

PUBLIC LEGER.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Mobile Commercial Register, a paper warmly in favor of the elevation of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency, and heretofore violently opposed to Mr. Adams, has so far muted down as to speak of the latter gentleman in the following candid manner:

We have ever treated all the candidates respectfully, but have felt as warmly opposed to Mr. Adams as any other, and have occasionally republished the ill-natured sayings of others against him, originating in momentary excitements of party zeal. We have been led to believe that Mr. Adams was so inveterated in his persecutions of, and opposition to Mr. Crawford, that he even carried his hostilities into his department; this was a mistake, and we are proud to acknowledge it. We have been informed within three days, by a gentleman (whose words go as far with us as those of any other individual in the state,) that Mr. Crawford told him a few months ago, that there was not a member of the government, who acted with more candor than Mr. Adams, nor one whose conduct was more "strictly honorable" in the discharge of public duties. If Mr. Crawford's prospects weaken (which we trust and hope will not be the case,) his friends in great number will go heart and hand in support of Mr. Adams, and among them we fearlessly include ourselves. Where one is the first choice, the other is almost uniformly the second, in very many sections of the United States.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th ultimo, bears this testimony to the Secretary of State: "Mr. Adams has kept himself pretty much aloof from the election. He has certainly not very recently mingled in the affair; and the dignity of his deportment had commanded the respect even of his opponents."

The Indiana Register, published at Vevay, of the 25th ult. has the following paragraph:

"SLAVERY.—A writer in the Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, states, that John Q. Adams is at this moment a slave holder."

Unless Mr. Keen is so strongly prejudiced against Mr. Adams, as to give currency to a base slander rather than truth, he will immediately state in the same conspicuous manner, that

A writer in the National Crisis has declared the charge made in the Liberty Hall, that Mr. Adams is a slave holder, to be *faux*; and dared the writer in the Liberty Hall to the proof; and that no proof has yet been adduced in support of the charge.

National Crisis.

We rejoice to communicate the gradual and steady march of the cause of the people onward to the consummation of their wishes, in placing in the Presidential Chair the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The voice of the people will yet predominate in elevating him to that post where his pre-eminent talents will be called forth for the benefit of the nation.

[Cincinnati Emporium.]

The American Sentinel, a Crawford paper, says: We neglected to state yesterday that it was the Boston Patriot, from which we copied a paragraph, declaring "it to be now ascertained, that Mr. CALHOUN does not hesitate to say that the talents, integrity and experience of Mr. ADAMS qualify him better to succeed Mr. Monroe than any other man in the Union." We do not pretend to know which of the candidates Mr. Calhoun prefers at present; but we have the authority of a personal friend of that gentleman for saying, that Mr. Adams was, some time ago, his choice.

The National Intelligencer says: "The men who are candidates for the presidency, however preposterous the conduct of some of their supporters may be, are elevated above the suspicion of any thing like corrupt intentions; and, we verily believe, that no one among them will come before the people with purer hands, or less adventitious aid, on this occasion, than Mr. Adams."

In the council, Senate, and House of Representatives of this State there are three hundred members; not more than FIFTEEN of whom, we are well assured, are **OPPOSED TO THE ELECTION OF J. Q. ADAMS.** His opponents, we presume, among the great body of the People of his native State, and indeed of all New-England, are in about the same diminutive proportion—and in the other States of the Union, from recent indications, we hesitate not to say, Mr. Adams has greater promise of support, by the fair unbiased suffrages of the people, than Mr. Crawford, or any other candidate. Our friends may rest assured, that the prospect of the elevation of J. Q. ADAMS to the Presidency was never so bright as at the present moment.—Essex Register.

There is now existing in New York a "Society for promoting the establishment of communities." Its object is to form associations to emigrate to new settled countries, and purchase property, to be held in common. The New York Observer says that in March last, a community of this kind consisting of about 50 individuals, left that city to occupy a tract of land in Virginia, of about 13,000 acres. They have since been joined by 30 more, and 80 or 90 more are ready to go whenever the way is prepared. Any member can withdraw, with his proportion of the property, whenever dissatisfied.

PIRATES.—The schooner *Thetis*, of New York, had a hard fight with a parcel of pirates near Manzanilla, on the south side of Cuba. They came out in three large canoes, and the schooner was prepared for them. About ten of the pirates were killed, and the rest escaped. The slain were recognized by the people of Manzanilla, the governor of which sent 4 soldiers on board the *Thetis* to assist in defending her.

Niles.

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

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

The last words of this nobleman, before the delirium that seized his powerful mind within three days of his death, were, "I wish it to be known that my last thoughts were given to my wife, my child, and my sister."

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

The following letter announcing the death of Lord Byron, has been addressed, by Prince Mavrocordato, to the Secretary to the Greek committee:

"*Missolonghi, 8th (20) April, 1824.*

"Sir, and my very dear Friend,—It is with the greatest affliction that I fulfil the duty of giving you the sad news of the death of Lord Byron, after an illness of ten days. Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we abandon ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man: the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will justify, my being overwhelmed with sorrow, and accept the assurance of my devotion, and the high consideration with which I have the honor to be sir,

"Your very humble and very obedient servant. "A. MAVROCORDATO.

