

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday the 16th of August instant.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE. We are authorized to state that Dr. JAMES TONGUE, will serve as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if elected.

PENNSYLVANIA. A Convention of Delegates from the counties composing the state of Pennsylvania, was to take place at Harrisburg on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket favourable to the election of William H. Crawford for the presidency.

Mr. Green. You will not only oblige me but a number of others, by inserting the following extract in your paper: The writer of it is a man of respectability, and from his intercourse with his fellow-citizens is well qualified to form an opinion of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore touching the presidential question, as any man in it.

TO BE RELIED ON. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated August 9th, 1824.

Our city continues healthy notwithstanding the warm weather, and the unusual excitement of the naturally warm temperaments of some of our citizens, by the constant agitation of the "Presidential Question" throughout the past week. Whether this excitement, which some call the "Jackson Fever," and which has given a chill to the friends of Mr. Adams, is contagious or not, I shall leave, like the yellow fever question, for wiser men than myself to decide: all I can say about it is, that it becomes more and more epidemic every day. The public prints have notified you of the zeal and activity of Gen. Jackson's supporters here, and their fixed resolve to give him the two electors to which this district is entitled. Though, two months since, I doubted their ability to do so, candour now obliges me to confess, that the desertions from the Adams party have been so numerous, within the period named, that I am inclined to believe the Adams electors, whose personal popularity is much depended on, will be defeated by a large majority. Indeed, the lively and free discussion of the merits of the several presidential candidates, which has been carried on for sometime past in our newspapers, has operated much to the disadvantage of Mr. Adams, and so rapidly has he retrograded in public opinion, that I should not be at all surprised, if when the election takes place, the Crawford electors are found to outpoll his. Jackson and Crawford are both gaining ground here; the latter gradually, but fast enough to encourage his friends to persevere in their support of him. The orthodoxy of Mr. Adams's republicanism is called in question by many; while others go so far as to impute to him an admiration and a love of monarchical governments and their practices. The propagation of these opinions, and his sanctioning the late convention between this country and Great Britain relative to the "slave trade, in which the right of search is conceded to the latter, have lowered him very much in the esteem of the major part of our population. You, I know, are aware that many of the voters here are intelligent natives of Europe, and that they were driven from it by the corruption and oppression of the monarchies under which it was their misfortune to be born—with this class of citizens, whom I believe to be truly devoted to our republican institutions and principles, the development of Mr. Adams's character and conduct, by discussion in the public prints, has had wonderful influence, and I am disposed to think, will ultimately destroy the hopes of his friends here.

MEETING OF THE BAR. At a meeting of the Solicitors and Officers of the Court of Chancery, and Students of Law in the City of Annapolis, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved unanimously, That the sudden death of the late Chancellor, is deeply lamented by this meeting, both as a public and private bereavement. Retolved, That while the profound learning, and indefinable integrity, displayed by the deceased, in discharging the duties of his high judicial station, commanded universal respect; the generous and noble qualities of his heart, conciliated the affection of all who knew him in the private walks of life. Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for his memory, we will wear crapes on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

