

stances. We made no attack upon "the purity of Mr. Crawford's motives;" tho' we did indeed say, that the ambiguous language which he made use of in his letter to the House of Representatives, rendering another call upon him necessary to discover its meaning, gave a different color to the transaction than it would otherwise have worn,—and we expressed our surprise at it in the hackneyed exclamation,—*O tempora! O mores!* and we should have expressed ourselves in the same manner, had it been any other individual instead of Mr. Crawford. Neither did we censure the appointment of senator Thomas, because Mr. Crawford was a candidate for the Presidency; our disapprobation would have been as great, and expressed in language as strong, had he never been thought of for that office: tho' the circumstance of his being a candidate was mentioned as giving a peculiar importance to the transaction. The conclusion of the whole, then, as respects the part we have taken, is, that we have done no more than our duty; that the report does not destroy the force, nor alter in the least the propriety of our remarks, because they were founded on admitted facts, which no report, no committee whatever, could disprove.

Messrs. Editors: One great benefit derived from the invention of printing, is the wide and rapid extension of facts and opinions through the medium of public journals. At the same time that we must acknowledge the utility of such channels of conveyance, no one can deny that the blackest falsehood will take as wide a range and as deep root in the world's mind as the purest truths. Whenever, then, we see the conduct of an officer of high character made the subject of blame in a newspaper, it is as much due to the public who judge, as to the person judged, that the charge be completely elucidated; for I trust that as we should not suffer our predilection for the man to blind our eyes to his faults, neither is it our disposition to condemn any one unheard. It certainly is their duty who are placed in situations where they can watch over the interests of our country, to notice more particularly those whose opportunities of injuring them can be best guarded against, who cannot easily be detected, or when detected, may not, without difficulty, be punished. You are our sentinels; and our public officers are those over whom the strictest watch is to be kept. I make these preliminary remarks, in consequence of having observed, among other notices of the improper exercise of trusts confided to the officers of the United States, one which animadverted severely on the appointment of Mr. Thomas, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine one of our land offices. That such an appointment was made by Mr. Crawford, that Mr. Thomas was at the time a Senator in Congress, and that he received a compensation for the performance of the business enjoined on him, are facts admitted. But that in so doing Mr. Crawford has done a deed of that kind which must eventually in the loss of all public confidence and esteem, however strong the attempt to forestall it, I will venture to assert is not the fact. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Crawford could find no difficulty in believing him guiltless of any corruption in the administration of his official duties, even before the late report of a select committee; and no one, let them be enemies even of the Secretary of the Treasury, can at this time doubt, after the fair and candid acquittal contained in this report. When men, whose integrity and patriotism have never been doubted, have by similar acts countenanced Mr. Crawford; who, however much he may deprecate the practice, will suspect the purity of his motives?

By inserting the report with these remarks in your next, you will not only do Mr. Crawford an act of justice, but confer a favor on a

CAROLINIAN.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have been much gratified in perusing the fifth annual report of the American Colonization Society; and the more so, as its prospects of success appear so flattering. We have ever wished well to the object of this Society; but we confess our belief of its success has at no time heretofore, been strong; we have, indeed, looked upon the plan as chimerical. We doubted the practicability of obtaining the consent of any considerable number of the sable children of Africa, to return to the land of their fathers, their ideas of which being so generally associated with terror; but granting this difficulty were removed, the want of funds, we thought, would be another and an insuperable obstacle; the hostility of the natives too, and the pestiferous influence of the climate, would likewise operate very powerfully to destroy their plans and blast their hopes. And the mortality attending the first expedition, affecting both the agents and the colonists, and the subsequent deceit and treachery of the natives on the Sherbro, left us scarcely a doubt of ultimate failure. But most of these obstacles appear now to have been surmounted, or to wear a less formidable aspect; and the practicability of planting a colony on the coast of Africa is reduced to a certainty. The agents of the society have purchased a tract of land of the Grand Bassa nation, residing near the Grain Coast of Guinea, between the 5th and 6th degrees of north latitude. The tract purchased includes the whole of Cape Mesurado, with the mouth and a considerable extent of the river. This river, the report states, empties itself into the Atlantic, and is in length about 300 miles, being the largest African river between the Rio Grande to the north, and the Congo to the south. This station is important in a commercial point of view, and is as healthy as any other part of western Africa. All apprehension of an unwillingness on the part of the free blacks to emi-

