

THE PRESIDENCY.

1820, THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the suppressed letter B, No. 18, of 13th January, 1820, its Cashier says to Mr. Crawford, "Col. Reddick, a Director and Agent of the Bank, in making a public deposit, will claim your attention to the subject of the draft of \$210,000. I beg that you will yield him that attention, as your interference will be no less an act of justice, than of necessary friendship to this institution."

In the suppressed letter B, No. 19, of 18th February, 1820, the Agent, Colonel Reddick, submits the following propositions to Mr. Crawford, viz: "That the draft drawn by the Treasurer for \$210,000, payable at Louisville, be withdrawn, and that the following drafts be submitted, to wit: Payable at Louisville, \$14,000, in such money as is received by the Branch Bank, as cash; \$2,150 in notes, Bank of Georgetown, Kentucky; \$3,850 in State Bank Kentucky notes; \$70,000 in Tennessee notes, viz: State Bank of Tennessee, and Nashville Bank and branches, payable at Chillicothe; \$35,000, special deposits, to the credit of the Treasurer, payable at Washington city, \$20,000 in cash, or such notes as are received by the Branch Bank as such; \$1,175 special deposits to the credit of the Treasurer; \$42,000 in North Carolina State Bank and branches;" or that if you (Mr. Crawford) "think proper to authorize the Bank of Missouri to collect or deposit of the Tennessee and Kentucky paper at St. Louis, for the use of the Treasury, the Bank will cause it to be used to the best advantage, in any way that may be directed."

These sums thus proposed to be paid, amount to \$178,175, of which \$34,000 only, appears to have been in such money, as either of the Branch Banks referred to would receive as cash; and the whole amount was \$31,825, less than that of the draft which was proposed to be withdrawn.

These propositions, however, were all acceded to by Mr. Crawford, on the 2d of March, 1820, as appears by his letter I, No. 9, to the Bank of Missouri, in which he says, "In consequence of a proposition made by Mr. Reddick, as Agent for the Bank of Missouri, I have agreed that the Treasury draft for \$210,000, drawn on the Bank on the 18th of November last, payable at Louisville, shall be recalled." He also says that "the draft for \$60,000 mentioned in my letter of the 19th October last, (which was suppressed) has not been and will not be drawn." And this, too, notwithstanding the President of the Bank of Missouri, had expressly stated to Mr. Crawford, in the suppressed letter B, No. 17, of the 18th of December, 1819, that the funds had been transmitted to Louisville "to meet the Treasurer's default for \$60,000 directed by your letter of the 19th October." And in conclusion, he, Mr. Crawford, adds, for the comfort and encouragement of the Bank, "it is not probable that any other transfers will be required during the present year," of which only sixty days had then elapsed. And thus have we the winding up of the affair of these three proposed drafts, after the lapse of about nine months from the date of Mr. Crawford's letter of June, 1819, to the Bank of Missouri, stating, "that it was desirable, that the large sum which was then in that Bank over and above the deposits proposed to remain in it, might as soon as practicable be made available, when the public service would require it; and requesting that measures might be taken for paying it over to the Bank of the United States, as fast as might be convenient;" and for which purpose those very drafts were intended.

No return of the Bank having been communicated of a later date than the 1st of February, 1820, I cannot precisely ascertain what was its real situation at the time those extraordinary propositions were acceded to, with the intimation so kindly given, of ten months additional forbearance. One month only, however, before the Bank was permitted to discharge so much of its debt in uncurrent paper, when it had in its vaults, besides other good funds, 221,599 dollars 40 cts. in specie, of the government's money, which it was permitted to retain and use. This alone was 42,424 dollars 40 cts more than the whole amount of the payments stipulated for by Col. Reddick. At the very time the Bank had in its possession no more than 75,126 dollars of the notes of local Banks, (with the exception of its own;) nor had it as much the preceding month. (See Bank returns of January and February, 1820.)

What a system of brokerage and speculation might not this Bank, under such circumstances, (had it been so inclined,) have adopted exclusively at the risk of the United States! The use of such an immense amount of public money, would have enabled it to appropriate to its own advantage, a very large amount of those "funds which commanded a premium of 4 per cent." It had an opportunity of banking upon every description of money deposited in it. Whenever any Bank, whose note it was authorized to receive, failed, those notes immediately depreciated greatly, and though it might not, at the time have a dollar of them in its pos-

session, it could soon obtain them, either by purchase, or receiving them from its debtors. The Directors themselves, if they had chose to do so, might have borrowed and used those notes while they were current, and replaced them when they could be obtained for less than one half of their nominal value.

