

DOMESTIC.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

We have been favored with letters from officers attached to the United States' brig Enterprise, dated off Saint Thomas, 31st May, 1823. That which we published yesterday contains every thing of consequence, except the following postscripts, which was overlooked.

"U. S. Bate Expresses, 2  
"Off St. Thomas, May 31, 1823."

"I mentioned above that the CYANE had lost a number of officers and men, since her departure from the coast of Africa. Drs. Dix and PELL, Purser Atwood, Midshipman, KIRK, all former officers, and about forty men, have fallen victims."

The death of Lieutenant Allen, by the hands of his piratical murderers, excited a deep tone of regret. We admire this feeling, but is there no sensibility excited for the untimely fate of those gallant young men in our naval service, who in their generous anxiety to save the property of their countrymen, rush to death by the disease incident to the ports of Cuba, that grave of Americans! It seems almost the residence of death, and we hope that the Secretary of the Navy will, if he continues our squadron in those seas, give positive and peremptory instructions to guard against a misfortune so deep and so afflicting.—Morn. Chron.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Baltimore Post Office.  
9 o'clock, A. M. 8th July, 1823.  
Hon. JOHN McLELLAN, Postmaster General.  
DEAR SIR: I regret to have again to announce the robbery, by force of arms, of the Eastern Mail, coming to this city from Philadelphia. It happened between one and two o'clock this morning, about two miles beyond the Gunpowder Falls, and was perpetrated by at least four armed ruffians. The Guard of the Mail, who was well armed, appears to have defended it bravely, and, according to his, the only account I have yet received, it was not surrendered until he had discharged his blunderbuss and pistols, and was overcome by superior numbers, and great violence to his person. The Driver, in the confusion, escaped unhurt; and the mail for this city, and for distribution here, was not touched.

The bag containing the mail for Washington, and all South of this, was cut open; but I do not delay it to ascertain the extent of depredations upon it, as the stage is ready to take it on. The neighboring country is alarmed, and scouring the vicinity in pursuit of the robbers. Mr. Stokes left here as soon as there was reason to apprehend that the mail had been attacked; and from him we shall soon hear further particulars. In the mean time you may feel assured, that every thing that can, will be done, to arrest these desperate villains. Traces of much blood on the ground, indicate that some of the party were deeply, if not mortally wounded. Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. S. SKINNER.

From the contents of this letter there is every reason to believe that the certainty of detection which has hitherto attended the attempt to rob the mail, will attend this last most desperate attempt. The driver, who escaped, came on here with the Express, and the rifled bag, sent from one end to the other, has also arrived, with its contents. From the examination of the mails, there is ground to hope, that the alarm to the robbers came so quick on them, that they had not time to take any thing of value from the Mail. The driver says, from the quantity of blood found in the spot where the guard fired at the first assault, there is reason to believe he was dangerously wounded. The robbers, having got possession of the mail, spoke of making their way to the boat; so that they intended by the water to evade pursuit.

SECOND EXPRESS.

An hour after receiving the foregoing intelligence, the following letter was received, which affords the information, anticipated above, that the robbers are detected and apprehended:

Baltimore, July 8, 1823—3 1/2 o'clock.  
To the POSTMASTER GENERAL, Washington City.  
DEAR SIR: We are happy to inform you, that three of the Mail Robbers have been apprehended by Mr. Stokes and his party, a few miles from the spot of the robbery. Two of them are severely wounded; the fourth, (if a fourth) has not been heard of. The Guard has defended the Mail bravely. Very respectfully, &c.

STOCKTON & SPOKES,

Per L. W. STOCKTON.  
We understand, from the last Express, that the robbers are supposed to have been workmen employed at the Iron Works in the vicinity of the place where the robbery was attempted.