LA FAYETTE. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Petersburg, (Virg.) dated: "Histo de Grace, June 16, 1824. "Almost the last hour I spent in Paris in company with the venerable La Fayette—although 67 years old, he has preserved to that advanced age that vigor of mind and body which we do not always find in those that are much younger. He is very plain in his manners—speaks English fluently. The first time I saw this distinguished warrior of '76, was in company with the celebrated Gen. Foy and about fifteen or twenty Americans. The General seeing such a number of us together, all for the same object, said to Gen. La Fayette, "Your children (pointing to us) are the most affectionate in the world." The old veteran rose from his seat, with tears trembling in his eyes and taking us all affectionately by the hands, said, "Indeed you are my children." His doors are ever open to the Americans, and there are very few who visit France without seeing him.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE. LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES. Death of Cesar A. Rodney, Esquire, To the collector of Mr. Caswell, Keeper of the Exchange Commercial Rooms, was indebted for bills of Buenos Ayres payable the second of July, received by the Hon. Noble, Captain Staples, in the remarkable short passage of 36 days from that port. The Argos of 12 June, says, "Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and our most distinguished friend, died in this city on the 10th instant, at six o'clock in the morning. It is our duty to manifest, as it has been evinced by the whole city, the grief which is felt for this lamentable occurrence, and to acknowledge the manner with which the government has testified it by means of the following decree. "Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1824. "The death of Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has excited in the government of Buenos Ayres, all the grief which the loss of so distinguished a citizen must be to his country. To America he was the most zealous defender of her rights—He was especially attached to the Province of Rio de la Plata in consequence of this the government being anxious of testifying the public sentiment and the gratitude with which it is inspired for his virtues—it has decreed, First—that a Sepulchral Monument shall be erected at the expense of the Government, where the remains of the Honorable Cesar A. Rodney shall be deposited, as a memorial of gratitude. Second—The expense of the Monument shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the contingent expenses of the government. Third—Let orders for the fulfillment of this decree be given, and let it be recorded in the official register. (Signed) HERAS." The Ministers, Secretaries, with all the staff of the Army and Chiefs of the various departments, shall assist obsequies which are on this day to be made for Mr. Rodney in the English cemetery, and the Government has decreed the following honours: "When the corps shall be taken out from the place in which it now is, the Corps shall entomb in a cinerary and discharge of articles shall be made—when the body shall be deposited in the sepulchre, a general discharge of the whole battalion of the infantry shall take place. His body was conveyed by a horse of the first class, now used for the first time, in which were crossed the Banners of the United States and those of the Province of Rio de la Plata. SIR THOMAS MORE'S HEAD. A few days since, in making some necessary repairs in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, a box was found, containing the head of the great Lord Chancellor of England, who was condemned to the block by that ruthless King, Henry VIII, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to that self-willed Monarch. The head was much decayed; and the sacred remains have been restored to their resting place. Our readers are aware that Sir Thomas was beheaded on the sixth of July, 1535, in the fifty third year of his age, but that the execution, though the body was buried in the Church of Saint Peter, in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea Church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole upon London Bridge; and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, wife of John Roper, Esq. (the distinguished family long resident in the parish of St. Dunstan.) His daughter preserved the head in a box, with more attention, and placed it in a sack, which she wall on the south side of the Church, where it was recently discovered, and very near to her own tomb. The south chapel of the Church is called the Roper Chapel; and there hung the helmet and surcoat with the Arms of Sir Thomas Moore by the name of Sir Thomas More's Head. Hume says of this interesting character: "That when Sir Thomas More was engaged to help me up, and when I some short while ago asked him forgiveness, he granted the request, but told me, 'You will never be so credit by beholding me, my neck is so short.' Then, laying his hand on the block, he bade the executioner, 'stay till he put aside his sword.' For," said he, "never committed treason."

CAPTAIN RILEY. From Peelson's American Daily Advertiser. Capt. Riley, and his town of Willshire, Ohio. Every benevolent mind, which has read the unparalleled sufferings of Captain Riley, during his bondage in the Great Desert, must have felt their hearts warmed with good will, to the man; and must have breathed a wish that so signal a sufferer, might be enabled to spend his future days in peaceful competence. We naturally wish to know with what our nature could partake of happiness, after we had had its relish and appetite heightened by the keenest sense of protracted misery. We turn spontaneously to such a subject as Captain Riley, to exemplify our notions, and to contrast in the same person, could realize. To those, therefore, who have felt thoughts like these, prompted by the perusal of this interesting and feeling Narrative, the following facts, showing the present condition of Capt. Riley, (extracted from a late letter received from that gentleman,) will, it is supposed, be truly interesting, as they show a man of noble fortitude, still struggling with difficulties, and labouring to establish his future comfort and repose. "In the year 1821, I sailed with my family on the banks of the St. Mary's River, 40 miles in its junction with the Miami of Lake Erie. In this wilderness I built my Log Cabin, being 25 miles from any inhabitants and 5 miles from any road or path. My object was to establish Mills and to build up a town, which would be like the city of New Orleans, and to be the centre to perpetuate the name of my great benefactor, and to give my children, who were proper, energy and industry, might rise with the country. This I have now some measure accomplished—for after encountering the ravages of the wolf and the bear, among our domesticated animals, I have succeeded to draw a population around me, sufficient to banish such trespassers, and have actually realized the Town of Willshire, through which runs a state and a post road; and where we have now a Post Office, a Court of Justice, and a settlement of 24 families. Cultivation, begins to smile around us. Fruit trees & excellent plants now afford us some of their delicacies, and my town-bred family are happily reconciled to part with their former luxuries and to fabricate their own clothing and to drink domestic tea and coffee, &c. There are grateful circumstances; but I have had my share of disasters—my mill dam has broken, and my money is exhausted. If some assistance had been sent me, my town would be essentially relieved; for 500 dollars in my present condition, would afford me all the resources I need; but money is not easy to be borrowed here, where every mechanic and family settled among us is at the utmost stretch of his tether." "In the same letter he mentions, that as late as March, 1823, his friend Willshire, had not been able to hear of any of Riley's companions left in slavery, and he promises that he has been carried far into the interior beyond the Atlas Mountains. He states he has been made a representative in the Legislature of Ohio. His town continues to thrive. They have a river navigable 6 months in the year and the prospect of a trade with N. York by the Grand Canal, via Lake Erie. He mentions a fact, which, while it manifests the numerous friends he must possess and show his liberality, discloses also a negligence on their part that deserves a check, my small funds are still more diminished by an accumulation of postage, that would surprise you if told. "In conclusion one thought presses upon the writer which is how easily it would be for some few men of generous benevolence to each buy a single lot. The choice of them sells for about 100 dollars. "In a thriving place like this they would reward the benefactor by their necessary increase of value—It would be a handsome and unexpected compliment to the captain. If the writer could be of any aid in negotiating such a purchase, he would cheerfully volunteer his services, by attending to any address, coming through the printer, to whom his respectability and integrity is fully known. "His success in such a measure might justify the officiousness of the present communication, and confer a benefit where he would delight to be useful. "It gives us pleasure to state, that Com. James Barrow has been appointed to the Command of the Philadelphia Naval Station. Washington Gaz.

