

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The schooner *Eagle*, arrived at Baltimore on the 8th inst. in 11 days from Alvarado.

Mexico remains in a perfectly tranquil state, under the direction of the Sovereign Congress, who had come to a resolution of naming a *dictator* for the purpose of preventing further internal commotion in the country. The eyes of the nation are directed to General Bravo as being a proper person to fill this important station. His known patriotism and republican sentiments are a sufficient guarantee that his fellow citizens will never repent having entrusted him with this high and important command.

General Filisola has been appointed Captain General of the province of Mexico, and General St. Anna has been trusted with a high command on the coast; a measure tending highly to the safety of the nation. Gen. Victoria remains commander in chief of the province of Vera Cruz, with a large body of troops at his command.

News was received at Alvarado on the 14th May that Merida (the capital of Yucatan) had joined the Mexican confederacy and made peace with Campeachy. In consequence great joy was expressed by salutes and displays of flags. The coast of Yucatan, as well as the Captain Generalship of that province, was embraced in the command of Gen. St. Anna.

The return of Iturbide is tho't possible, but highly improbable, and in any event, the consequences are not apprehended by the nation at large.

The loans that have been negotiated by the British Agents are now considered as confirmed and established; and their bills are commanding in Mexico 3s 8d to 3s 9d per dollar. Senor Megone, the Mexican Agent in London, has presented his nation with his commission on the contracts, amounting to 400,000 dollars.

The Mexican government has appointed Don Melchor, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

New-Orleans, May 12.—A gentleman lately from Havana, confirms the previous statement, that preparations were making by the government to receive the French troops that some time since arrived at Martinique who were reported to be from 8 to 10,000 strong, and are to garrison the fortifications of the city. It is added, as current rumor, that the Spanish troops at Cuba were, on the arrival of the French, to be embarked for Mexico.

Colombia.—The Colombian (Caracas paper) of the 5th May, says the Bogota papers up to the 14th of March, maintain an impenetrable silence relative to the operations of the Liberator in Peru, having recorded nothing from that quarter later than the middle of December. But, says the Editor, we know from the North-American and Porto Rico papers, "that the army of Santa Cruz has been utterly destroyed; that Canterac is in consequence, in undisputed possession of Upper Peru, with augmented and well disciplined forces; and in short, that the sole hope of Peru now rests on the troops and resources of Colombia. Thus in the

very infancy of our institutions, are we compromised in the gigantic task of carrying war into a foreign country; a war whose issue, though not doubtful, is probably remote. We fear that this is too vast an effort for a young and exhausted Republic."

Campeachy.—An arrival at Boston from Laguna, brings information, received there on the 23d April, that Campeachy was besieged by an army of 2500 troops from Merida, and that several skirmishes had taken place between the scouting parties. On the 25th April, all communication between Campeachy, Laguna, and Champoton was stopped. Four armed vessels from Sisal were blockading Campeachy.

Peru.—Jamaica papers to the 26th ult. have been received at Baltimore.

Gen. Bolivar was at Truxillo—his advanced guard at Patavilea—he has under his command 8000 Colombians & 2000 Peruvians. The regiment of Tacidoris (1000 strong) sailed from this port on the 25th, for Guayaquil; they were accompanied by spare transports, in order to take in 2000 men that were at Guayaquil, and would proceed immediately afterwards for Truxillo.

Callao has again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, thro' treachery. Lima is also said to have fallen. Troops were collecting along the coast, at Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south, as fast as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

England.—A London paper of the 9th May, says: "It is reported that negotiations of a serious kind are in progress between England and the Holy Alliance, that Russia has protested against the high tone assumed by England, and that the British cabinet, in answer to the remonstrances, assumed a still higher ground and declared its intention of acknowledging the new States of South America forthwith."

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has lately decided, that no foreign writer shall be authorized to dedicate any works to him without having previously solicited permission from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, through the Russian Ambassador resident in the country in which the author resides. This prohibition has been caused by the inconceivable audacity of an Englishman, who has with great effrontery dedicated to his Majesty a book written against his government and the entire Russian nation.