grate to Africa, has also vanished; as great numbers of them, the report says, far more than can be sent, earnestly desire it. Nothing now appears in the way, unless it be the want of funds; but the board state, that as they have never yet felt it, they will not now fear it. The society appeal to the liberality of their countrymen: their appeal, we trust, will not be in vain.

The day of Africa's redemption seems at length to be dawning: her sufferings will at last have an end,—her tears ere long cease to flow. The worse than midnight darkness which now envelops her, will be dissipated: the descendants of those who were forcibly and cruelly torn from their native land, will return to their much injured country, and carry with them civilization, and the advantages accompanying it. Ignorance and barbarism will flee before them: and Africa, which, as far back as history carries us, has groined beneath a curse, will be redeemed from its withering influence through the instrumentality of those who have helped to perpetuate it. These may be called dreams; if so, they are pleasant ones. We believe they are something more,—that they are expectations which will be realized. The period may be more distant than we anticipate; the exertions of the Colonization Society may have no agency in hastening it; generation after generation may yet pass away before it shall arrive: but the time will come, for not man, but Omnipotence, has said it.

In the bill before the House of Representatives to regulate the Post Office department, it is provided that no printer shall receive in exchange more than fifty papers free of postage, and not more than six from any one state. We are of opinion that any regulation limiting the number of papers received is unfair, for almost any one which can be devised, at least all those we have yet seen, must be oppressive to the smaller papers. That a judicious selection of fifty of the best papers throughout the union will be amply sufficient cannot be denied; but, if the number be limited to fifty, the larger papers must of course refuse to exchange with the smaller, when they bring with them an additional expense. It would thus subtract a considerable amount of general information from the community—and every measure which limits the dissemination of intelligence in a country where it is the best security for the integrity of the government and the freedom of the people, must be unjust. The measure will not increase the revenue of the Post Office department, and will be injurious to a large class of our citizens, and must of course be impolitic. We see no better plan than to leave the exchange of papers perfectly free and untrammelled as it now is.—*Savannah Georgian.*

[The section containing the above regulation respecting the exchange between printers, has since, on motion of Mr. Sanders, (which was at first negatived, but a reconsideration was subsequently moved by Mr. Rochester, and carried,) been struck out, in the process of going through the bill in detail in the House of Representatives, previously to its being engrossed for a third reading. Several other amendments were likewise made to the bill, particularly one expunging all that part of the 8th section which provides for an increase of postage on newspapers. The bill, as amended, has since passed the House by a vote of 91 to 56.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.

One of the most important incidents on Saturday last, was the rejection, by the President, of the bill to authorize the erection of toll-gates on the Cumberland Road. The grounds of this veto will be found in the message in another part of this day's paper. The second message on the subject, transmitted on Saturday evening to the House of Representatives, embraces, at great length, the views of the President on the subject of Internal Improvement generally.

MAY 7.—Both Houses of Congress sat from 10 o'clock in the morning to a late hour last night. In the bustle of so much business, we find it difficult to keep pace with the business transacted. We particularly note, for public information, the following incidents, which occurred in the course of yesterday:

The bill to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, with the objections thereto by the President, having been reconsidered in the House of Representatives, it was rejected by a majority of 4 votes, though it had before a majority of 19 votes in its favor.

The Senate put into the military appropriation bill an appropriation of 9000 dollars, to be applied to the repair of the Cumberland Road; which appropriation was rejected by the other House.

Nat. Intel.

The Great Naval Experiment.—At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced which was to test the practicability of hauling up, on an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore Rodgers, a large ship of war. The new frigate Potomac, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600

tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried. Though a light wind prevailed, the ship was introduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at 2 o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment, the lashings which, connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, and drew her on, parted. This accident, however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back.—The vessel, therefore, remained firm in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until this morning. The experiment has, so far, answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war, without the expense and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat, than may be requisite for a time of peace.