THE GREEN SUBSCRIPTION. The following is the letter of the Greek Agents in London, acknowledging the receipt of the money subscribed in this country for the benefit of the Greeks: "Greek Donations, June 12, 1824. Gentlemen—His excellency, Mr. Rush, your minister plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary at this court, has notified to us the arrival of the remittance of £26,600 made by you to Messrs. Baring and Co. to be placed through our medium at the disposal of our government. "We have advised our government of it, and have already considered the proper means to consign the sum as speedily as possible to Greece; and though we are fully aware that our country will have to express officially its gratitude to the liberal and feeling Americans, yet we feel it a duty incumbent on us, as her deputies, to assure them in her name, and in that of our fellow citizens, of the sincere gratitude which so generous and benevolent a deed must necessarily inspire in the hearts of all the Greeks. "Victorious in the struggle, which the defence of their lives and religion necessitated, though unprovoked with weapons, to undertake, they have sustained that struggle with the arms they have snatched from the hands of their enemies themselves, and see the fourth year of their revolution approach under favourable auspices. Every thing in the most flattering situation in Greece, and our countrymen will be able to give the same reception to the land and sea forces, which the Porte prepares to send against them, as they give them last year. "In consequence of the assistance and resources of the Greeks, increased and will enable them to consolidate their independence; whilst among their enemies discomfiture and the want of means, daily gain ground. "From this, (and leaving on one side the accounts that have been received of the accident which took place at Calro, and which will prevent the victory from leading an army against Greece this year, as also the delay in consequence of equipping at present our army (direct) it is almost certain that Greece need no longer fear from the barbarians any hindrance in completing her great undertaking. "The money which was so much wanted last year is now provided, by the loan which we have effected, and when we add to the above advantages the sympathy and benevolence of the United States of America in favor of Greece, which we cannot too greatly appreciate, from our desire to establish the system of politics, which they possess in our country; which we consider that a secret & gratifying assurance that our efforts will not be baffled, and that Greece will issue, like the U. States, from the honorable struggle which in so many respects resembles their own. "Whilst we cherish the hope that our government may be able to establish a correspondence with yours, we are happy that in those journals, which fill us with it, we see the means of circulating, and in which it now gives publicity to the heroic deeds of its citizens, and to inform the people of the universe of the benevolence of the freemen of the United States, who so kindly cooperated to open the path of independence to those that seek that flowery way. "We both, in our public and individual capacities beg of you to inform your fellow citizens of our grateful sentiments, and that their liberality will always have a strong claim on those returns which the Divine Providence may enable Greece to give. "Be assured of the sentiments of profound consideration, with which we have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servants, JOHN ORLANDO, AND LURIO PIS. To the Philhellenic Committee of New York.