"To J. Bowering esq.

Secretary to the Greek Committee."

PORTUGAL.—The Queen and her precious son, Miguel, made a grand attempt to depose the husband and father, and perhaps to murder him, during the month of May last passed. Indeed, it appears they succeeded in getting possession of his person—but the diplomatic corps interfered, demanded admittance to him, and insisted that the troops should be dismissed, and so they were. The Queen had advanced towards Lisbon, hoping that the work was done, but she was partly disappointed. However, Miguel retains the command of the army, and the wretched thing, his father, has issued a proclamation excusing, or rather justifying the son's conduct—and it is evident that he and his mother have much power, for the dungeons were filled with persons whom they thought might be opposed to their *legitimate* designs.—Whether the wife and son kill the husband and father, or he puts the wife and son to death, is no matter to us—except that the latter appears more just, and would be as two to one in reducing the amount of royal personages. The British have despatched a 74 gun ship to the Tagus, on account of the events at Lisbon.

Later accounts from Portugal state that Miguel has been stripped of his command, and sent off in a frigate on his travels. On the 9th of May, the King, accompanied by the foreign ministers, went on board the British man-of-war Windsor Castle, lying in the Tagus, and there issued a long proclamation and several decrees, and ordered that those should be set at liberty who had been arrested and confined by his son. The latter was ordered on board the ship, from which he was put into the frigate *Perola*, which sailed immediately for London or Havre de Grace, from whence he was to start off on a tour through Europe, and it appears that tranquility was restored for the present.

SPAIN.—Capt. Graves, of the schr President, arrived at Marblehead, from Bilboa, (Spain) (passage not stated) reports that the country was in a distressed situation, and in Bilboa it was dangerous for any one to walk the streets after it was dark. Murders were frequent, and the inhabitants anxious to rid themselves of their new masters. The constitution was still popular.

Two women have been whipped, and another tarred and feathered and carried through the streets of Madrid, on the back of an Ass, for having uttered seditious cries. Ferdinand spends nearly all his time with the priests, who are diligently employed in displaying relics of saints to "his majesty." Pious prince! Several parts of the kingdom are in a state of ferment, and great disorders continue to prevail. Some of the French have been assassinated at Madrid, and bands of guerrillas harass their troops and keep them continually on the watch for the "preservation of order." Indeed, it appears that they

have had a smart action with the Spaniards near Badojoz; and the report now is that 25,000 French troops were additionally to be quartered in Spain; perhaps, in part, to keep a watch over Portugal.

IRELAND.—By the ship Londonderry, we have received files of the Dublin Evening Post and Belfast News Letter to the 7th May. Their contents relate chiefly to numberless outrages committed in different parts of Ireland, during which the insurgents, who wore masks, and were armed, not only robbed several houses but maltreated the peaceable inhabitants. In one night, sixteen houses were attacked and robbed by an armed banditti, in the county of Kilkenny. Where resistance was offered, the robbers used their bayonets, and several had fallen victims to these attacks. They even carried their diabolical system so far as to stab cows and pigs, and cut the throats of horses belonging to those marked out for revenge. The perpetrators of these crimes assumed to themselves the right of retaliating, for murders said to have been committed by the officers of police, which had not been sufficiently punished by the established authorities.

Mr. Sergeant Goold, on opening the sessions, under the insurrection act at Kilkenny, said, "There have been no fewer than two-and-twenty murders committed within the last two years in the baronies of the county of Kilkenny, and not a single human being has been brought to punishment for any one of these acts."

COTOMIA.—Accounts from Laguira to the 1st ult. mention the arrival there of a number of vessels, prizes to El Vencidor, owned by Commodore Daniels, captured off the coast of Spain, and valued at \$250,000. The old Zea loan had been acknowledged by the Colombian government, and a Dutch frigate had arrived with a commissioner. The ports had been opened for 60 days from May for the admission, free of duty, of corn, rice &c. Some symptoms of revolt having appeared among the negroes at Laguira the ringleaders had been apprehended, and measures taken to prevent a surprise. Since the confiscation of the church property by the government for national purposes, those who have thereby been deprived of their overgrown wealth, are represented as extremely active in promoting insurrection among the coloured people. Previous to this act of the executive, the clergy had obtained possession of a great portion of the real estate in the Republic, in consequence of their being able to advance money on mortgage, out of the treasure belonging to the church, which they had in concealment. This gave them such an ascendancy that they hesitated not to avow their intention of restoring the former tyranny, and it is more than probable, had they not been deprived of the means of doing this, by the foresight of Bolivar, that they would have accomplished their purpose.

The recognition of the old loan, connected with the seizure of the church lands, and the contracting of a new loan which had been affected in Europe, cannot fail to give new energies to the Colombian government, and enable it to counteract the machinations of the enemies of liberty throughout the whole of South America.

A letter from Laguira says—"You probably have heard the acknowledgment of the independence of Colombia by the Pope. The event was celebrated in Caracas by the illumination of the several churches for a number of successive evenings."

