

No northern mail was received last week; our columns are consequently barren of intelligence. The mail was probably lodged somewhere between Salisbury and Raleigh, having met with obstacles. No doubt, which "human exertions" could not "overcome."

Considerable snow fell in Lincoln, on Friday night, the 1st of April; but disappeared soon next morning: it snowed likewise at Salisbury, at the same time. The cold was severe here, for the season; but no snow fell. On Sunday evening, the 3d inst. there was a pretty hard frost; but we believe the damage done was inconsiderable. In some gardens, tender vegetables, such as beans, cucumbers, &c. were killed; in others, nothing was injured. A correspondent in Lincoln informs us, that the frost was so severe there, that it was feared the fruit was all destroyed.

The amount of taxable property in the state of New-York, is \$275,742,636. In 1818, the state tax was two mills on a dollar; since that period, it has been reduced to half a mill on a dollar, and in a short time the Governor expects there will be no necessity for any general tax. The revenue arising from the canal, will not only relieve the people from a state tax, but will leave a large surplus, after defraying the public expenses, to be appropriated to objects of general and permanent utility. Such are the benefits to be derived from internal improvements: they will cause "the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose," encourage industry and enterprize, by the certainty of reward, accelerate the progress of civilization and refinement, and draw still closer the bonds of society.

Economy is justly ranked among the virtues; wealth cannot be accumulated without it; no great objects of public utility can be accomplished, where that is disregarded; without cherishing it, neither states nor individuals can long prosper. But erroneous ideas, on this subject, are too common; and it is too often confounded with avarice, thus being degraded into a vice, instead of exalted to the rank of virtues. Perhaps the following definition of Economy, by a distinguished writer, may be serviceable to some of its pretended friends, and impart to them more just notions of its true meaning:

"Economy is equally distant from avarice and profusion. Avarice hoards, not for the purpose of consuming or reproducing, but for the mere sake of hoarding; it is a kind of instinct, or mechanical impulse, much to the discredit of those in whom it is detected; whereas true economy is the offspring of prudence and sound reason. Economy never consumes without an object; avarice never willingly consumes at all; the one is a sober and rational study, the only one that supplies the means of fulfilling our duties, and being at the same time just and generous; the other, a vile propensity to sacrifice every thing to the selfish consideration of self."

For an illustration of true economy, as it relates to states, we refer to the internal improvements in New-York. This single example carries with it stronger conviction, than any definition can do.

Among the toasts drunk at Savannah, at the dinner given to Gen. Lafayette, we discover some of a decided party character. This, with a solitary exception in South-Carolina, is the only instance we have noticed of party politics being mingled with the respects shown to Lafayette. Respect for the feelings of the General, one would think, would have precluded any thing of this nature; especially as he is the "guest of the nation," not of a party. The impropriety of introducing partizan feelings on such an occasion, must strike every one; and we hope the example which has been set in Georgia, will find no imitators elsewhere.

The Washington City Gazette, which, of all the papers opposed to Gen. Jackson, has been the most violent and shameful in its abuse of that distinguished individual, is now his warm eulogist? This same paper, which now exalts General Jackson above all Greek, above all Ro-

man fame," but a few short months ago, dealt out his daily slanders against the General with all the malignity of a demon; as a specimen, take the following: "And General Jackson has been called a Republican! He who would hang, and has hung, men without legal authority; imprisoned judges; and talked about cutting off the ears of members of Congress for daring to call his conduct in question."

"Pretty Republicanism! all this. Men who on solemn occasions, can thus sport with common sense, may well join and justly General Jackson in saying that 'names are bubbles.' "But Gen. Jackson, who, in his conscience, knew and believed that Mr. Lowrie was correct, took a double and a cruel satisfaction. He compelled Mr. Monroe to deny that he had read any letter at all, and yet forced him to agree to the publication of the proof that he had read one to Mr. Lowrie and others. This severity of retaliation corresponds with the savage nature of Gen. Jackson; whilst his effort to misrepresent the plain import of his own words, denotes his want of candor and sincerity."

