

POLITICAL.

Mr. Crawford is now, and has been for nine months, incapable of attending to the duties of his Department. During all this time, a state of things wholly illegal has existed in the management of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY LOANS.

The Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury, but by an appropriation by law. In violation of this sacred provision, the Secretary of the Treasury has been, it now appears, in the constant habit of making loans for the accommodation of banks, and, it is strongly believed, to individuals.

We publish to-day the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards against the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is no part of our purpose, as friends of the Administration, or Mr. Secretary Crawford, as a Member of it, to exult in this Report, as a triumph over the machinations of his enemies.

The Select Committee, 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 May, continued to hold its sittings, after the adjournment of the House until the 21st June, have agreed to the following

REPORT:

In recommending, in the 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 the 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.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of the inquiry.

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 results to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House.

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.

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 the like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance.

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.

In the letter of the Secretary to the President of the Senate, of the 25th February, 1823, he says, in regard to this Bank, that a letter of the District Attorney, therewith communicated, showed that there was no danger of loss to the United States.

The evidence now offered and received, tends to shew that there is a probability of final loss from this bank; but, in other respects, there is no new view of the case presented.

The debt due to the government from the Bank of Vincennes, has also been brought forward, and made the subject of inquiry and proof. Nothing distinguishing this case from those of other western banks, in which the public money had been deposited, and in regard to which loss had happened, or was expected, had attracted the attention of the Committee as important to be considered, at the time of their former report.

The only remaining charge which may be regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or intimation, that, owing to the fault of the Secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were, in some instances, paid in bank paper not equivalent to specie.

The circumstances attending this transaction, seem to be fully stated in the testimony of Hugh L. White.

It does not appear that any knowledge of these payments having been made in depreciated paper, was communicated to the Secretary. The measures adopted by him for the reasonable provision of a proper fund at the place of disbursement, were, as far as the Committee can judge, suitable and judicious.

In regard to the contested letter of Benjamin Stephenson, of the 12th of October, 1819, the Committee see no cause to change the opinion which was entertained, and which they intended to express in their former report, that although the letter was written, as stated by Mr. Edwards in his testimony, there was no evidence that Mr. Stephenson communicated or transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their report by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances.

To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the committee has been directed; and they have come to the result which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present.

Other points there are, of less importance, but which may, nevertheless, be supposed not to have escaped consideration by the Committee.

These, however, under all the circumstances, they have thought it proper to leave without observation, in the light in which they are placed by the evidence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 24. The ship Euphrates, Captain Sprague, has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d of May.

The most prominent matters that engage our attention are the various accounts of an attempt to bring about a revolution in Portugal.

It appears that the Queen and the Infant Don Miguel intended to deprive the King of his royal authority, and the latter, who is commander in chief of the army, was to have been declared Regent on the 29th May.

As late as the 15th of May, universal distrust prevailed. Don Miguel still had command of the troops—the prisons were crowded, and the arrested persons dispatched in squads to the country, to make room for successions of prisoners; that the Minister Suberra (Pamplona) had taken refuge on board the British frigate Lively; and that the king's person was

considered in so much danger, as to make it necessary to prepare the ship Windsor Castle for his reception in the hour of need! The King, it appears, has not been actually deposed by his son and wife; but yet he has been obliged to issue proclamations, approving of their acts, and condemning to punishment those whom they had condemned. Our journal contains a proclamation of that nature. It is dated on the 4th instant. In this, his Majesty is made to say, that the Prince was "under the necessity of having recourse to arms, and that the danger of the crisis would not allow him to consult his father." A dangerous concession this, we should think.

DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

London, May 15.—A courier arrived in town yesterday morning with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, on 19th April, after an illness of ten days. A cold, attended with inflammation, was the cause of the first result. Lord Sidney Osborn's letters from Corfu are dated the 27th of April. His Lordship was about to proceed to Zante, where the body had arrived.

Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in February, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a mausoleum, in that country; the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be brought to England.

The Ex-Emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, sailed from Southampton, for Mexico, on the 11th of May, in an armed vessel, accompanied by a staff of 14 persons, and his wife and two infant children.

The vessel, it is stated, had on board arms and military stores, and a complete printing apparatus. This movement was conducted with great secrecy, and nothing of it was known to the public until the vessel departed.

Every vessel which has come to England from Mexico, for the last four months, brought pressing invitations to Gen. Iturbide to return to that country, which, since his abdication, has been distracted by factions, contending about the species of government that ought to be established there.

We are confidently assured that Iturbide resisted every solicitation which was made to him until he became fully informed of the determined views of the Holy Alliance in assisting Ferdinand, by intrigue and by secret supplies of money, to attempt the subjugation of the whole of South America. Under these circumstances he felt it a sacred duty to return; he has gone, not with any views of personal aggrandizement, but as a soldier, to maintain the independence which his own efforts and talents once gave to that country.

London Courier.

