

# PUBLIC LEADER

FOR THE PUBLIC LEADER.

ODE FOR THE 4th OF JULY, 1824.

Tune—“Hail to the chief.”

Hail to the day that gave birth to a nation,  
And half each remembrance it amply brings;

Hail independence, thy stern declaration,

Gave freedom a home in defiance of kings.

  Britain's despotic sway,

  Trammell'd thy early day,

  Infant America, “child of the skies.”

  Till with a daring hand,

  Freedom's immortal band,

  Sever'd thy shackles, and bid thee arise.

  Then was the standard of liberty planted,

  “The star-spangled banner” proud floated on high;

  Columbia's sons met the foemen undaunted,

  With firm resolution to conquer or die.

  Precious the prize they sought,

  Dearly that prize they bought,

  Freedom and peace cost the blood of the brave;

  Heaven befriended them,

  Fortune attended them.

  Liberty triumphed o'er tyranny's grave.

  Peace to the shades of those heroes and sages,

  Whose glorious legacy freemen enjoy;

  May it descend to the world's latest ages,

  Like primitive gold without any alloy.

  Whilst love and unity

  Bind the community,

  The “Holy Alliance” gives needless alarms:

  We will their hosts deride,

  Whilst we can boast with pride.

ADAMS in council, and JACKSON in arms.

INTERIOR TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Message from the president of the United

States, transmitting a communication from the department of state, in relation to the intercourse and trade now carried on between the U. States, (and particularly the people of the state of Missouri) and the Mexican provinces, &c.

Governor M'Nair to the Secretary of State.

Washington city, 27th April, 1824.

SIR:—Permit me, through you, to communicate to his excellency the president of the U. S. the following ideas; from which, if circumstances would allow of their going into operation, much good might, perhaps, result to the young and enterprising of the west, as well as the nation generally. I mean the interposition of the general government for the protection of an intercourse between the citizens of the U. S. and the inhabitants of the northern and eastern parts of Mexico. This intercourse has been, on a small scale, attempted by a few brave and enterprising men from the state of Missouri, but with much risk of lives and property. The latter, they have frequently been robbed of by the Indians. These evils can only be prevented by means of a negotiation, to be opened by the general government, with the Indians through which the route would pass, from a favorable point on the Missouri river to Santa Fe. The Indians should be made responsible for depredations committed on citizens of the U. S. as well as on citizens of the republic of Mexico visiting the U. S.

The benefits which would result from a safe intercourse between the U. States and those parts of Mexico, it might be considered presumption in me to comment on.—Its many important advantages will be obvious to the judgment of those much more capable of doing justice to the subject than myself. I will, therefore, submit it with the following few remarks:

1st. A safe intercourse between the citizens of this government and the northern and eastern parts of the Mexican dominions, will awaken the inhabitants of the latter to the blessings of a republican system of government; blessings which the American people wish all nations to enjoy, and the value of which will be more deeply impressed on the minds of strangers by an experimental knowledge of our enjoyments.

2dly. Many advantages will flow from the commerce, to which the establishment of a safe intercourse will naturally lead—and many of the productions and manufactures of our country will be exchanged for silver, mules, horses and other articles in demand with us.

3dly. The establishment and protection of safe intercourse would not only essentially benefit the people of the two governments, but would be attended with a beneficial result as it relates to the Indian nations, through which the communication would pass, and those bordering on them. Some of these nations yet know little of the American character. The most effectual mode of maintaining friendship with the Indians, is to impress them with a deep sense of your superiority. This, when judiciously attended to, does not require a great expense; and the saving of much blood will unquestionably result, from a timely interposition on the part of the government.

4thly. A portion of the western people have been in the habit of hunting and trapping for a living; should the privilege be denied them of following their pursuits in the Indian country, they will seek other

employments. All cannot be engaged in the Indian trade, and some will extend their enterprizes into the Mexican dominions. These, if not protected by government, they will hazard at their own risk; difficulties with the Indians will inevitably follow; and a train of mischievous consequences can alone be prevented by laying of the foundation, on the part of the general government, of a proper understanding with them.

5thly. The city of Mexico is situated at so great a distance from the northern and eastern limits of the republic, that a safe and harmonious intercourse cannot be opened and maintained without the establishment of an agency at Santa Fe, in strict subordination to the government at Washington, and the American minister at Mexico.

