

THE MUSE.

EPICURAM.

"If nature never acts a part in vain, Who, said an Atheist, shall this fact explain? Why in the glow-worm does her power produce Both lavish lustre, for so little use?"

POLITICAL.

MR. CRAWFORD—LORD MELVILLE.

The case of Lord Melville, better known as Henry Dundas, in England, has been aptly compared to that of Mr. Crawford. It is somewhat remarkable that a British house of commons should have treated a misappropriation of the public money with greater severity than an American congress.

From July 1782 to April 1783, Mr. Dundas acted as treasurer of the navy, and during the latter year, upon the elevation of the celebrated William Pitt to be prime minister of England, he was re-appointed to, and remained in that station until the year 1801. He continued a firm and invariable supporter of the measures of Mr. Pitt's administration, and was, in return, rewarded with honors and emoluments.

Parliament detected this system of illegality and corruption, in the year 1803, and at their meeting in the spring, Mr. Whitbread took the lead in directing the investigation towards it, and in conducting the impeachment to which it gave rise. It may be useful to extract from the printed report of the trial, the sentiment expressed by the great statesmen of the time, when the subject was started. They will be refreshing to those who have lately witnessed glaring departures from public virtue, in order to accommodate personal friendship or party feeling.

Mr. Whitbread said, "when any person had been incontestably proved to have flagrantly violated the law himself, and to have connived at the violation of it in others; when, in addition, he was exposed to the strongest suspicion of being an accomplice in the guilt and a participator in the gains of such inferior culprits; if the house did their duty, they should at least arraign and censure him, and by so doing confer the greatest benefit on their country. In the present exhausted state of our finances, it would show the people that the house of commons were determined that the revenues should be frugally administered; that they would keep a watchful eye over those entrusted with the disposal of them; and that no man, however high in rank, or however sanctified by the public confidence for many years, should be suffered to infringe the laws enacted for their regulation, with greater impunity than what would attend the meanest depredator in existence."

Should the house, however, not come to a decision on the subject; or should they, in defiance of the clearest evidence that could possibly be adduced of the guilt of an individual, agree to find him not guilty, what would be the opinion of the people on their conduct? Would they not say, and say justly: "it is for the emoluments of your situations that you contend for them, and for those alone; regardless of justice, honor, or public virtue, you wish for the places of those who are accused before you, merely that you may reap the same iniquitous advantage; not from the laudable ambition of serving your country, but for the base and sordid expectation of gain." "Mr. Trotter confesses he did lodge large sums of money at Court's; because, he says, it was more convenient, and more secure; and notwithstanding all the acts of parliament which expressly contradict this opinion, he thinks it was always intended that this should be permitted. That such a man as Mr. Trotter should make so weak, so absurd a defence, was not surprising; but that Lord Melville should imitate him, was really wonderful. After having himself introduced the acts, and the regulations before alluded to, how was it possible that the noble lord could have the face to say, that in a private banker's hands the public money was more convenient or more secure? It is much easier, he says, to give a draft on a private banker than on the Bank of England. Why? Is not one as valid, and attended with as little difficulty as the other? As to security, it was a most extraordinary plan to seek security by going from a place where alone security could be found. If the Bank of England had failed, no responsibility would have been incurred by Lord Melville, because he was justified in placing the money there; but the moment he went even to the most respectable private bankers, his responsibility commenced.

Events might happen so possible to be anticipated; the money might be lost, and then Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter would be overwhelmed with destruction. It was infamous that the pittance wrung from the necessities of the poor should be sported with in the hazardous game of stock-jobbing."

Lord Henry Petty observed, that "a very material fact was, that Lord Melville had allowed he had violated the act of parliament by permitting Mr. Trotter to withdraw large sums from the Bank of England before they were actually wanted, and to keep them at his private banker's. If the money were once allowed to be drawn, it might be allowed to private as well as public purposes; and if the door was once opened, it was impossible to set limits to the abuse it may let in. The speculations of Mr. Trotter had not failed, but that was no reason for putting the public money to so unwarrantable a risk. The principal intention of the resolutions passed in 1787 was to regulate the disposal of the public money, and to prevent public officers from borrowing public treasures. Lord Melville must have known that these regulations were by him regularly and systematically violated for ten years. If such a statement was true, why should the house not come to a resolution, declaring such persons unfit for any office of trust? He confessed he saw no reason why they should act otherwise than any private individual would do to his agent, who had been guilty of such malversation. "It would, indeed, be fortunate if abuses were never detected, rather than it should appear that when ministers violated the most express and immediate laws for preventing abuses in their departments, parliament should come in between law and its violation, and screen the delinquent from justice." This was the worst precedent that could be established in the country.

Charles James Fox said, "it was strange to hear it asserted, that the accused was not guilty, because no loss occurred from this scandalous transaction. To those to whom the loss of honor was nothing, perhaps it might be said that no loss had arisen. But what was the loss of honor to that government which, after such a palpable instance of delinquency, should preserve its connexion with the delinquent? And what is the loss of character and honor to that house, should it attempt by its vote to screen such a delinquent? Infinitely more than any sum of money could amount to." "The guilt consisted in the violation of the law, and it never could be pretended that any such violation could be innocent. There were, indeed, many cases in which the most severe punishment attached to offences, to which the charge of moral turpitude did not apply, but which were criminal in consequence of the precept of the law."

Mr. Wilberforce remarked, that "if the house were once to suffer a minister to say that he connived at a breach of a law, by his deputy, a confidential deputy, a confidential servant, constantly, for a number of years, and the superior was to be allowed to pass uncensured, because no personal corruption had been proved against himself; if that was once to be admitted as a principle by which the conduct of the house of commons was to be directed, there was no security remaining for the faithful discharge of any public trust."