A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add that a young son of Col. Wm. Brent had his leg broke by the falling cable, when it gave way.—*ib.*

The town of Norfolk has been again a sufferer by Fire, of considerable extent, on the 30th ult. The number of houses destroyed was between thirty and forty, with nearly all their contents, driving as many families nearly naked into the street—the fire having broken out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The greatest loser is said to be Mr. John M'Phail, whose warehouses were stored with the cargo of a vessel just put in there in distress. His loss is estimated at from 15 to 20,000 dollars.—*ib.*

ERIE CANAL.

UTICA, N. Y. APRIL 30.

One hundred and eleven boats have already been registered at the toll office this spring. Great improvements have been made in the construction of canal boats since last year. Forty tons burthen is found to be preferable to a larger size. The boats now most approved of, produce but little motion in the water, and the wake which caused such injury by its action upon the banks, is prevented—These boats, with two horses each, carry 400 barrels of flour, at the rate of three miles an hour.

One raft passed this yesterday, which was 1920 feet long, drawn by 12 horses, and managed by 40 men, containing 200,000 feet of fencing stuff for the canal between this and Schenectady. Another equally large, with cedar posts, for the same object, left the canal at Rome and descended the Mohawk river, after discharging their horses, and unlimbering its cribs which were about 80 feet each.

Live fish, caught in Oneida lake and put into cribs, made for the purpose, and towed down by the boats, are constantly to be found at the docks and in the slips for sale.

Two hundred and six tons of merchandise, have the week past been forwarded west on the Canal. From the bustle which now prevails in our streets, it would seem that this was only the commencement of the Spring business.—*Sentinel.*

"THE ROAST BEEF OF".....AMERICA!

Fat Beef.—On Saturday last, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of this kind ever seen in this city, or in any other in the United States, was exposed to sale at the stall of Mr. Daniel Windship in Fulton market. Butchers as well as candid travellers, declared that they never saw any thing that could be compared with it. This was a steer of five years old, raised by Mr. Elijah Hart, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and had derived, with scarcely any exception, his whole support from its mother's milk. He sucked within half an hour of its being killed.—The flesh of this extraordinary creature weighed 1241 lbs; the rough tallow 150, and the hide 82 lbs. The best cuts were sold at 18 pence per lb. and the whole was purchased in a few hours. Mr. Thomas Gibbons, one of the butchers, who a few weeks ago distinguished himself by the sale of a number of uncommonly fine cattle in the Washington market, bought a piece weighing 120 lbs. This he intends to send on to London, and when this, together with the piece formerly designed for Mr. Rush, our minister at that court, shall have arrived, the English, while they indulge themselves in singing "O the roast beef of Old England," can have no objections to us supposing, that the roast beef of America would, likewise, be worthy of some poetical notice.

N. Y. Spectator.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Great dispatch and rapid sailing.—It is worthy of remark, that the Packet ship

James Monroe, Capt. Lee, which arrived at this port yesterday, has been absent only 72 days, 31 of which she lay in port at Liverpool. She made her passage out in 18 days, and returned to this port in 23 days, making 41 days that she was at sea, going and coming. A passenger, who came home in her, had been absent from New-York only 49 days, and transacted important business in London.

Evening Post.



MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 2d. inst. Mr. Marcus Alexander, to Miss Patsy Gilbert, both of that county.



DIED.

Not long since, in Cabarrus county, Mr. Seth Hudson, aged about 45 years. Mr. Hudson was a very industrious farmer. He has left a widow and several children to lament his loss.

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms;
It is the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, on the 6th of April, after a short illness, in Person county, Mr. ROBERT R. KING, in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. King was a native of Iredell county, and graduated at the university in this state in 1815. From that period to the year 1820, he was engaged in various literary pursuits, and in the acquisition of biblical and other religious knowledge; at which time, he was consecrated to the ministry of the everlasting gospel, by the Presbytery of Orange. Subsequent to that time, he resided two sessions, or perhaps something more, in the Theological Seminary in Princeton, New-Jersey. In that seminary he very happily prosecuted the study of sacred literature, and became zealously attached to all those institutions, which have been instituted for the purpose of evangelizing the world.

