

cus burthen. That his real friends, in this state, should pause and reflect before they proceed further, is my ardent prayer, prompted by a regard, of the sincerest friendship, for the General's welfare.

FREEDOM'S FRIEND.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Portland Argus.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The time is fast approaching when a choice must be made, either by the people or their Representatives in Congress, of some person to fill the important office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. As conductors of a public journal, we have of course been in the way of giving some attention to this subject, and for two years past it has occupied no small portion of our time and observation. We have incessantly watched the pulse of public feeling in every section of the Union, and endeavored to ascertain the preferences and prejudices of the people. We have examined, with such ability as we possess, the evidences of talents, characters, and merits of the several candidates, whose names are before the public; and we conceive it to be a duty, imposed upon us from the station we occupy to declare our impressions with candor, stating as far as we can, the facts, from which our opinions are derived, and leaving others to draw from those facts such inferences as their judgment shall dictate.

Our remarks this week must be concise and general. We believe then, that Mr. CRAWFORD is the only candidate who can be elected by the electoral colleges, and if he is not elected the choice must devolve on the House of Representatives. We fear a choice by the House, if it could be effected at all, would be productive of dangerous and disastrous consequences, as it might result in an election by a small minority, and by arraying a large majority of the people against the administration, might jeopardize the interests and peace of the nation. Therefore without particular reference to the characters and merits of the candidates themselves, we should feel it our duty as citizens of the Union and as faithful republicans, to give our aid under existing circumstances, to promote the election of William H. Crawford. But we have other and more positive reasons for our preference. We prefer Mr. Crawford, because we are convinced that his talents, principles, habits and temper of mind render him better qualified to fill the office of President, than any of the other candidates. We give him our support, because he is the only candidate who has received a national nomination, in any shape whatever, and because that nomination was a fair and honorable one, in which the friends of all the candidates were invited to partake. We give him our support because he was nominated according to the usage of the democratic party, and comes in at the national door, through which Jefferson, Madison and Monroe passed before him. We give him our support because he is the candidate of the nation and not of a section of the country, and will not therefore, be likely to promote geographical divisions. We give him our support, because we believe him to be preferred by the old and faithful fathers of the democratic party, such as Jefferson, Ma-

dison and Macon, and because their opinions are formed from personal acquaintance with the candidates.

We give him our support, because he declined, contrary to the wishes of many of his friends, to be considered a candidate for the presidency in 1816, when the vote between Mr. Monroe and him was nearly equally divided, thereby giving an honorable proof that he preferred the peace and prosperity of the country to his own aggrandizement. We give him our support, because, having been persecuted for two or three years with the utmost malignity, his character has brightened by the conflict, his official integrity is proved, his patriotism is established, and after his enemies have dragged him thrice before Congress, and men of the first talents in the nation have laboriously investigated charges against him, honorable men who are opposed to him are constrained to say, *we find no fault in this man*. We give him our support, because we believe we are thereby promoting the true interests of this State and of the Union.

We have spoken frankly—the occasion requires it. And we feel a confidence that our republican friends in this State will ponder the subject with the candor and solicitude which its importance demands, and be guided by reason and patriotism in their decisions.

FOREIGN.

PORTUGAL.

By a late arrival at New-York, the Editors of the Evening Post have received London papers to the 22d May.

An insurrection had broken out at Lisbon, instigated by the Queen and the heir apparent, of which we find the following particulars in Courier of the 20th May:

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers ample and authentic details of the events which have taken place at Lisbon, and respecting which so much public anxiety has been felt. It is clear, we think, from an attentive perusal of all these accounts that a plot had been formed, at the head of which were the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent, was defeated; but whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed further, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatic corps at Lisbon, is doubtful. Private letters state that the deposition of the King, and the nomination of Don Miguel as Regent, was contemplated; but we rather incline to the opinion, that this bold step would have been hazarded only in a case of extreme necessity, and that it was not wished to do more than to intimidate the Sovereign into a compliance. And so far it seems to have succeeded, for on the 3d inst. the King issued a proclamation, in which he directs that summary proceedings shall be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment may speedily take place, while on the other hand, he pardons all that had been done by his son, upon the ground, the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with his majesty or his ministers.

The above intelligence had excited considerable ferment in London, and a meeting of the Cabinet Council was to be held on the morning of the 22d, in consequence of the Duke of

Wellington, whose presence was considered necessary, being too much indisposed to leave his house. It was reported that the Genoa 74 gun ship had been ordered to proceed to the Tagus without delay.

GREECE.