BRAZIL.—Accounts from Brazil, (S. A.) are down to the last of March. The Brazilian constitution was sworn to at Rio de Janeiro by the emperor and the heads of departments on the 25th. In consequence of this act, the Brazilian Charge des affaires at the United States, has received orders, from his government, to make oath to that instrument before a public magistrate of this city, and afterwards to receive the oath of every Brazilian citizen resident in the United States, to record the same, and to send to the Secretary of state at Rio de Janeiro, a copy duly authenticated.

Pernambuco and the ports N. and S. to a certain extent, continued under blockade April 21, by a Brazilian squadron—to compel the people to give up the point of choosing their own governor. They are willing to acknowledge the Emperor, but not to have him choose their immediate ruler. The Emperor has threatened to send troops against Pernambuco.

A letter from Bahia, April 20, states, that the stand made at P. had spread its influence there and although the public mind seemed tranquil, yet a change was looked for, in consequence of which no business transactions had taken place for eight days.

The French appeared quite active about the Brazils. They have eleven sail of men of war at Rio Janeiro, and arrived almost daily. The citizens were much alarmed, but the Frenchmen said they were bound round Cape Horn. The people fear the Emperor may intend to restore the country to Portugal.

By every arrival from Brazil, accounts are received, which show that the Brazilians are almost to a man hostile to the imperial government. Advices received at Boston from Pernambuco, Bahia, and other parts of Brazil, to the 21st April, state that the former port continued to be blockaded by a Brazilian squadron under Com. Taylor; and that a body of troops were expected from Rio Janeiro to enforce obedience to the Emperor. The report, which is known to be unfounded, of the French having a larger fleet than usual of armed vessels in this quarter, had been revived, no doubt to overawe the inhabitants, who are represented as highly pleased with the President's Message, and in the full expectation that if it is attempted to bring about a revolution, they will be assisted by the U. S. By some accounts, the people are said to be willing to acknowledge the Emperor, but will not consent to his choosing their rights. It was generally believed that the Emperor intended restoring the country to Portugal, a step which the Brazilians contemplated with apprehensions of the utmost danger, and as fatal to their rights.

PERU.—The following is an extract of a letter from Panama, dated May 28th.

Canterac, the Royalist General, was in possession of Lima, the Patriot forces at Patavilca, 120 miles distant. Bolivar, who is declared Supreme Dictator, had gone to Truxillo to form some sort of order among the authorities, as Torre Tagle, the late President, joined the Royalists on their entering Lima. It is not likely a battle will take place very soon, the Colombians acting on the defensive, the Royalists being so much superior, in number. Bolivar was in expectation of reinforcement to the amount of 7 or 8,000 men by the middle of May. On their arrival little doubt is entertained of their issue, being the liberation of the whole of Peru. Owing to this unsettled state, business is very dull throughout the Pacific, nor is it expected to improve until the fate of Peru is decided.—Four American vessels direct had arrived at Guayaquil. Flour, which had been selling at \$35, fell to \$3; British cotton goods equally low in prices and very little in demand. Much disappointment was felt in Panama, as large shipments had been made to San Bias, and remittances expected by the Aurora. By this lugger Hermosa Petronilla, arrived from that port, letters were received, stating that no sales could be effected from the unsettled state of Mexico, and the principal merchants, the old Spaniards being ordered to quit the country. It is expected that money to large amounts, due to merchants in Panama, will be shipped to Jamaica, by way of Tampico.

MEXICO.—The London Courier of the 17th May, says—We can state upon authority, that the ex-emperor of Mexico, Yturbi, who has been some months in this country, sailed from Southampton for Mexico, on Tuesday last, in an armed vessel accompanied by a staff of 14 persons.

We understand he is assured of being joined by a numerous party in Mexico when he arrives, who will assist him in recovering his abdicated throne. His departure was managed with the greatest secrecy.—The persons who accompanied him are all of them foreigners, and the greater part of them, we believe, Mexicans. Among them is an aid-de-camp who had served with him in all his Mexican campaigns. He has taken his wife with him, and two infant children. Six other of his children have been placed at school in England, where they are to remain. The vessel we are informed, had arms on board, and other military stores, also a printing press, with its apparatus complete, for the purpose of printing and circulating proclamations upon his landing. We have no means of precisely knowing what may be his chances of success; but one thing seems certain, that such an enterprise would not be undertaken without some supposed adequate grounds, and the result, therefore, is likely to be, what all must deplore, a renewed civil war in that country.

The Mexican government has appointed Don Melchor Muroir, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and Micdeleuse, one of the Executive Committee, to England.

WEST INDIES.—The British ship Hussar has arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise after the pirates off the isle of Pines.—They had succeeded in destroying Pepe's felucca, a new vessel on her second cruise, with 3 guns; 2 schooners, a felucca-rigged boat with a 9-pounder, a 36 feet row boat and three large piratical canoes. They had killed seven pirates and brought in five for trial—the remainder of the crews of the felucca were yet on the isle of Pines and could hardly escape, being hunted and watched under the orders of captain Gras, of the Icarus.

The Cuba pirates seem especially hostile to English traders on the coast—and the most horrible murders are often added to robbery.