It is evident that Mr. Crawford agreed to receive all the uncurrent notes that are shown to have been in its possession at the time of that agreement. And thus, this Bank, all of whose capital except 23,665 dollars, was drawn out by the Stockholders on pledges of stock, had not only enjoyed the benefits of loaning those vast sums of public money, and the opportunity of speculating upon depreciated paper, but it was indemnified and secured against all the losses and risk of those operations.

Now, can it be doubted, that some of these uncurrent notes of the Bank of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. had been received by the Bank of Missouri, on its own account in its regular course of business? Mr. Crawford himself, suggests the probability, that such had been the case, in regard to the uncurrent notes received from the Bank of Fombecbe. Was it less probable in this case? Upon what funds could this Bank otherwise have done business to such an extent? And what could justify Mr. Crawford, for receiving in discharge of a debt to the government, even of not more than a thousand dollars paper, that was not worth more than 250 dollars.

Let the "economy and retrenchment" gentlemen look to these things. No one, I am sure, after acceding to all the foregoing statements, and accompanying them with the documents furnished by Mr. Crawford, will be silly enough to insinuate, that the letter A, 5, was marked by a Member of Congress, without expecting to be laughed at, and contemned by every man of sense and virtue in the community.

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY. Iredell County, N. C.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, AUG. 10.

By the arrival of the 1st of July Packet Columbia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have our files of papers, &c. to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 29th June. They speak despondingly of the cause of independence in Spain and Portugal, but it does not appear that there has been any advances so late from Cadiz or Lisbon as we have had direct.

It was reported in the last letters from Seville, that the Spanish Cortes had proposed to the Duke d'Angouleme to give up the custody of the King, provided their personal safety shall be guaranteed.

The last Paris papers say that Gen. Bourdesoult, instead of deviating from the high road to enter Seville, is making a rapid march to Port St. Mary's, in hope of coming up with the rear guard of Gen. Zayas.

Mr. Robinson, a King's messenger, arrived in London on the 28th of June, with despatches from the British Embassy in Spain. A cabinet council was immediately convened, and another messenger was waiting to proceed to Cadiz with its answer to Sir Wm. A'Court.

We learn from good authority (say the London Globe and Traveller) that the person sent to this country from the new Regency at Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with the mere receipt for the despatches which he delivered.—He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Admiral Jabat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was dismissed with a declaration that Jabat knew of no such body, and could not receive the communication which he tendered.

FROM FRANCE.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Madrid, June 18.—The following are details which I have been able to collect of the news from Seville:

"On the 8th, Sir W. A'Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favorable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

"On the 11th, the Minister of England sent a note to the Government, in which he stated that, as he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions.

"The Cortes, then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He, therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of

Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the House of Saxony."

London, June 23.—We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday in due course. The Journal de Paris says that an attempt was made, on the road from Seville to Cadiz, to carry off the King, but that it did not succeed.

BAYONNE, JUNE 15.

There are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but even if the Cortes should agree to such a one, it would remain to be seen whether Mina, Ballasteros, Villacampa, and Morillo, would subscribe to it, as it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will win in that, an addition of 50,000 men and large sums of money.

The moderate party is becoming more numerous in Madrid and in the provinces; and a general conviction prevails (excepting among the Commoners) that an honorable arrangement would be preferable to the continuation of a disastrous and interminable war; but they are adverse to recognising and treating with the Regency and its partizans, who are the very same men that have misled the King and brought ruin on the country.

Bayonne, June 17.—At length there is an end to all the tales told of Abisbal for some days past. He arrived here on the 10th, in the evening, but, though travelling incognito, he has been visited by the officers of the garrison, and was present at a grand dinner given, doubtless, in his honor, by the General who commands the department. He is going, it seems, to Paris.

PORTUGAL UNDER PETTICOATS AGAIN.

Advices had been received at Paris from Oporto to the 6th June. An extraordinary meeting was held on the 4th of June, in the Municipal Chamber of the city of Oporto, at which his Excellency the Marshal Jose Joaquim de Boza Coelho attended, with 25 of the most distinguished Aldermen and inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking the oaths of allegiance to the King. The same persons had previously met in private, and resolved on proclaiming absolute power of the Monarch, which was publicly performed on the plain of Santo Ovidio on the morning of the 4th. After having given three rounds of *vivas* for the King John IV. the Queen, and all the Royal Family, Marshal Roza was requested, by deputation, to assume the command of the city forces until the directions of his Majesty should be known. The troops received the announcement of the restoration of the Royal Authority with the liveliest acclamations, in which they were enthusiastically joined by the entire population of the city. The Bishop of the Diocese attended at the request of the Council.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Catharine, Captain Welsman, in four days from Havana, we have received Havana papers of the 10th inst. containing accounts from the Peninsula to the 26th June.