We learn from the Cahaba Press of the 14th and 21st ult. that it is quite likely, and in the vicinity of St. Stephens (Alabama) and that several valuable citizens have already fallen victims; amongst whom are FRANCIS GAINES, Esq., Mr. CRAWFORD (brother to Wm. Crawford) Mrs. MALONE, Mrs. TOWNIER and Mrs. GIBBS, the wife of Major G. Several others were dangerously ill on the 21st.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
"Common Sense" is received, and is unavoidably excluded until next paper.  
"Apples" has been received, and shall have a place in the next paper.

We have on hand several communications, which shall be attended to in due season.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The news from Spain by the last arrivals, are not so cheering to the friends of liberty, as could be desired. It seems that the Count d'Abisbal, to whom was committed the defence of Madrid, has betrayed the trust reposed in him, and opened a treacherous correspondence with the enemy.—There are suspicions afloat, that some of the other constitutional generals, are likewise connected with Abisbal; if so, the cause of liberty is gone in Spain, and, the game of Naples will be played over again in the Peninsula; but, if Abisbal is alone in his treason, then, there are some hopes for the righteous cause of the people—

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,  
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,  
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,  
And blasts them in the hour of might!  
May life's unblest cup for him,  
Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim,  
With hopes, that but allure to fly,  
With joys, that vanish while he sips,  
Like dead-sea fruits, that tempt the eye,  
But turn to ashes on the lips!  
And, when from earth his spirit flies,  
Just prophet, let the damn'd one dwell  
Full in the sight of paradise,  
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

Bishop Ravenscroft, intends moving to Raleigh in December next.—On a late visit to that City he preached several times in the Presbyterian Church, and gave general satisfaction to all who heard him.—"His style," (says the Register) is plain, perspicuous, and impressive,—his voice clear, and distinct,—his action natural, and becoming.—The Register contains, the Bishop's pastoral letter to the church in the Diocese of North Carolina,—we will take an early occasion of publishing it in the Carolinian.

A writer in the Florence (Alabama) Gazette, says—"If it were left to the Alabama Legislature to elect a President, William H. Crawford would not receive 20 votes," although "it has been conjectured that the state of Alabama, the offspring of Georgia, and so bountifully supplied with public officers, created by treasury influence, would be strong in support of the Treasury Candidate.

The editor of the Milton Gazette does not appear to be pleased with the idea, that North-Carolina should break her leading-strings, and hereafter think and judge for herself; but however it may strike him, it will be approved by every one who possesses a laudable state pride, and who would rather exert himself to promote the interests and elevate the character of his own state, than bow to the fancied superiority, or imperious pride of another. North-Carolina has within herself powerful moral and physical resources—she has the elements of a great state—and it is only requisite to call them into action, to make her one of the most powerful and influential members of the Union. To aim at accomplishing an object so beneficial, so gratifying to honorable and patriotic feeling, so surely not unworthy of the most distinguished citizen; and it can meet with the sneers of those only who are citizens merely in name, whose demerits may be in this state, but whose sympathies and affections are devoted to another.

A spirit of inquiry is rapidly pervading the state; the attention of the people, at least of the thinking part, is awakened; and the result will be, not only a change in our internal policy; but in our relative standing with our sister states. No one who is at all conversant with the operations of the human mind, who is not wholly ignorant of the irresistible force of public opinion in a free country, can doubt this; and no one, in our opinion, who is in truth a friend to the state, or who is not blinded by improper attachments or selfish views, can wish it to be otherwise.

Liberal epithets may be, and have been, cast upon those who foster this spirit; but epithets are not arguments; and they who use them, virtually acknowledge that they can wield no more powerful weapons. A good cause does not need them, nor can it be injured by them.  
Fayetteville Observer.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.  
A rumour is going abroad, but how extensively it has circulated we cannot say, that Mr. Clay, on the eve of the election for President, will withdraw from the contest and give his interest and influence to Mr. Crawford. Although we do not at present intend to engage in the discussion of the Presidential question, yet we consider it a duty which we owe to ourselves and the public, to correct any errors or misstatements which shall be put in circulation to the injury of either of the candidates. We do not hesitate to express our decided belief that the rumour is without the least foundation. Mr. Clay would hardly be induced to put himself in so ridiculous an attitude. In a case where friendship and expected support must be founded on personal merit, and perhaps in some measure on local circumstances, no man of ordinary sense would think of transferring that support to another, whose talents, qualifications and views were altogether different. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford are very different men. They undoubtedly may have many mutual friends; but on the question of the Presidency, the friends of one are by no means the friends of the other. As an attempt thus to play upon the community would deservedly bring Mr. Clay into disre-

