

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK, BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

NORTH CAROLINA. STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, 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 Germantown, 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.

NORTH CAROLINA. IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Terrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and reply to the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

NORTH CAROLINA. BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823. William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Elizabeth Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherby and his wife Margaret. Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823. Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him. He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

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. P. Locke, deceased, viz. Waggons, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

Papers Missing.

I wish to inform the public, that all the notes belonging to the firm of James S. Byers & Co. and also a number that have been traded for by the above firm, were missing from my storehouse on the 29th of July, without my knowledge or permission. I therefore forwarn all persons thus indebted, from paying their notes to any other than myself.

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's house, on the night of the 14th inst. his coat and hat, and his pocket-book. There was a note on Geo. Bullen, for \$2, in the pocket book, and also, a note of \$180, in favor of Dan'l. Cress, sen. which I had taken up; a bill of sale for a black woman named Hachel, a tax receipt, &c. Whoever will give me information of the articles, how taken, &c. shall receive five dollars reward.

One Cent Reward.

LEWIS WOMACKS, an apprentice to me, at the shoemaking business, had leave to go to the Poor-House on the 5th of July, and was to have returned the week following; but I am satisfied he has finally made off with himself. Lewis has taken his brother, the same age of himself, with him. They are both unseemly, blubber-faced boys, both about seventeen or eighteen years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ them.

Ran Away.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris.

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredericks town, Maryland, twelve months past.

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

NORTH CAROLINA. BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1823. Jas. M. Alexander vs. John B. Craige's original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain vs. John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray vs. John B. Craige; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: In my last, I undertook to show to your readers, how Mr. Crawford, who it is said "was once poor, but now is rich," acquired his wealth. I shall now present some remarks from a respectable source, on the subject of the "suppressed documents," and the electioneering scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, with some western banks, which are well worthy an attentive perusal. I conceive them to be conclusive, upon the point of Mr. Crawford's dishonorable intrigue with those banks, for the purpose of furthering his views on the presidency. The important nature of the suppressed letters fully appears, and Mr. Crawford's agency in that suppression will not be doubted, except by those who are wilfully blind.

I can scarcely wonder at the irritability displayed on the part of Mr. Crawford's friends, towards all attempts at the investigation of his political, or official character. Scrutiny does not favor his success, and the light of truth will blast his prospects forever.

"SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS."

It appears that the highly favored Bank of Missouri, had a capital of 210,000 dollars; that the Stockholders drew out of it on pledges of stock, 186,335 dollars, leaving only 23,665 dollars for the further accommodation of themselves, or others; that upon this last sum, its real banking capital, it discounted and paid on our drafts, to the amount of 244,345 dollars 45 cents; that the whole amount of its discounts, including payments on our drafts, was 430,680 dollars 43 cents; that of this sum, the Directors alone were responsible for 297,492 dollars 13 cents, if, as is presumed to be the case, they were chargeable with overdrafts to the amount of 11,620 dollars 27 cents; that Mr. Crawford had permitted the public money to accumulate in it, from 102,140 dollars 26 cents, to 706,031 dollars 90 cents, in the course of nineteen successive months, ending with the 1st of September, 1819; and that it was allowed a permanent deposit of 150,000 dollars, equal to 90,000 dollars per annum, for taking care of the public money. Let us now look a little into its payments; for the purpose of ascertaining whether additional indulgences and favors, inconsistent with a due regard to public interest, were not extended to it. In that examination, it may be useful to keep in mind the fact, that certain funds "commanded a premium of four per cent," as mentioned in the suppressed letter B. No. 21, from the Cashier of that Bank.

The first intimation given by Mr. Crawford, concerning the payment of the very large sum of money in that Bank, beyond the amount of the permanent deposit, is in his letter I. No. 5, of the 23d June, 1819. In the suppressed letter B. No. 10, to the President of the Bank of Missouri, of 10th August, 1819, he becomes more specific, and referring to his desire, that those funds "might be made available for the public service, he says "I presume that by this time such preparatory measures as were deemed necessary for that purpose, have been made. The whole of the sum will not be immediately required, however. I shall therefore instruct the Treasurer of the U. States to draw on the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of the U. States, at the expiration of sixty days, for 210,000 dollars. As soon as I am informed at what branches of the Bank of the U. States, it will be desirable to the Bank of Missouri, that these drafts shall be made payable, instruction shall be given accordingly."