After returning home, he was employed as a missionary, for some months, by the missionary society of North-Carolina, in Caswell and Person counties; and about the close of this time, he was called, by the great Head of the Church, to give an account of his stewardship. This is the second* time that the sanctuary in this section of country, has been invaded in rapid and awful succession, by the hand of death; and will not the church "hear the rod, and consider who hath appointed it?" [Communicated.]

*Rev. Mr. Carrigan, of Rowan, died but a short time before.

ICE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families and others with any quantity of ICE, every morning at sun-rise, at his house in Salisbury.

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

May 1, 1822.—3wt104

Money Lost.

THE subscriber left between three and four hundred dollars, in Bank Notes, under a bed in the house of Boswell Bostick, ten miles east of Rutherfordton. He did not recollect of having left the money at said Bostick's until he had come on this side of Lincolnton, on his return home. He there hired Mr. John Michael to go on after the money, and directed him to the very spot where it was placed; but it was not there. Bostick also knew where the money was, and it is believed that he now has it in his possession.—Any person who will deliver said money to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of \$50.

Description of money lost:—1 State Bank Note of \$100; 1 Newbern do. of \$100; 1 do. do. of \$50; 1 do. do. of \$20; 1 Cape Fear do. of \$10; 3 State Bank do. of 10; several fives on the State Bank of North-Carolina, and several do. on the South-Carolina Banks. Marks and Nos. are not recollecte. It is probable that the subscriber's name is on one or both of the \$100 notes. I am willing to make oath to the above statement.

JOHN TRAVIS.

Concord, May 11, 1822.—2wt103

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, (in Cabarrus county,) a few days ago, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, and in good order—he has a star on his forehead, one hind foot white, and a switch tail. Any person that will deliver said horse to me, or take him up and give me information where he is, shall be paid all reasonable expenses.

SILAS TRAVIS.

Cabarrus, May 9, 1822.—2wt103

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, residing at Caswell Court-house, on the night of the 8th inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, marked with a star in his forehead, his back somewhat rubbed by the saddle; is about 5 feet high, nine years old, and a good pacer, although a little stiff in his movements. The thief is supposed to be a man, calling himself William Lewis, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark complexion and dark hair, features prominent, particularly the nose, countenance expressive and open; the first and third finger of the left hand marked with a black ring indented in the skin with gun-powder, and one arm marked with an eagle in the same manner; had with him a new suit of clothes, coat of light blue bombazette, nankeen pantaloons, and black striped Marstilles vest; also, a drab surtout, with capes. It is supposed he is making his way to some of the Western or Southern states. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and lodging him in any jail within the limits of North-Carolina, and securing the horse so that he may be recovered by the owner, Doct. John Garland, of Milton. Information communicated to him, or to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

THOMAS GRAVES.

Caswell C. H. May 12, 1822. 3wt'4

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

JOHN M'GUIRE.



Runaway.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester District, South Carolina, on the 6th of this inst. a negro man named Jacob, a rough blacksmith, aged twenty-one years, of dark complexion, stout built, about five feet eight or ten inches high, his apparel not recollecte. He has been lately brought from the state of Virginia, and it is believed that he will try to make his way back through this State; it is also believed that, if apprehended, he will deny his master's name; therefore the Jailers are requested, if the above described negro should fall into their hands, to drop me a few lines to Chester Court House, and oblige,

JOHN S. RICE.

May 16th, 1822.—3wt104r

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris vs. John Harris.... It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.
3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establishment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SADDLES & BRIDLES,

Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBT. I. DINKINS,
WM. DAVIDSON.

4wt103
The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

130 Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers FOUR NEGRO MEN, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavor to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner—an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers; he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes; is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of \$20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wilkesborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES DINKINS,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 6wt105

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. J. E.

April 30, 1822.—4wt104