pute; and as we believe to be a man of too much good sense and stability, to countenance such a scheme, we deem it an act of justice to express our conviction that the rumour is a fabrication, put up for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clay. Let every man answer to imputations that are true and well founded; but not be embarrassed with charges injurious to his reputation, of which he is entirely innocent.  
No far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Crawford has comparatively few supporters in this state; and whatever may be the influence of Mr. Clay and his friends, it would be impossible for them to direct the patronage of the people to that gentleman by so ridiculous and odious a manoeuvre. A general belief that Mr. Clay intends practising a fraud of this kind upon the community, would entirely destroy his own prospects, and do Mr. Crawford no good. None but a weak minded scoundrel would ever suppose him capable of so foolish an act."

When Mr. Crawford, in 1821, published his *Blundering report*, and corrected and republished it four times, before he could make himself intelligible, the error of the "secretary" was first detected by Mr. Calhoun. When Mr. Crawford had so entangled himself in the labyrinth of his own calculations, that he excited the pity of even his own friends, Mr. Calhoun furnished him with the clue by which he extricated himself, and if it is intended unkindly to Mr. Calhoun, it is doubly unkind to Mr. Crawford, to induce a revival of circumstances so incredible to the latter, and which redounds, like every other attack upon him, to the honor of the former. If Mr. Editor's judgment were only equal to his inclination, we think he would either select a more judicious mode of defending his patron, or still more effectually scold him by remaining silent.  
Washington Republican.

We are authorized to announce John Clements, esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan, in the House of Commons.

A friend to his Country concluded from our last.

It may not be amiss to show Mr. Crawford's cross steps on his march of self aggrandizement. I call the attention of every citizen of the United States, who does not wish to see our highest office filled by that man—who has violated the laws of God, and his country—in taking away the life of a fellow being, without any just cause, or provocation, who has deprived our country of a useful and an honorable citizen. The man who for his own emolument, would exercise influence gained over a weak judge, to such a dishonest and unhallowed degree, as to deprive his fellow citizens of the power of obtaining justice at the hands of the court, which unhallowed perversion of justice was not exercised over strangers—but over his immediate neighbors and acquaintances,—to the following article, from the same.

"It has generally been admitted that among Mr. Crawford's first advances towards professional distinction, and popular favour, was his famous duel with Van Allen. Yet the advantage, though all important, which Crawford gained from this rencounter, was not so immediate or direct as many have imagined. Such as it was, it resulted from a management, which no one without the talents for intrigue of Crawford could have effected. It was derived from an artful management of the peculiar circumstances of his friend and colleague in this affair, Charles Tait, Esq., soon after made a judge.

In the spring of 1802, Peter L. Van Allen, was Solicitor General of the Western District of this State, and Charles Tait and Wm. H. Crawford practising attorneys at the bar. In the course of a particular prosecution, the Solicitor, Van Allen, made some observations which excited the anger and provoked the hostility of Tait, the lawyer, it would seem, on the other side. He soon after sent a challenge by the hand of his friend Mr. Crawford. Mr. Van Allen refused to accept the challenge he had received from Tait, for the reasons expressed in the following note, which is a copy of Van Allen's answer to the challenge.  
"12th May, 1802."