In the suppressed letter B. No. 14, of the 9th October, 1819, he says to the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, "that the Treasurer of the U. States will be instructed to draw on you in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for 60,000 dollars, &c. You may therefore proceed at your convenience, to place funds at Louisville, to meet it at its presentation there."

Thus we have an account of three drafts, amounting to 480,000 dollars. The letter I. No. 6, of the 9th of Aug. 1812, the Bank of Missouri proposes to "cause to be deposited in the branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, or in any other Bank in the State of North Carolina," 50,000 dollars of southern notes; "and in the branch Bank of the U. States, at Washington city, 50,000 in the notes of the Bank of Virginia, and of the District of Columbia, and specie; say 10,000 dollars in specie, and 40,000 dollars in notes; and within thirty days after receiving an order to that effect, in the Branch Bank of the U. States at Louisville, or any other Bank in the State of Kentucky, 275,000 dollars, viz: 87,000 dollars in notes of the Bank of the United States, and its branches; 103,000 dollars

in notes of the State Bank of Kentucky, and branches; 18,000 dollars in the notes of the Bank of Vincennes, and 70,000 dollars in notes of the Bank of Tennessee, and of the branch bank of the United States at Cincinnati, or any other bank in Cincinnati, 25,000 dollars in Ohio notes. These payments thus proposed to be made, amounting to 375,000 dollars, included, all but 34,561 dollars of the notes of local banks, exclusive of its own, which were in possession of the Bank of Missouri only seven days before. It is therefore fairly presumable that those 34,561 dollars had been disposed of in the mean time, or that they were of the best kind, and that all those of the least value were included in the offer.

At the time these offers were made, the bank had in its possession 109,045 dollars, in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, and its branches; 261,211 dollars 59 cts in specie; and in the Bank of Washington, and branches of the Bank of the U. States, 26,671 dollars 61 cents; amounting in all, to 398,128 dollars 20 cents, being 23,128 dollars 20 cents more than the whole sum proposed to be transferred. (See banks, return of August, 1819, No. 119.) Whose money was this? "It may be proper here to remark, that in his late letter to the second committee of investigation, speaking of the "collision and irritation" between the Bank of the United States and the State Banks, in the autumn of 1818, Mr. Crawford says, "at the same time it (the Bank of the U. S.) declared its determination to receive from the land offices nothing but its own notes, and current coin of the union, except as special deposits. The experience of the bank had, about this period, led to the conviction that it was impracticable to keep its own notes in circulation in the western states, and orders were consequently issued in the course of the autumn or in the early part of 1819, forbidding its western offices to issue their notes, even on a deposit of specie." And hence it may have been, that being so desirous, "that the large sum then in the Bank of Missouri might, as soon as possible, be made available, when the public service should require it," he appears to have hesitated about receiving such a large amount of unavailable funds from that bank, while it had in its vaults so much good money that belonged to the government.

In the suppressed letter B. No. 12, of the 9th September, 1819, after remarking to the Bank of Missouri, that "considering the precarious state of the state institutions, except in the principalities, it would be an act of prudence not to retain their notes longer than what is absolutely necessary," he says, "I will thank you to inform me if the amount of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, is comprehended in the sum of 50,000 dollars which you proposed to deposit in the office of discount and deposit at Fayetteville. Also the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, which is comprehended in the sum of 70,000 dollars in Tennessee notes, which you proposed to deposit in Kentucky. The same information is requested as to the other Tennessee banks." The propositions of the banks were not then acceded to, but were held "sub judice"—none of the money paid, and eight days before the date of the letter, the whole of the notes of the local banks, exclusive of its own, in possession of the Bank of Missouri, were reduced to 281,445 dollars, leaving only 3,445 dollars, besides those which were proposed to be paid to the government (See bank return of 1st September, 1819.) In the letter I. No. 7, of the 27th September, 1819, to the Bank of Missouri, Mr. Crawford says: "The Bank of the United States having declined to receive, as cash, the Vincennes and Ohio notes mentioned in your letter, I have to request that you will deposit the former in the Bank of Vincennes, and the latter in the Bank of Chillicothe, &c. In consequence of the suspension of specie payments, by the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of the United States will not receive its notes as cash." He, however, agreed to receive them, and requested that all of them, included in the 50,000 dollars of southern notes, should be deposited in the State Bank at Raleigh. Respecting the Tennessee notes, he says, "instructions will be given as soon as I receive your reply to my letter of the 9th inst." (a suppressed letter)—None of the money yet paid; and nine days after the date of this letter, the whole amount of the notes of the local banks, in the possession of the Bank of Missouri, was 264,294 dollars, which was 13,706 dollars less than the amount of those proposed to be paid to the government. (See bank return of 1st October, 1819.) This deficiency, however, could easily be supplied, since nothing could be more practicable than to make the government's good money available for the purchase of