Standing Armies.—A late Metz Gazette states the amount of the military forces of Europe to be 2,500,000 men, including the sea and land forces. These cost annually 2,000,000,000 of francs, while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amount to more than 1,800,000,000 francs. About the eightieth part of the population of Europe is under arms, and each inhabitant furnishes about ten francs a year for the support of this mass of armed men, and yet all are in profound peace.

West-Indies.—The thirty-three West-India Islands contain an aggregate of 105,000 square miles; 450,000 whites; 1,600,000 mulattoes and blacks; 2,050,000 total population. Fifteen of these islands belong to

Britain, five to France, three to Spain, three to Denmark, four to the Dutch, one to Sweden, one to the Colombians, and one independent.

Africa.—A writer in a Philadelphia paper observes, "As some persons not familiar with the state of the settlements on the Coast of Africa, may entertain fears for the principal English and American settlements there, in consequence of the victory gained by the Ashantees, and the death of Governor M'Carty, it may be proper to state, that the Ashantees nation is far remote from both Sierra Leone and Messurado. It is a nation residing in the interior from Cape Coast 3 or 400 miles from Messurado, and the cause of the battle has undoubtedly been a desire on the part of the English to get possession of its trade, and especially of its gold. The Ashantees are remarkably ferocious and warlike and possess abundance of gold. The Dutch formerly held certain parts on Cape Coast, which have recently passed into the hands of the English. The Fantees spoken of as slain in such numbers, resided nearer the Coast than the Ashantees, and are by no means equal to them in war. That the Ashantees should vanquish the English and Fantees was to have been expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any danger can result either to Messurado or Sierra Leone."

The details of the defeat of the British, make their loss much greater than was first reported. The number which fell is stated to be 4,000, nearly the whole of which were blacks or natives.

The enterprising traveller Belzoni is no more. He died at Benin, of dysentery, after every thing that could be wished was done and settled for his proceeding into the interior. Barrow's supposition is right; the Congo is the Niger.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1824

To Correspondents.—We have again taken some liberties with the favor of "Callimachus." We perfectly agree with him, that opinions submitted to the public for consideration and adoption, are fair subjects for criticism and animadversion; but, when the arguments of the writer are abandoned, and his motive or capacity assailed, we think his opponent is "travelling out of the record," and feel it our duty to discountenance such a proceeding. We feel every disposition to encourage a "spirit of inquiry" respecting public men and measures, and freely open our columns to a full and fair investigation of the merits or services of any public officer, or of any individual who wishes to become one; but, while we control the operations of the "Free Press," it shall be "free" from party rancor and personal invective.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

We understand that Mr. Forsyth attends on the part of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Cook for Mr. Edwards, as to the examination of witnesses. We are indebted to the National Intelligencer for the following detailed account of the proceedings:

June 8.—The Committee of Investigation met yesterday,

pursuant to adjournment—present all the members except Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama—the former of whom is gone to Europe, and the latter home. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceedings in the investigation. At the request of Mr. Edwards, Langdon Cheves, of Philadelphia, and Jonathan Jennings, a Member of the House of Representatives, from Indiana, have been summoned to give testimony before the Committee.

June 9.—The Committee of Investigation met yesterday, and, at the instance of Mr. Edwards, took the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, as to the usage of Banks on the subject of deposits. A letter addressed by Mr. Edwards to the Committee, was read, in which he objects to being examined as a witness, by a Committee, on the ground that he had no additional facts, or evidence, within his own knowledge, to communicate.