SIR: I received your note yesterday, by Mr. Crawford. I am sorry to add that the investigation of Mr. Cook's case (and some other circumstances) should have placed you below any gentleman's notice, and that the infamy in that occasion should have so completely attached itself to your character, and I having been so placed by your own malignant and dark heart; I think it a duty low to the community and my own feelings, to tell you that I consider you not in any wise on a footing with a gentleman. But I will assure you whenever you shall have wiped off that infamy, I shall give you a different answer. I know the value of character and honor; but in the mean time I should deem it at present improper, in addition to the above reasons, to notice you, because the person whom you have so basely injured intends to chastise you for your perfidy towards him, of which circumstance I am apprised and perhaps attending to your call might deprive him of that justice which he so justly claims. I would further observe, that if this should not be a satisfactory answer, you may make an occasion to do yourself justice."  
PETER L. VAN ALLEN.

A newspaper controversy, very abusive on all sides, was continued for several months, between Crawford, Van Allen, and Tait. Crawford finally became engaged as principal, and blew Van Allen's brains out which terminated the affair.

Now the advantage which Mr. Crawford gained in this affair, was not by an immediate advance into public favour; because the part which he acted was one of which the public did not altogether approve. Over and above the consideration that Crawford unnecessarily engaged in this fatal enterprise—that he met on terms of mortal feud, a man by whom he had never been injured—towards whom he could entertain no hostility or resentment—on whom he had no wrongs to revenge—from whom he had no grievances to redress—over and above these considerations, it is known that Van Allen was a half blind man—having lost one eye, and therefore fought under great disadvantage with weapons that required the most clear and perfect eye sight. Crawford's fighting, therefore, under such circumstances with a blind man, did not involve any great personal danger, nor display any great degree of courage. The usual effect therefore did not follow, this duel. But Mr. Crawford's advantage, though remote, was nevertheless sure.

Tait was soon after made judge, and the belief spread through the circuit, that he was completely under the controul and influence of Crawford. It was believed that all his decisions were made more with a view to favour the professional reputation and interests of his friend, than to promote the ends of justice. Such was the belief that spread through the circuit and gained ground, until clients became convinced that nothing was wanting for the success of any cause in that court, but to employ Crawford as an Attorney. What grounds for this belief existed, we do not at this late period undertake to say; his conduct was afterwards the subject of legislative inquiry. But Crawford was at that time a member of the house, and by a bold stroke of policy was appointed one of the committee to examine the official conduct of his friend in relation to matters, in which he himself, was deeply concerned! It is needless to say that the committee exculpated him. But it is sufficient for our purpose to show, that the belief was general throughout the circuit, and that the professional business of Crawford increased amazingly under such an impression. That clients flocked to a counsellor who, it was supposed, had it always in his power to promise success, let their cause be just or unjust.—That such was the fact, we think may be established from the following letters from gentlemen whose veracity will not, we presume, be questioned. They are republished from the Monitor, a newspaper at that time printed at Washington, Wilkes County, of December 1804, and may also be found in Gov. Clark's pamphlet.

"Louisville, 14th Nov. 1804.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the question asked me by yourself last evening, I have no hesitation in stating that sundry persons have had conversation with me on the subject of employing Wm. H. Crawford, Esq., as their attorney, and stated as a reason that they supposed and believed that Mr. Crawford had such an influence with Judge Tait, that they would always employ him in preference to any other attorney, whilst Judge Tait, presided. In fact, sir, that opinion seems to be so prevalent in the Western Circuit, so far as has come to my knowledge of the sentiments of the people, that I did not suppose it would be doubted, as such talk is frequently the subject of conversation, at least in the county in which I reside. The reason, Sir, I have so often heard such conversation is I presume, on account of my having very frequently mixed amongst company, as is to be expected from the nature of the office I have the honor to fill."  
JOHNSON WEELEBORN.  
I am, sir, yours, &c.  
GEN. CLARK.

"Louisville, Nov. 15th, 1804.