Gen. Jackson despised this paper, as an enemy; and he will spurn it, as a friend. Praise, from such a source, should be deprecated: it flows from a polluted fountain, and will taint whomsoever it touches. The editor of the Washington Gazette was formerly a clerk in the Department of State, and was dismissed by Mr. Adams, for reasons which are too well known to need repetition; hence his consistency in one thing,—abuse of his former patron; hence his vile calumnies on Mr. Clay,—recently the object of his highest praise,—because he assisted in the election of Mr. Adams; and hence the reason, why Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun are now taken into favor. He considers these distinguished men as the future rivals of Mr. Adams; and probably they will be: but in such a contest, or in any contest, they would scorn the support of the Washington City Gazette.

An editor, who is actuated by purposes so malignant as this editor has shown himself to be—who was at one time the warm admirer of Mr. Adams, and at another, his unrelenting persecutor and calumniator—who recently ransacked the vocabulary of bilingsgate to defame the character of Gen. Jackson, and now bespatters him with his fulsome adulation—who, for two years or more, crowded his columns with libels on the fair fame of Mr. Calhoun, and then, of a sudden, changes his hoarse notes of slander into the dulcet strains of panegyric:—such an editor is unworthy of confidence, and his praise and his censure should alike be disregarded. It is well his vocation should be known, that he may neither injure by his calumnies, nor ruin by his praise.

A Public Dinner was given in the city of New York, on Monday, the 21st ult. in celebration of the late victories and confirmed independence of the South American Republics. We copy the following from the New York Evening Post, in which a long account of the dinner is given: Carolina Observer.

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the President in the following words:

Permit me to observe, Sir, that I deem the honour of being a guest upon this occasion, among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences, in this assembly this evening, but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which even a few years back seemed more unlikely and less expected by many than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate; and permit me to add, one in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested. Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoice to bear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down into permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the United States, to do with the celebration of the recent victories which have brought us thus together?—I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg, though there their importance might be discovered, but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Oronoco to Colombia—and who are they within these vast limits, that do not see in the friendship of the Lion of Old England and the Eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggles for the

firm establishment of their independence? Yes, Sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation attributed to Mr. Canning, when adverting to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "Mother and Daughter against the world?" From whence, sir, has this proud eminence of "Mother and Daughter" arisen, and wherein does it consist? Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, sir: for who surpasses France in arts, science, and military fame?—what people more endued with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniards?—what people brave death in the field with more unmoved courage than the German?—what Russian ever received his death wound in his back?—What then, sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominance of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope that Mother and Daughter may ere long exhibit a perfect example to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of National Independence, prosperity and glory. With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give:

The Mother and Daughter.—Oblivion to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British Consul, and gave: Magna Charta.—The first charter of Human Freedom.

The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, one of the three members of the British Parliament who arrived in this country last season, sailed from N. York for England Thursday week, in one of the Liverpool packets. These gentlemen (says the New-York Statesman) have, we believe, travelled over nearly the whole extent of the U. S. and Canada, and have, at all times, exhibited the temper, feelings, and modest deportment, of gentlemen of cultivated minds, anxious to acquire accurate information of our country, its resources, and of the manners and customs of the people, and they have, on all occasions, received the friendly and polite attentions of our citizens with a correspondent spirit.

The correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the assemblage of persons around the Speaker's Chair at the inauguration of Mr. ADAMS on the 4th inst. says— "Within that little space was concentrated a mass of intellectual strength, calculated, when called into energetic action, to shake this continent from one end to the other, and to cause its motion to be felt throughout the civilized world.—There, within a few feet of each other, stood Adams, and Monroe, and Clay, and Marshall, and Jackson, and Cheves, and Calhoun, and Webster, and Story, and Emmet, and Tazewell, and Wirt. The explosion of a single shell would have created a chasm such as this country would have felt for a century."