Various others of the suppressed letters relate to this subject, in one of them, B. No. 15, of the 11th October, 1819, from the President of the Bank of Missouri, he says to Mr. Crawford, in relation to the notes proposed to be paid to the government, "your compliance with the request of this board has been thankfully noticed by them, and they will, as far as practicable, follow your indications, &c."

The determination, however, to draw the first draft of 210,000 dollars was changed, and a draft of 50,000 dollars, payable at the branch of Washington, and 160,000 dollars, payable at the Branch Bank of Louisville, were substituted in the place. Funds to discharge the first of these drafts were transmitted from St. Louis, on the 14th November, 1819. (See suppressed letter B. No. 15.) The other draft having been protested at Louisville, on the 8th of the same month, was subsequently settled at this place, (see suppressed letter B. No. 16,) and thus, the first proportion of the public money required by Mr. Crawford's letter of the 23d June, 1819, to be transferred, was paid in about five months thereafter.

The second draft for 210,000 dollars was transmitted to Louisville, but the Branch at that place would not receive such notes as the Bank of Missouri insisted upon paying, as appears by the suppressed letter B. No. 21, in which its Cashier says to Mr. Crawford: "I have answered the demand of that Bank, (the branch of Louisville,) by saying that upwards of 70,000 dollars, (principally Tennessee notes) now, and at all times heretofore, assigned to the Treasury, must go towards the payment of the debt called for by that draft."

It being, therefore, found impracticable to adjust this affair at Louisville, agreeably to the wishes of the Bank of Missouri, it determined upon the expedient of sending an agent to Washington, to negotiate with Mr. Crawford himself upon the subject.

In the suppressed letter B. No. 17, the President of the Bank of Missouri, referring to funds sent to Louisville, (which are not described) to 25,000 dollars uncurrent notes sent to Raleigh, says to Mr. Crawford,—"to perform this business, our intelligent director, Col. Reddick, has given his services," and after expressing a hope that Mr. Crawford "would not again require of it (the bank) a transmission of its funds," he adds, "a disposition to aid the public service, and a respect for your indications as a politician and financier, will induce the directory to make any exertion which you may require, provided it does not endanger the property and interest of their Stockholders, and the safety of the institution. That danger is too imminent not to be dreaded, and the apprehension of it has effected a determination not to encounter it." He bank being on the safe side, by having the public money in its possession, it would seem is not altogether insensible of its power, in some measure, to dictate its own terms. That it did so with entire impunity and great advantage to itself will hereafter be shown.

[To be concluded next week.]

A match for the rat story.—The Reading (Pa.) Chronicle, states that a circumstance occurred on the 4th inst. that may certainly be called a wonder, and will stagger the sceptics, and will be good food for the credulous. Whilst a young man of that place was sitting where three men were at work at the canal, near Mr. Lair's house, there suddenly appeared two crows, and directly alighted on one of the shoulders of the workmen; and continued for a few seconds to maintain their seats without any apparent shyness, and disregarded the man, although he put his hand up to drive them off—nor did they fly off till one of the men attempted to catch them. The man on whom they alighted, immediately became pensive, and quitting his work, exclaimed, "Now I know what I have to do," and left the contract, although he had but that morning commenced working there. The other men looked upon the event as ominous that he was guilty of some unknown crime, and challenged him accordingly. He neither owned nor denied the charge, but went off deeply affected. [Well, and what then?]

POST-MASTER GENERAL.

The new Postmaster general, Mr. McLean, enters on the duties of his office (says the Trenton Emporium,) with a considerable display of energy and decision. He has issued a circular to postmasters and mail contractors, enumerating various causes of complaint, and giving the most decided assurances that prompt measures will be taken to correct them. He says the department is going behind hand to the amount of \$40,000 per quarter, owing to the delinquency of postmasters.