SIR: In answer to your application of this day, I can only say, that I did employ Wm. H. Crawford, Esq., in a case, the State against myself, in Wilkes County, for a mayhem alleged to have been committed on capt. V. Allen, under an impression that he had considerable influence with Judge Tait; the impression was increased on account of several of my friends having advised me to employ Mr. Crawford, and gave it as a reason that it was thought Mr. Crawford had considerable control and influence over Judge Tait. In fact, Sir, this opinion is at this time very prevalent in the county of Wilkes.  
I am, sir, your most obt.  
G. GAINES.

Nov. 22d, 1804.

GEN. CLARK.—SIR: In answer to your note of this morning, I have no hesitation in declaring that I have heard frequently and believe it is the general opinion that Mr. Crawford has an undue influence with his honor Judge Tait, in courts of justice.  
Your most obt.  
A. SIMONS.

"Louisville, Nov. 25th, 1804.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of this morning, I can instance a circumstance which turned up in my presence, in Watakinville, Clark county, to wit, as Mr. Wm. H. Crawford, was walking by a number of gentlemen, it was observed by one of them, (who knew Mr. Crawford, that there goes the Judge of the Western

District. From this my impression was that the gentlemen concerned, that Mr. Crawford, had an undue influence over Judge Tait—and, I believe, this is the prevailing opinion in the county I live."  
I am, sir, your most obt. servt.  
ROBEK EARLY.

GEN. CLARK.  
Such Citizens of the United States, was the rise and progress of Wm. H. Crawford's reputation in his own State. It was based on the fruits (which he meanly reaped) of another's labour—Stained with the blood of a man who had never wronged him—and throughout supported by artifice, intrigue and deception. Is this the man who is to fill the seat of Washington, and those virtuous ages who succeeded him, and whose memories will long stand monuments of virtue and patriotism—and incentives to noble deeds in future generations? No! God forbid! As long fellow citizens, as we make our choice of men who are conspicuous for integrity, virtue, and patriotism, to fill our highest offices, we may expect to see our country blest with all the sweets of domestic felicity.  
A Friend to his Country.

\* Sheriff of Wilkes County.

Attention Mechanics.

THE undersigned Commissioners for the building a Court House in Asheville, Buncombe County; do hereby give public notice, that on the first day of September next, at Asheville, a contract will be entered into by said Commissioners, with any person who may become the lowest bidder, (who will give such bond and security as may be required,) for building said Court House, a plan whereof together with the specifications and terms of contract may be seen at any time by applying to said Commissioners.  
JOHN McELROY,  
JAMES M. SMITH,  
JOHN JARRETT,  
JOHN WOODFIN,  
SAMUEL CHUNN.  
Buncombe, July 18th, 1823.

Doct. Thos. I. Johnson,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, (Mecklenburg county,) respectfully tenders his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of the Village and its contiguous country. All calls will meet with prompt and assiduous attention. His residence is at Dr. S. Henderson's Hotel, where he can be found, unless professionally engaged.  
Charlotte, July 17, 1823. 4wt47

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon F. Locke, deceased, viz, Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.  
JOHN SCOTT, Esq.  
July 25, 1823. 168

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Cress, dec'd. are requested to call and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of officers by the 10th day of August. And all those that have claims against the estate will bring them forward and receive payment.  
E. CRESS, } Esq's.  
J. GAY. }  
July, 13th, 1823. 3wt65

ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, and with the proceeds the roof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.  
The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.  
THOS. L. COWAN.  
July 18, 1823. 4wt67

Notice.

I Gave to David S. Napier a note of hand for forty dollars, on the 10th or 11th of October last. As I expect said Napier will try to trade the note off to some person, this is to notify all persons that I have fully satisfied the demand of said note. There was on the note a credit of twelve dollars, dated, I believe, the 21st of October, 1823; which said Napier says he lost or mislaid. I have in my possession receipts to show that I have paid the whole amount.  
Capt. D. WOOD, Jun.  
Davidson County; July 18, 1823. 2wt64

NORTH CAROLINA.

STOKES COUNTY.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Bamcr, vs Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in German-ton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.  
MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.  
Price adv. 24. 670