LETTER FROM IRELAND. Extract from a letter from an American gentleman now travelling in Europe to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated: "Dublin, June 12, 1824. "This city presents the most extraordinary contrast of poverty and magnificence to be met with in Europe. As you approach it you find the suburbs composed of hovels, the sides of which separately stone and partly earth, the roofs of turf, the entrances about 4-12 feet high, and the whole dimension of each not exceeding 12 to 14 feet square. These miserable caves, may or may not have a hole for a window, and an aperture on the top to let out the smoke, if the door of the dirty children are huddled—not one half are decently clad, some of them still evince notions of civilization by slinking into the house, or turning their bare pigsticker wall as a stranger passes. I see hundreds whose whole dress, consisting of a mass of rags, of all colours and of all sorts of fabrics, will not furnish one piece of cloth eight inches square—and these tatters seemed to be sewed together only to prevent them from deserting each other. "I am here giving you no high coloured picture, nor am I selecting a few rare instances. I restrain myself within the bounds of veritable accuracy—I am talking of what composes the whole environs of Dublin, and embraces a very large portion of its 200,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in France, Germany, or Holland, and I think nothing in Italy, that approaches the spectacles of ragginess, poverty and wretchedness which swarm in Dublin. Having passed the suburbs, in Dublin, you imagine yourself in one of the most elegant cities of Europe. In walking over the city, the late parliament house (now the bank) the exchange, the quay along the Liffey, and several of the public squares, excite the stranger's admiration. There is no part of London which can compare with the centre of Dublin in beauty and magnificence.

LADY ESTHER STANHOPE.

Extracted from Pilgrimages in the East in 1815 and 1816 By Otto Frederick Von Richter. "Near the summit of a mountain we came to the Maronite village and convent of Marchmah, in the midst of vineyards and plantations of mulberry trees. All the monks were engaged in domestic employments: some gathering mulberry leaves, others grapes, some winding thread, others weaving, &c. "As Lady Esther Stanhope resides here in summer, I vent a messenger to inquire at what hour I could have the honour of paying my respects to her. By a mistake, and not by any fault of mine, I was announced to her as an Englishman; she accordingly wrote me a note in her own language, expressing the pleasure it would give her to become acquainted with one of her own countrymen; which laid me under the disagreeable necessity of beginning our acquaintance by destroying the hope which she had entertained. "I found her with two slaves and two little pages; she just sate at the table, and had a room at two of its angles. She is tall and robust; and must once have been handsome; but she has already much the appearance of an old maid. On her head she had a shawl striped red and white. She wore a short red pelisse over a male dress in the Turkish fashion, and over the whole a white Aha, with red strings, like an Arab Sheik. She talks a great deal, and with the clearest diction, in the English manner. Her conversation was extremely interesting to me; she related her expedition to Palmyra, and the conduct of the Arab Emir, who had become her friend, and whose character she could not sufficiently praise. Yet, notwithstanding the delight which her excursion had given her, I observed, that she had not returned from it without some fears, especially an account of the enmity that subsisted between two tribes. Next to the pleasure of exercising influence over several chiefs of the country, and even a kind of dominion over one of its fondness for horses affords her the most resources or passing her time. She can here easily gratify her taste in this respect. She speaks of these animals with rapture. "The particulars Lady Esther imparted to me respecting the political relations of the neighbouring tribes were very instructive; she especially hinted of having in her service the most desperate rogues, robbers and assassins, which gave her great pleasure. She had just sent me on the foregoing information respecting Mr. Butler, a French traveller, who was reported to have been assassinated in the mountains of Ausharah, while he was pursuing his bold resolution of visiting those famous mountains in Cararama. "After a conversation of several hours she sent for the Abbe Gandolpho, a Roman Missionary, who at that time resided with her, and had one of the houses of the post-servants assigned me; she had hired several of them in the village. She in general eats alone, and very moderately. I supped with Mr. Gandolpho. After supper I returned to Lady Esther, with whom I chatted till midnight. She appeared to be a person of superior understanding; but with her head full of strange ideas, she does well to remain where she is. Though we did not always agree together in opinion, she did not show me the less kindness and attention, and gave me a letter of recommendation for Hamah."

When he left Lady Esther, she sent one of her servants to conduct him first to the grooves of Fakhreddin, & then to accompany him part of the way to Damascus. From that city he went to Hozra; and on his return to Damascus, on the 7th of November, about a month after parting from Lady Stanhope, he found there a letter from her Ladyship, who, having heard that he had fallen dangerously ill, had the kindness, to offer the services of her own physician. "A SOLEMN WARNING. Thomas Mullins, lately residing with a person named Jones, at Exbury, near Baulton, in the New Forest, signifying his intention of changing his residence, was asked by his landlady to settle her demand of nine shillings, previous to quitting her house, with great vehemence exclaimed:—"Mrs. Jones may God strike me dead if I love you more than one shilling!" The words were scarcely uttered before the man dropped down, and instantly expired. Late English paper.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS. Receipt for indigestion, cholera morbus, the summer complaint in children, or any complaint in the stomach or bowels, viz: 1-1/2 lb. Crude Rhubarb. 1/2 oz. Caraway Seed, 1-2 oz. Orange Peel. Infuse them with one quart of French brandy, and let them stand 12 hours before using. For a grown person, two thirds of a wine glass full once a day, or every six hours (if the case requires it)—and for a child a teaspoon full taken at discretion. This mixture checks the most obstinate dysentery; keeps the bowels gently open; promotes digestion, and is one of the most effectual tonics in all the maladies. JOHN D. MCCONNELL.