By the schr. Fly, Capt. Vandine, at New York from Alvarado, the Commercial Advertiser learns, that a convoy with money, to the amount of 1,800,000 dollars, had just arrived at that place from Mexico. It is also stated, that a conspiracy had been discovered in Mexico, in favor of Iturbide, and that thirteen of the principals had been arrested. It is probable, from this, that Iturbide's departure from England, was connected with the plot. But if thus unfortunate in the outset, his highness may calculate upon a warm reception on his arrival.

Balt. Pat.

The common council of New York have passed a resolution "to receive and treat the Marquis De La Fayette, as the GUEST of the NATION," and have appointed a committee "to prepare suitable apartments for his accommodation, and to furnish and supply them in a manner corresponding with the greatness and hospitality of that city, and the generous feelings of a free people."

Rhode Island.—The Delegates, appointed by the several towns in the State of Rhode Island to form a Constitution, assembled in the State House at Newport on the 21st inst. Elijah B. Patter was unanimously elected President of the Convention, which immediately proceeded to the business for which it was convened.

Nat. Intel.

Commodore Porter arrived at Washington City on the 26th ult. in good health, in eight days from Matanzas.

The new novel by Walter Scott, it is asserted in a Tyme paper, is to be entitled "Redgauntlet, a Tale of the 18th century."

MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 28.

Cotton.—The transactions of the week were unusually small, being about 500 bales of all descriptions. There is no more disposition on the part of the holders to sell, but the purchasers are holding back for a reduction.

Upland, 15 1/2 a 16 1/2; Tennessee 15 a 16; Louisiana 16 a 18 1/2; Alabama 15 1/2 a 16 1/2; Sea Islands, 25 a 30, nominal. Bagging, Cotton, 23 a 24 cents; Osanburgs, 12 1/2c.

Extract from a letter dated

"HAVRE, MAY 20. Cottons maintain their prices, but the sales are trifling. But as the demand for our manufactured goods continues brisk we expect to see them again shortly come forward to buy,

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1824.

The communication from the Grand Jury of Stokes, shall have a place next week.

THE CELEBRATION.

In pursuance of arrangements entered into by the citizens of this town, the Anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence was celebrated on Saturday, the 3d inst. in a style never excelled, if ever equalled, in Salisbury.

Early on the morning of the 3d, a detachment from Capt. Giles' company of militia, assembled at the court-house, and fired a morning salute, which served as an appropriate prelude to the interesting scenes which were to follow. The Salisbury Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Hunt and Ensign Lemley, paraded between 10 and 11 o'clock; and after going through a variety of evolutions, were joined, at 12 o'clock, by the citizens of the town and those who had come in from the adjoining country, and an interesting assemblage of Ladies; the whole then formed in procession, in the grove at the new Academy, under the direction of Maj. McClelland, marshal of the day—the military in front, with their music; citizens and strangers next, headed by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, the Orator and the reader of the Declaration, and a band of music belonging to a company of travelling show-men who were in town; and the ladies walked in the rear. In this order, the procession moved to the court house; on arriving at which, the military opened files, faced to the centre, and presented arms, while the procession counter-marched into the house. There the exercises were opened by a fervent, evangelical and appropriate prayer, from the Rev. Dr. Freeman; the Declaration of Independence was then read, with great distinctness of expression, and a well-governed tone, by Maj. John Beard; after which, an Oration was delivered by Mr. Albert Torrence, jr. which rivetted the attention of the audience, rekindled a flame of patriotism in every bosom, and drew forth the plaudits of all in the house.

The exercises were diversified and enlivened by a number of patriotic national airs from the band of music, and discharges of musketry from the military.

At about 2 o'clock, a large and respectable company sat down to a Dinner prepared by Maj. E. Yarbro, which, for tastefulness in the arrangement, and variety and richness of the dishes, could not suffer by a comparison with the most sumptuous entertainments in the metropolis of the nation. Maj. John McClelland presided, assisted by Charles Fisher, Esq. Vice President. After the table was cleared of the first course, and the second one brought on, thirteen set toasts, which had been prepared by a committee, were drunk, interspersed by patriotic songs, and enlivening conversation.

We have not been able to procure a copy of the regular toasts, for this week's paper; but the following volunteers contain the substance of most of those that were drank:

By Mr. Allison: the American Fair. By A. Torrence, jr.: the Holy Alliance, or the UN-holy caucus of Kings—may the time soon arrive, when the fragments of their thrones and sceptres shall be dispersed to the winds of Heaven like the bones of the mammoth, and afford the only evidence that such monsters ever infested the earth.

By Mr. Caldwell: Alexander Hamilton—to his eloquence in debate, and to the influence of his political essays, we are greatly indebted for the existence of our present form of government, and to his able administration of the finances, for much of its stability.

Mr. Love having been called on for a toast, rose and said—"Gentlemen: I pledge you one whose name sounds like father to every American bosom—one who has been the author of more political blessings to the world, than any man that ever lived in it—one that has been Chief Magistrate of these United States, but never the leader of a faction: may we all live to see his example imitated—I pledge you George Washington."