Such an agent would have much in his power towards producing and maintaining the proper friendly understanding between the American people and the citizens of Mexico, as well as with the numerous Indian nations. This agent would be extremely useful to the government, in keeping a constant communication of the state of affairs in that section of the country with the government at home, as well as with the American minister at the city of Mexico. Such an agent ought to have the charge, in a certain degree, of the Indians bordering on the Mexican republic.

6thly. The route in contemplation, would pass through a healthy country and would be attended with many facilities, too numerous at present to detail. Those who would not have the means of visiting Mexico in a more expensive mode, could pursue this route, with little comparative cost.

The establishment, the encouragement, and the protection of this intercourse will be, I have no doubt, cheerfully met on the part of the Mexican government; and with the means thus afforded them, the day will rapidly approach when the people of that country will become genuine, orderly and patriotic republicans.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

A. M'NAIR.

The hon. J. Q. Adams, Sec'y of state.

## THE LATE CONGRESS.

From the Washington Republican.

The session of Congress, which has just terminated, well merits, at our hands, a few passing remarks. Whether we regard the talents by which it was distinguished, or the business in which it was engaged, it must hold a distinguished place in the parliamentary records of the age. Composed of no ordinary men, many of its discussions carry in them the evidence of the fact, and some of its acts strikingly display the triumphant progress of sound views and enlightened policy. In the enactment of a bill to make surveys with a view to a system of internal communication, by roads and canals, the axe has been laid to the root of constitutional quibbles, and a concession has been made to the wishes and interests of the western section of the union, which cannot but be productive of the most important advantages. New fields will soon be opened for commercial and agricultural enterprise; new channels for the circulation of knowledge; and new ties will be created to bind more closely the great American family. The remotest members of the confederacy will thus be brought together, and sectional consideration will be merged in one common, national interest. This great measure is due to the west.—Thither a vast proportion of our intelligent, lusty and enterprising citizens have migrated. Wherever they have settled themselves, the wilderness retired before them, while

“Bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.” And when their country has claimed their services they have answered with a ready and effectual obedience. We have derived the advantages of their firmness, courage and patriotism; and they, in return, are entitled to the benefits of that knowledge, and those commercial relations, which they will best obtain from a system of internal improvement.

The new tariff of duties on imports is a measure of no less importance. It was due to the languishing, complaining, petitioning manufacturers. In the bosom of our own country are to be found all the materials for human comfort and enjoyment. Protection only was asked; that kind of protection which would enable our own industry and skill to enter the home market on equal terms with foreigners. By this means a stimulus would be given to domestic labor, and the resources of our country would gradually suffice for its consumption.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, having only passed the Senate, cannot become a law before next session.—There is however, in the progress of the act thus far as well as in the visible disposition of the members of the house of representatives, sufficient ground on which to assume

its enactment during the existence of the present congress; and every friend of humanity must rejoice at the prospect of so early an extinction of this remnant of feudal barbarism and gothic tyranny.

The charges preferred against Mr. Crawford by Mr. Edwards, and the investigation consequent upon them, constitute a subject of high importance; and will be one of the indices to direct posterity to the present congress.

With regard to the constellation of talents which the session has exhibited, it would be improper to attempt to make any particular observations in a brief and hasty summary. Each individual luminary demands a separate and more elaborate description than can be contained in an editorial paragraph. The names of Clay, Webster, M'Duffie, Hayne, Livingston, and, with all his incoherencies of mind, and inconsistencies of conduct, Randolph, shed a glory upon the times in which they live; and when the splendid power of most of these—all, with a single exception—are judiciously directed to purposes of public utility, well may the country in which they live feel a just pride and confidence in her own position, institutions, intellect and prospects.

## FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

Ship Euphrates, captain Sprague, arrived at New York, on Thursday the 24th ultimo, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received files of London papers to the 23d, with Lloyd's and Shipping List, &c.

At this late hour it cannot be expected that we should descend much into detail with the news. The most prominent matters that engage our attention, are the various accounts of an attempt to bring about a revolution in Portugal. We must be as brief as possible.