FARMERS CALENDAR FOR AUGUST MANURE.—The substances which make excellent manure are much more numerous than seems to be generally supposed by farmers. Among many others, are the following: putrid flesh, bones, woollen rags, fish, leather, soap suds, urine of all animals, brine, dung, of all kinds, scrapings of door yards and streets, rubbish of old houses, lime, mud from ponds, rivers, swamps, and the sea; shells, turfs, ashes, earth that has been long under cover, weeds that grow in gardens, &c. All these substances, whenever they can be obtained, should be collected together in a compost, which is one of the most essential requisites to good husbandry. Now cut close to the ground the bushes which are growing beside your fences, and possibly in other parts of your farm. The sap is now up, and they will be much more likely to die. Secure your spring grain, and plough in the stubble, that it may rot next year. Break up weak lands which you intend to till next year; to which you intend to put no cattle into your mowing lands, till frost comes. Constant attention to making manure, will render your farm productive, and you independent. The income of fifty acres of land, well cultivated, is greater than of five hundred, under the management of the slothful, negligent husbandman.

CRAWFORD MEETINGS.

A meeting of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, (Alabama), and its vicinity, took place on the 24th June last, when William H. Crawford was nominated for the Presidency of the United States. Several resolutions were adopted by the meeting—Among them is one pledging the members of it to support Mr. Crawford's election. "At a meeting lately held in the city of Lancaster, (Pennsylvania,) favourable to the election of Mr. Crawford, an address was unanimously adopted setting forth the reasons why the meeting will not support Gen. Jackson, and why the individuals composing it will support Mr. Crawford for the Presidency. "ANOTHER CHANGE. The editor of the Sentinel, a Democratic paper, published at Butler, Pennsylvania, in his paper of the 24th ult., says, that he considers it due to the public to announce, that, as a consistent conductor of a REPUBLICAN journal, he feels that he can no longer support Gen. Jackson for the presidency." The paper now supports Mr. Crawford. "The Alleghany Democrat, edited by the person who was stripping every man's skin over his shoulders who was opposed to Gen. Jackson's election says, we would prefer a King by birth and due form of national law, to a Monarch in heart without the power, and such a one is John Quincy Adams." The people of Pennsylvania never will give their votes for Mr. Adams; nor can any chivalry, somersaulting, or bargaining, obtain for him the electoral vote of this state.—Phila. Dem. Press.

NEW-YORK. A correspondent informs us, that he has seen an intelligent and important gentleman from New York, who has just returned to Mr. Crawford's friends there are the only united and consistent party, his opponents are made up of the most discordant materials.—Clintonians, Catholics, Adamsites, and a few Jackson men. The opposition camp is all in confusion, desertion the order of the day, the Patriot's going down was the first evidence of the dissolution of these discordant materials, and the death of the Washington Republican was the watchword "waive all pretensions." The great state of New York will have the glory of redeeming the nation from the Holy Alliance of Cabinet Intriguers, and of giving an ingenious, honorable impartial President, bound by none of the ceters of previous pledges as the price of his elevation." Del. Gaz.

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FROM THE NEW YORK UNION. SCAFFOLD PROCLAMATION.—It is announced in a late Providence paper, that the Hon. Wheeler Martin, candidate for elector of President, ascended the steeple of the First Baptist Meeting House in that town, and from the height of one hundred and fifty feet above the ground, proclaimed John Quincy Adams as the next President of the United States. "What a sublime spectacle! Far beyond the ken and hearing of gross mortals—escaped from all vulgar interests with the glowing herald below in approving Martin wheels his flight into a steple. Happy emblem of that most desirable union—the conjunction of Church and State! Keeping out from his aerial Martin box, and this dizzy height, where he might "Tread on stars and talk with gods," he informs all the neighbouring crows who are to be the next rulers of the low-lived bipeds beneath! Dear Thomas, didst thou never pop Thy head into a tinman's shop— There, Thomas, didst thou never see ("Tis but by way of simile.) A Squirrel spend his little rage In jumping round a rolling cage? The cage is either side turn'd up, Striking a ring of bells at top; Moved in the orb; pleased with the chiming. The foolish creature thinks he climbs; But here, or there, turn wood or wire, He never gets two inches higher.

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