June 10.—The Committee of Investigation continue their sittings daily. They were engaged yesterday in examining various witnesses on the part of Mr. Edwards. Among them were Judge White, of Tennessee; Messrs. James L. McKenna, Jonah Thompson, Jacob Margan, and J. Sanderson, all of Alexandria, in this district, touching the nature of the government's deposits in the banks of that place. Some fifteen or twenty other residents of the District have, at the instance of Mr. Edwards, been summoned before the Committee, and he has requested that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, and Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond, may also be summoned, but we do not know whether the Committee have complied. The Committee, we are informed, have not yielded to Mr. Edwards's request to be excused from an examination himself. The Committee will meet again at 9 o'clock, and seem determined to finish the investigation without delay.

June 11.—The Committee of Investigation continued until a late hour, yesterday, the examination of the numerous witnesses, summoned at the instance of the prosecutor, Mr. Edwards. These witnesses comprised all the Clerks of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and nearly all the Officers of the Banks of the District of Columbia, who were not examined the preceding day. Of the witnesses summoned before the Committee, and now in attendance, not more than four or five, we believe, remain to be examined, and the reception of their testimony, we presume, from the diligence of the Committee, will be got through with to-day.

June 12.—The Committee of Investigation continued in session yesterday, with an interval of two hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until near 8 in the evening, in the course of which long sitting they examined a number of witnesses—amongst them Mr. Cheves, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, and Mr. Riddick, President of the Bank of Missouri, and Mr. Rozeau, of the St. Genevieve Bank of Missouri. It is expected the committee will examine Mr. Edwards himself to-day, as they have now received the testimony of nearly all the other witnesses who have been subpoenaed.

Health of Mr. Crawford.—The National Intelligencer, of

the 12th, says: "In reply to letters which we have received from different parts of the Union and in compliance with the request of several friends of the Secretary of the Treasury, who left the seat of government at the close of the late session of Congress, we have the pleasure to state, that the health of Mr. Crawford has materially improved within the last ten or twelve days, and is now better than it has been for some months past. The National Gazette mentions that Dr. Potter, a very eminent medical gentleman of Baltimore, had visited Mr. Crawford at the request of some of his friends. We will avail ourselves of the public mention of Dr. P.'s name, by the Gazette, to state, that it is on his authority, (confirmed by the opinion of the resident physician,) that we speak so confidently. Dr. P. has visited Mr. Crawford several times. On his first interview, he pronounced him to be in no danger; on his last, that in he was free from disease, and with nothing but debility to recover from, which he is in a fair way of doing."

New-Hampshire.—David Morrill, formerly a senator in Congress from New-Hampshire, has been elected, by the Legislature, Governor of that state, by 164 to 46, over his competitor, Mr. Woodbury, the late governor. The election devolved on the Legislature, in consequence of none of the candidates, of whom there were several, receiving a majority of the votes of the people.

Suicide.—A black man, a slave, the property of George K. Lambeth, Esq. of Lynchburg, Va. was lately hired to Captain Jesse L. Perry, for the performance of some work. The slave refused to work, and as Mr. P. advanced towards him with a lath in his hand, threatening to chastise him, he rushed furiously towards a wall, against which he struck his head so violently, that he fingered but a few days and then expired.

Fatal affray.—Two men, the one named William Bledsoe, and the other Wm. Stapp, lately had a quarrel in Lancaster, Kentucky, when the latter stabbed the former with a dirk knife, which occasioned his death. The deceased, in consequence of a former dispute, had provided himself with a cowhide to chastise Stapp, who, after some stripes had been inflicted, drew his knife and gave the stabs. He has been committed for trial.

Execution.—The Indian called George Henry Washington, lately convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on the 1st inst. at Tolland, (Conn.) His appearance and behaviour, ever since his imprisonment, though quiet and submissive, is stated to have exhibited something of the proud spirit and stout heart of the Indian. He said nothing at the place of execution, but previously confessed the murder, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence. He was even unwilling that an application should be made to the legislature to commute his punishment. About 10,000 persons witnessed his melancholy exit.

Fire.—The fire which took place in the cloth manufactory of Mr. Fisher, in Germantown, Penn. was occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of some waste wool.