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 April, when the friends of the Royal Family, celebrated the fate of the Princess Heira, now in Spain, on which occasion the British Ambassador gave a Grand Ball. Some movements during the night excited suspicions, that all was not as it should be, and at day break, to the surprise of the public, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and the infant Don Miguel was at their head. It was rumored that an attempt had been made in the night to assassinate the King; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose—and that Pamplona, Count de Parate, Count Villafior, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, and had been declared partisans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. A new Minister of police was appointed; the King was shut up, and the number of arrests and imprisonments of distinguished persons, was from 200 to 300. All access to the King was denied, until the Diplomatic Corps assembled in a body, and demanded an interview. He was found in a distressing state of mind, and ignorant of what had been going forward. The attendance of the prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Foreign Ministers made a full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his royal highness, which, however, had no weight with the Ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent, in the King's name, to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every night appeared to be tolerably quiet. The Queen had come from Queluz in the morning, fully expecting to hear the infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent, and was at Bemposta when the above consultation took place.

As late as the 5th 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 new successions of prisoners—that the Minister Subsera (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 have condemned. Our journal contains a proclamation of that nature. It is dated on the 4th. 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 time to him to consult his father.” A dangerous concession this, we should think.

Lord BYRON is no more!—he sleeps with the mighty dead! The world has done with his faults and his foibles, whatever they were. He perished in a cause worthy of his fame and genius:—Greece, the subject of his earliest and sweetest muse, employed his last efforts. The grief of the Literary world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his life, written by himself, and in which it is said he had handled himself with a severity few men are capable of.

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.

BANZAY.—A letter from William Shaler, esq. U. S. consul at Algiers, dated 21st March, 1824, says—

“This port is now blockaded by a vice admiral, with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been most efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels to a vast amount. These facts have tended to develop the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it in the slightest degree. I have been off to visit the admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

“The prospect at present here is that there will be an affair more serious than that of lord Exmouth.”

EATON, O. JULY 3.

## SHOCKING MURDER!

A young man, named James Fisher, aged about 20 years, late resident of Greenville, Dark county, was murdered on Wednesday last, between Winchester and New Lexington, in this county, about eight miles from this place. The circumstances, as far as we can learn are as follow:

Some time ago, a reward of one hundred dollars had been offered for the apprehension of a man, who, it is said, had murdered his wife on Bear Creek. The following persons, living in Winchester, viz. William Edwards, John Kurtz, William Parker, and Esom Taylor, (anxious, no doubt, to obtain the promised reward) paid strict attention to every stranger that passed that way. On the day above mentioned, the unfortunate James Fisher, happened to pass through Winchester, and was supposed to answer the description given of the individual, for whose apprehension the reward was offered.—After short consultation, the four men above named, went in pursuit of Fisher, for the purpose of apprehending him. Two of the men, Edwards, (who had a rifle with him) and Kurtz, out travelled the other two, came up with the suspected young man, about two miles from Winchester, and ordered him to stop—he instantly obeyed; he was then ordered to throw away a tomahawk, (which he had in his belt,) this command was also quickly obeyed—he then in compliance with a third order, approached Edwards and Kurtz, for the purpose of giving himself up; when, shocking to relate, Edwards presented his rifle towards him, and discharged its contents into his breast—he had only time to exclaim “I am a dead man!” before he expired. Parker and Taylor did not come up until after the deed was done. Edwards and Kurtz are now secured in the jail of this place, to await their trial.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, to whom was referred the memorial and address of Mr. Edwards, continued their sittings until the 21st instant, and then adjourned.

Mr. Edwards has tendered a resignation of his appointment of minister to Mexico—that, as it is said, he may be present at the meeting of congress to support the charges he has preferred, &c. It appears that his resignation took place “before the president had time to read the report and evidence;” so says the “National Intelligencer.”—Niles.

CANADA.—“The Colonial Advocate,” published at Queenston, say—“The American cottons, goods, horses, wagons, cash furniture and other property, which have been imported within the last two weeks, by settlers, merchants and others, at Queenston, will, we have reason to believe not fall short of fifteen thousand dollars in value. We do not include contraband goods; they come during the night: we only state the transaction of the visible world.”—Niles.

The quantity of Sugar annually consumed in the kingdom of Great Britain, is estimated at about 160,000 tons.