By the President of the day, Mr. McClelland: a hickory rod for the backs of the Holy Alliance. By the Vice President, Mr. Fisher: the Orator of the day.

By Mr. Sneed: the American statesman and Daniel Webster, of Boston. By Mr. Russell, Smyth, and Edwards—kindred spirits—they all be consigned to the same doom—to the disgrace and infamy they merit.

By Mr. E. Cress: John C. Calhoun—the firm and undeviating republican, and one of the most bright stars in the Union, as regards first talents and integrity.

By Mr. Bingham: Thomas Jefferson—the republican patriarch of the nation; may the political lessons he taught, long be remembered by the American people.

By Dr. Mitchell: Nathaniel Macon, the distinguished statesman and patriot of North-Carolina.

By Mr. White: Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams—cowards and traitors are the enemies of one, and envious aspirants are the

enemies of the other; but the PEOPLE are the friends of both.

By Mr. Macey: may the celebration of the 4th of July never be disturbed by party spirit.

By Mr. Fisher: the President of the day—he has acquitted himself like a hero.

By Mr. Beard: the Vice President of the day; he has acquitted himself like a patriot.

By Mr. Torrence: the fair sex—our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

By Mr. E. Cress: Gen. Andrew Jackson, who preserved the city of Orleans from destruction, and obtained the glorious victory over Pakenham and his invincibles.

From Mr. Martin: Gen. La Fayette: may all Americans emulate his disinterested and glorious country.

CELEBRATION IN CONCORD.

Previous to the Fourth of July, a number of the citizens of Concord, and several gentlemen from the country, convened for the purpose of entering into resolutions to celebrate the day which gave birth to a free People. Gen. Paul Barringer was elected President, Doct. Tillman Davis Vice President, and M. Hunt Secretary. A committee of arrangement was appointed, who made the following arrangement on Saturday previous to the 4th of July:

Order of procession—the cavalry of the county, commanded by Capt. James A. Means; a company of volunteer Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. John Irwin; a number of revolutionary Patriots; the President and the Rev. John Robinson; Vice President and Secretary; the Orator of the day, and Don T. Coleman, Esq.; citizens of the county, in order.

The company then proceeded to a stand on a green prepared for the occasion; where the performances of the day were opened by a very appropriate prayer from the Rev. John Robinson; the declaration of Independence was then read, by Dan T. Coleman, Esq. succeeded by a general fire from the cavalry and infantry; an appropriate Oration was then delivered, by Gen. John N. Phifer, succeeded by a general fire from the cavalry and infantry. The procession then returned in the same order, and partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by George Klutts, Esq. after which, the cloth being removed, the following toasts, prepared by a committee, were drank:

1. The 4th of July '76; the birth day of American Independence—3 cheers.

2. Gen. George Washington, over whose tomb the genius of Tyranny and Liberty weep: the first that he ever lived, the second that he ever died—4 cheers.

3. The United States of America; the only free nation on earth—4 cheers.

4. The constitution of the United States; our shield in every time of difficulty—3 cheers.

5. Our present Chief Magistrate; may his successors do as much to unite the two great political parties of the American nation, as he has done—3 cheers.

6. Our former Presidents, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison; may they long enjoy that happiness in retirement, which useful and virtuous lives are calculated to afford—4 cheers.

7. The Militia, well disciplined, are the best defence of a free people—3 cheers.

8. Gen. Andrew Jackson, our second Washington; may he arise and wear with dignity the mantle of our departed Elijah—4 cheers.

9. Christopher Columbus, whose gigantic genius soared above the ignorance of the period, and discovered this western hemisphere; may his memory still live in the mind of every true Patriot—3 cheers.

10. John Quincy Adams; the statesman and politician, whose services in the cabinet deserve the highest gift of the People—5 cheers.

11. De Witt Clinton, a master-piece of the time; may he rise triumphant over all the illiberal persecutions of his enemies—3 cheers.

12. The freedom of the Press; may it remain sacred and inviolable—3 cheers.

13. Our native land, the land of Liberty; may all our energies ever be thine—health to her patriots, and death to her foes—5 cheers.

14. The State of North Carolina; may her sons emulate those of her sister states—3 cheers.

15. CONCORD; may the patriotic citizens thereof often witness the celebration of our Independence, and never under less propitious circumstances than the present—4 cheers.

16. The Ladies of North Carolina; may they stimulate her sons to patriotism and magnanimity, and thereby prove themselves the fair guardians of our liberties—4 cheers.

17. The sons of Columbia; Their necks they'll ne'er bow to a haughty Nor tamerly their national birth-right surrender—5 cheers.

18. TEMPERANCE, the Physician of the soul, as well as body; the best guardian of youth—3 cheers.

19. May every one who has merit, always meet with encouragement—3 cheers.

20. May every Society instituted for the promotion of virtue, prosper and flourish—3 cheers.

21. Matrimony, the essence of happiness; may it crown all the Bachelors with good wives, between this and the 4th of July next—6 cheers.

22. May our country, in time of peace