Mr. Whitbread—"The principal cause of the suspicion impressed upon my mind, that Lord Melville did participate with Trotter in his illicit gains, arises, as I before mentioned, from the fond attachment with which the noble lord so long, and under the various changes of circumstances, clung to the office of Treasurer of the navy; and it is remarkable that not one of his friends has attempted to account for this attachment, or to remove the impression it is naturally calculated to produce." "That the strong analogy between the cases of Lord Melville and Mr. Crawford may be distinctly seen, let it be remembered, first, that the 6th paragraph of the 9th section of the first article of the constitution of the United States runs thus: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." Secondly, that Mr. Crawford has for years been in the habit of loaning the public money to the banks in the District of Columbia, without authority of law, and without venturing to communicate to congress "a statement and account" of such an unwarranted disposition of the people's treasure; thirdly, that the positive direction of a resolution of congress as to depositing the money in the banks of the United States, or its branches, has been knowingly disregarded; and, fourthly, that Mr. Crawford has clung to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the notorious fact of his being, in every other respect, an alien to the cabinet.

A dinner was given on the 15th inst. at New-York, by a number of citizens, connected with its various literary institutions and societies; to the venerable Judge I rumbull, the author of M'Fingal, one of the earliest and the most deservedly popular of American authors.

U. S. LAW. An Act for shortening the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth Circuit in the Maryland District.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth Circuit in the District of Maryland, which are now directed by law to be holden on the first day of May and seventh day of November, in each year, shall be hereafter holden on the 5th days of May and December in each year, except where such days occur on Sunday, when the terms of the said Court shall commence and be holden on the next succeeding day.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first session of the said Circuit Court, after the passage of this act, shall be held on the eighth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all process which may have issued, or which may hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding term, as hereafter established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms to which they are severally changed by this act.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

Martin F. Revell, Tailor, ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business, in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street a few doors from the East corner of the Court-house; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of Travelers, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feeders for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced prices of provisions and other necessaries. Davidson co. June 1, 1824. 154*22

Store-House at Mocksville, TO REAT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON. Mocksville, May 22, 1824. *09

House and Land for Sale, ON LOW TERMS.

THE subscriber is fully authorized by the last will of Henry Bruner, dec'd. and also by the legal representatives, to sell the well known Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about 12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189 acres; about 60 of which is of the best river bottom in North Carolina. There is on the premises, a good and large dwelling-house, and barn, apple and peach orchard, with many other conveniences, to justify me in saying that it is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the number of acres, on the river. It is now offered at private sale: the payments will be made easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a payment is made of one half, a credit of two years. But if not sold at private contract, it will be offered at public Auction, on the premises, on the 4th Saturday in August next. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any time, apply to JA. FISHER, Exec'r. July 5, 1824 71*19

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers may be accommodated. He promises all who call on him good treatment, with a plenty of the best of food and drink. H. B. SATTERWHITE. Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at the Court-house of said county 1040 acres of Land in said county, of an excellent quality for grass, or farming. Terms, one half the purchase money payable in nine months, the other half in eighteen months. Bond and approved security, to be given to 104*22 S. SPEER, Guardian of the heirs of William H. Chaffin, dec'd. June 19, 1824

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, whose they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state. By order of the Board. 3rd 30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-house in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges:

- 200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.)
- 46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Axel Cross, or — Harack, (do. do.)
- 75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Counts and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)
- 34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Null and others, the property of Phillip Hlyne, (do. do.)
- 232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John ————, Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)
- 198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.) JNO. COULTER, Sheriff. July 23, 1824. 81*23

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Monday, the 25th day of October next, before the Court-house door in Lincolnton, will be sold, at Sheriff's sale, for cash, the following articles of real and personal property, viz:

- 800 acres of Land, lying on either side of Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba river, and extending for a considerable distance, along the said river, adjoining the lands of Pease, Emerson, White, and others, inclusive of very excellent and valuable Iron Works, comprising three convenient fires, all at present, in good repair, and situated on a stream affording, at every season, a sufficiency of water for the various purposes of machinery. The land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, and other grain.
- Also, a third part of 927 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Pulerwider, Albernathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.
- Also, 6 likely negroes, one of whom is an excellent hammerman, blower and forge carpenter.
- All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased.
- And, also, 350 acres of land on Ball's creek, adjoining the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Reuben Emerson, executed at the instance of the same.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale. JACOB FORNEY, Sheriff. Lincolnton, July 26, 1824. *18

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage. Salisbury, July 5, 1824. *14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Military Equipments, &c.

FOR sale, a good and fashionable uniform coat, a chapeau and plume, and a sword, belt, &c. And also an elegant and excellent double-barreled Gun: all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms: apply to the subscriber. GEORGE W. GRIMES. Salisbury, July 26, 1824. *16

State of North-Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and replevy and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery. By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Price adv. \$4. 12*25

Entry-Taker's Warrants

For sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Phillip Goodbread, vs. Phillip Goodbread: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next Court of Equity to be held in the county of Burke, at the Court-house in Gaston, on the 4th Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso, will be taken, and the same heard ex parte. ERWIN, c. c. s. s. Price adv. \$4. 13*27

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Matthew M. Moore, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September, and shew cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Gabriel Hanby, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday of September, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of the said Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Gabriel Hanby vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germantown, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824. James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John McQuay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. s. s. Price adv. \$4. 3rd 24

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles D. Conner: Original attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, C. P. Price adv. \$3. 12*23

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE. Charlotte, May 7, 1824.