Greek Chronicles received in London, announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lord Byron on the 19th April, at Missolonghi, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted for ten days. During his Lordship's illness the most profound sorrow was universally expressed, and the account of his decease was communicated to the public by a proclamation of the provisional government of Greece, in which orders were given to fire minute guns from the batteries equal to the number (37) of years which his lordship had lived; to suspend all business in public offices and courts of justice for three days; to shut up all shops, and to postpone the Easter Festivities, then celebrating, for the same period. A general mourning took place for 21 days, and funeral ceremonies were performed in all the churches. The Greeks had requested and obtained his lordship's heart, to be placed in a Mausoleum in the country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body was to be conveyed to England. He has left one daughter now a minor. The memoirs of Lord Byron's life, written by himself, and which had been transmitted to London for publication, have been destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Public Advertiser of the 28th May, contains accounts from Panama of the 27th April, relative to the affairs of Peru, of a gratifying nature. A proclamation had been issued by Bolivar, calling on the Peruvians to be firm, and assuring them that 10,000 Colombians were ready to assist them in establishing their liberty, notwithstanding the plots of their enemies, no less than five of which had been detected in the same number of months. The headquarters of the Colombian-Peruvian army was at Truxillo on the 27th April, and the advanced part of the same army was at Pativilca on the 20th March. The Patriots amounted to 8000 effective troops, and 3000 more from Panama and Guayaquil, all veterans, with an extra supply of 4000 muskets, were about to reinforce the Liberator. The royalists were 10,000 strong, of all classes and nations, badly supplied with arms.

The primary cause of appointing Bolivar Dictator, appears to have arisen from a suspicion attached to the Marquis Torre Tagle, president of the Congress of Peru, who had since justified this suspicion by following the example of Riva Aguerro, in consequence of which the Liberator had openly proclaimed him a traitor. It was this same Marquis, it seems, who excited the black troops in Callao to revolt. With his usual promptitude Bolivar had cautioned the Peruvians against confining so many prisoners, mostly officers, at Callao, as he had once lost Puerto Cavello by a similar treason. By these accounts, all apprehensions, as to the safety of the Patriot army in Peru are completely removed, and the most confident expectations excited that their efforts will ere

long be crowned with complete success.

Mexico.—It is stated that the Ex-emperor Iturbide has returned to Mexico, either as the instrument of the Holy Alliance, or recalled by the priests and nobles of the country.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1824.

Omission.—By an unaccountable oversight we omitted the following words, in the article signed "Halifax," on our first page. In the first column, in the paragraph between the quotations, after the words *following paragraph*, read: "taken from Gen Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1816, on forming an administration."

CELEBRATION.

At a Meeting of the citizens of the town of Halifax, on the 29th ult. convened to receive the Report of the Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to make appropriate arrangements for celebrating the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence: *Jesse A. Bynum, Esq.* was appointed Chairman, and *Mr. George Howard, Secretary*—when the following Report was read and unanimously adopted:

The Committee have the pleasure to announce to their fellow-citizens, that they have made the following arrangements for the Celebration:

Orator of the Day—JOHN K. CAMPBELL, Esq.

To read the Declaration of Independence—EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Esq.

The *Toasts* will be prepared in season.

A *Dinner* will be furnished by *Mr. D. C. Fenner*, on the green, in front of the Academy.

After the Report was read, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens assemble at three quarters after ten o'clock, at the Academy, where the procession will form and march to the Meeting-house. The *Oration* to commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

Resolved, That Monday, the 5th, be substituted for the day previously appointed.

Resolved, That ROBT. POTTER, Esq. act as *Marshal of the Day*.

Resolved, lastly, That Captain SIMMONS join the procession with his company.

J. A. BYNUM, Esq. Ch'n.
Geo. Howard, Sec'y.

EDWARDS'S MEMORIAL.

The Select Committee (of the House of Representatives) to whom was referred the Memorial or Address, of Ninian Edwards, having, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th of May, continued to hold its sittings, after the adjournment of the House, until the 21st day of June, have agreed on the following

REPORT:

In recommending in their former Report, a continuance of the existence and powers of the Committee, it will be remembered, that the reason given for that recommendation was, the obvious propriety, before a final close of the investigation, of

having the personal presence and examination of the author of the address which had occasioned the appointment of the Committee. Such examination has now been had. Mr. Edwards attended the Committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June; has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman attending in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, is communicated with this Report: as are, also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore received by the Committee, from the Secretary, and another, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards, and considered by the Committee.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the Committee, to allow to those concerned a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary, they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

On some parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to points which were not, individually and particularly, taken into the consideration of the Committee on the former occasion. To these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles, or new specifications of charge; and although not very definitely or formally made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they become subjects of consideration.

One of these respects the deposits of public money, made or allowed by the Secretary, in the Banks of this District, at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819.

In their former Report, the Committee expressed their opinion in relation to deposits of this nature; and referred to a public communication of the Secretary, in which the facts were avowed, and in which a practice, of a like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance. The Committee did not deem it necessary to call for proof of that which was admitted; and as it was of opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous, it did not think it material to inquire, particularly, whether, in the only case in which loss was apprehended from this cause, the probability of such loss was either greater or less than the Secretary had supposed. This apprehended loss is in the case of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. In the letter of the Secretary to the President of the Senate, of the 25th of February, 1823, he says, in regard to this Bank, that a letter of the District Attorney,