarter [Ral. Register.

☞ Major EPHRAIM K. WILSON, is a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President, for the district composed of Somerset, Worcester and part of Dorchester counties—if elected he will vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, as President.

☞ We are requested to state that JOSIAH BAYLY, Esq. has consented to be a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President, for the District compbsed of part of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, and, if elected, will vote for General ANDREW JACKSON as President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice-President of the United States. [Cam. Chron.

JAMES SANGSTON, Esq. of Caroline county, will be supported as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States for the Electoral district composed of Talbot, the upper district of Dorset and Caroline counties. Mr. Sangston, we are authorised to say, will, if elected, vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President. The election of Mr. Sangston will be strongly supported by THE PEOPLE.

June 1

MAJOR DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Major Martin if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President. MANY REPUBLICANS.

DANIEL L. HADDAWAY Esq. will be supported as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral district of Caroline, the upper districts of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorized to state that Mr. Haddaway if elected, will vote for General ANDREW JACKSON for President and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as Vice President. JACKSON'S FRIENDS.

The Honorable ROBERT WRIGHT is a candidate before his fellow citizens in the district of Kent and Queen Ann's county as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.—He is the firm and decided friend of that distinguished patriot and statesman WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq, and will vote for him (if elected) as President of the United States.

June 15

We are authorized to say that *Benjamin Tomlinson*, of Allegany county, is a candidate for elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States, for the district composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, and if elected will vote for *William H. Crawford* as President. [Hag. Herald.

COLONEL THOMAS EMORY of Queen Ann's county, will be supported as a candidate for Congress at the next Election, in the District composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties. VOTERS.

April 19, 1824.

ARKANSAS, June 22.

We are happy to learn, by boats which arrived at this place on Sunday last, from Cantonment Gibson, that six of the Osages concerned in the murder of Major Welborn and party, in November last, have been given up to Col. Arbuckle. Among them is the Chief called Mad Buffalo, a son of Claymore, one of the principal Chiefs of the Osage nation, and the head of the party who committed the outrage.

These Indians, we understand, will be sent down to this place, to be tried by the Superior Court at next October term.

It is said that the degree of A. B. *i. e.* Absolutely Bad, had been conferred on Ninian Edwards by the Committee of Investigation.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2844-0127.jpg