Our predictions concerning the general spirit of the better portion of the Spanish People, their resistance of invasion, and the victories of Mina, have, in some measure, thank Heaven, been confirmed.

A people once inoculated with the spirit of Liberty, are rather a difficult subject for "legitimate" despotism to work upon. The power of an invader, and the contagion of priestcraft may, for a season, disunite and weaken; but, the awakened intellect of Man cannot again be utterly buried in darkness and inactivity. The ethereal spirit will rise and act, and finally conquer all physical impediments.

The Spanish brig Campeador, arrived at Havana on the 29th July, in 34 days from Coruna, (having left that port on the 26th of June) and brings the latest intelligence from the northern quarter of the Peninsula.

Mina's Great Victory.—A private letter of the 18th June, mentioning this affair, says that Donnadieu with 12,000 men, had been cut to pieces by Mina, who had also attacked Monceyat Matara and defeated him. The head quarters of Ballasteros are said to be at Cuenca, and his advanced posts at Sigüenza; his force is stated at 10 or 12,000 men.

A letter from Barcelona repeats the account of Mina having taken 1,500,000 francs from the enemy—and adds that he roams, and marches in security and confidence over the whole mountainous region of Catalonia, occupying every post without resistance.

A Perpignan article says, that the French in their violent assault on Castelsor, were resisted by the inhabitants, and even by the women, with incredible fury.

A Madrid date of June 14th says, the battle of the Bridge of Almaraz was a terrible stroke to the French. They possessed the Constitutionalists had killed 2000 men, and taken 700 prisoners. Advices from Catalonia, Valencia and Andalusia, might have recounted greater evils, but (says a private letter) the correspondence has been burnt, in order that they should not know the losses that they have suffered.

At St. Sebastian's, there had arrived three vessels from England with provisions.

A Coruna date of 18th June, says— they write from Santander, that the greatest tyranny was exercised in the provinces by the French and Frenchified, registering the houses for wine, and exacting military contributions, without a moment's notice.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14.

Spain.—A letter received in this city, dated "Marseilles, June 28th," represents the French trade as totally suspended, owing to the numerous captures by the privateers of Spain, which swarm in the ocean and immediately opposite to the French ports. Many of the merchants had stripped their ships of the rigging, under the apprehension that the contest with Spain would be longer than was at first expected.

It appears now to be pretty well ascertained, that Cadiz may be supplied with provisions and other necessaries, in small vessels, without interruption from the blockading squadron. So long as this is the case, there is little chance of the French succeeding in the great object they had in view—the obtaining possession of the person of the King, in whose name they might have, for a season at least, overturned the Constitutional system.

Extract of a letter dated June 27, from a gentleman of distinction in London, to his friend in New-York.

The French have now nearly overrun Spain. The people have shewn hardly any resistance. It is to be regretted that they should so quietly have given in when so much might have been done. Had they made any united effort to save their country, England would doubtless have come forward with her good will. Here we are perfectly tranquil, and like to continue so. Our naval force has been in some degree augmented, probably to check France, if necessary. Several ships are putting in preparation, for the same purpose, I suppose. Ireland, as usual, is unquiet, and consequently a considerable military force employed there. Several counties are still under the insurrection act. How fortunate is America to be so distant from all the discord of Europe!

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 19.

The brig Octavius, Parker, arrived at this port yesterday in 17 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Capt. P. informs that the U. States schooners Beagle and Greyhound had returned from a cruise on the 26th July from the south side of Cuba—they reported that on the 21st of July, near Cape Cruz, on reconnoitering the shore with their boats, they were fired on by a party of pirates, about forty in number—the boats retreated to the schooners and towed them in, for the purpose of covering their landing, in which they succeeded, and carried a battery the pirates had erected on shore of three pieces of cannon—the pirates had eight large launches, four of which were destroyed—none of the pirates were taken, as they took to the Mangrove bushes, but a number are supposed to have been killed and wounded in their flight.

MEXICO.

The government issued a proclamation to the Clergy on the 5th of May, in which they expressly forbade them to introduce political topics into their public discourses. They premise that it is the great object of the government to conciliate all classes of the inhabitants, to establish as firmly as possible the system which they lately adopted; being convinced that the most difficult part of their work still remains to be performed, as nations have usually found it easier to gain their liberty than to preserve it. They complain that the clergy have interfered with them by exciting the minds of "the faithful" against the liberal system, and identifying the cause of religion with that monarchy from which the country has so lately freed itself.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Extract of a letter from Major O'Fallon, Indian Agent in Missouri, to General Clark, dated Fort Atkinson, July 3, 1823.

Dear Sir: How painful for me to tell, and you to hear, of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive and murder the most enterprising of our people; and, if we continue to forbear—if we do not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our blood.

The defeat of General Ashley by the A'Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat of the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stone river, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain Expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain. All of their property, to the amount of about 15,000 dollars, fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to Gen. Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of 11, and killed 4 of Major Henry's men, near his establishment at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The express goes on to state, "that many circumstances of which I will be apprized in a few days,

have transpired to induce a strong belief, that the British traders (Hudson Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labor."

Immell had great experience of the Indian character; but, poor fellow, with a British passport they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity; and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now bleeding on their way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 15 men killed by the A'Rickarees, and 11 by the Blackfoot; in all, known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or three months, 26 effective men; and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at 20,000 dollars, besides a great number of horses, &c.

The Ottos, Missouries, Omahas, and Panis, have been to see me already, and as usual, profess great friendship, &c. but, with the rest of the neighboring tribes, are anxiously looking and listening to know how we, (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering, during my stay here. BEN. O'FALLON, U. S. Agent for Indian Affairs.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) AUG. 9.

We understand that Gen. Gaines, immediately on hearing of the attack on Gen. Ashley's party, on the 2d of June, by the Rickaree Indians, at their towns on the Missouri river, dispatched two steam boats from Louisville to Baton Rouge, for 500 regular troops, to be transported to St. Louis as soon as possible, and from thence to be sent up the Missouri, to protect the defenceless settlements.

Mr. Prescott, author of the "Inverted Scheme of Copernicus," has in the press the second book of the System of the World, mathematically demonstrated on the foundation of the first chapter of Genesis.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky, a few years since, for the murder of Dr. Sanderson. A man was executed in Mobile in March last, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In an excellent paper printed in Richmond, Va. June 28, called the Family Visitor, the editor inserted a paragraph from the Theological Reporter, which states that the Episcopal Convention for North Carolina had met, and that clergymen and lay deputies from the Lutheran Church had also attended. It then states that the Episcopal and Lutheran Churches had effected an honorable and christian union, which places the Lutheran Church under the care and superintendance of the Episcopal authority of that Diocese.

AS such assertions may cause disagreeable sensations and erroneous impressions, among the thousand Lutheran congregations in the United States, the case is here fully stated as it is. The union spoken of is nothing more than that we admit, reciprocally, deputies from the churches to the different conventions and synods, and such deputies may vote on all questions not interfering with the church to which they are deputed—and this union is on the wane.

The Lutheran church had existence during the reign of Henry the 8th, and his heirs, Edward and Elizabeth, during which Protestantism made its way in England; and it exists in North America, under the care and superintendance of its own synods, and admits of no superintendance, care or control from any Bishop or convention of any other church whatsoever—and by the Grace of God, who is at the head of all Christians, it will remain so, as it was these 300 years, and as it is in North Carolina. But that Church is always glad and willing to walk side by side, with every lover and adherer of the Divine Saviour, without arrogating to itself, superintendance in any case over other denominations.

G. SHOBER, Pres't. pro tem. of the Lutheran Synod in N. C.

MARVELLOUS HAIL-STONE.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR, OF AUG. 9.

Perhaps we shall be thought desirous of taxing the credulity of our readers by publishing the following dimensions of a mass of ice, said to have fallen in the presence of several persons, during a hail storm, two or three weeks since, in Munson, Mass. The fact was related to us by a gentleman of the first respectability in that town; who saw and measured for himself. And though more novel, we consider it by no means as unaccountable as many other phenomena of nature. But without speculating on the subject, we present it as received.

The appearance is said to have been that of a compact body of hailstones, as firmly united as ice usually is. Extremes—4 feet long, 3 do. wide, 2 do. thick. After removing the rough parts of the body, there remained a solid block, 2 feet 3 inches long, 1 do. 5 do. wide, 1 do. 5 do. thick.