Holy Alliance.—The envoy of the emperor of Russia, in congratulating the king of France, on his ascending the throne, received the following reply, which speaks volumes as to the object of this alliance: "I receive with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the emperor of all the Russias; and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. I am as much attached as your powerful monarch to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance, and shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that as long as he and I continue united, nothing is to be feared for the tranquility of Europe."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 22.—We understand that several Spaniards have recently arrived here from Cuba, in consequence of the establishment of a military commission in that island, after the plan of those lately formed in Spain, for the detection and punishment of all persons suspected of liberal principles.

By a letter received in this place (says the Stanton Spectator,) we learn that the Engineers, selected for the purpose, will commence a survey of the road from Washington city to New-Orleans, along the Atlantic route, in a few days; they will return by the middle route, and then survey the route through this valley.

The Post-Master-General has, in consequence of the repeated failure of the mails in this section of the country, taken the contract from the present contractor, and has re-appointed Major JAMES W. JOHNSON, of this town, on the route between Coeta and Blakely. Mont. (Ala.) Rep.

Trials, and dismissals of the Judges, are "the order of the day." In Kentucky, the whole bench of the Court of Appeals has been abolished by statute, and a new one erected. But the ostent is, which is the true Judge? For, both sets of Judges profess to hold courts—to grant licenses, &c. &c. some of the subordinate courts recognized the old Judges as the true Sir Simon Pure—while other courts recognize only the new Judges.

In Pennsylvania, impeachments have been ordered by the House of Assembly against three of their Judges—and the trial of Judge Franklin is now going forward.—In Missouri, the impeachment of Judge Thomas of the Circuit court for the 4th Judicial District is completed—the Senate have found him guilty—and he is accordingly dismissed.—In the youngest state, therefore, in the Union, impeachment is not what it has been sometimes called "a mere bugbear." Richmond Compiler.

Lucas' Cabinet Atlas, a series of Maps, comprising the whole globe, and exhibiting in a manner equally comprehensive and minute, its various states and empires, has recently appeared in this country. It is by an American Geographer, who has in person surveyed several of the American States. In addition to the distinctions of empires and nations, you have here the particular delineation of every one of the American States, and of each of the West-India Islands, and the most acute representation hitherto published of the States of South America.

It is rendered complete in a historical point of view, by the ancient maps which are placed in advance of the others. It is rendered interesting in another point of view, by presenting graphical descriptions of the heights of the mountains, and length of the various rivers on the globe. Its execution is excellent, and uncommonly beautiful. Its size renders it an easy and convenient source of reference, and its price, considering the fact, that it contains one hundred and four distinct maps, makes it a most cheap acquisition to a scholar's library.

It is an American work too, and on this account is the more deserving of the patronage of our citizens. It is highly spoken of by the North American Review. Chas. Courier.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. CONNER, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

MARRIED, On the 7th inst. by the Rev. S. Caldwell, Mr. James H. Moore, to Miss Keziah Parks. On the same evening, by the Rev. Humphry Hunter, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, to Miss Jane Suddler.

DIED, In the county of Granville, on the 9th ultimo, the Rev. William Jean, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. If the tender assiduities of an affectionate wife; if the prayers of the church; if the anxious solicitude of a numerous circle of christian friends, could have availed, he 'had not died.' But 'my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways your ways, saith the Lord.'

The Rev. William Jean was for many years a zealous and successful preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a circuit preacher, as a presiding elder, and as a supernumerary, his labors were widely diffused through this state and Virginia. As a preacher, he was plain, perspicuous, and energetic. Deeply versed in Bible Divinity, he experienced no difficulty in explaining it to his audience. His heart glowing with zeal for the salvation of his fellow man, he urged the force of religious truths in a manner which his divine master was often pleased to send home to the consciences of his hearers. In his retirement, the characteristics of the christian were displayed in all his intercourse with the world, till a lingering, a painful disease terminated his earthly career. During his long protracted illness, his mind remained unimpaired. His conversation was cheerful, and instructive. His confidence in his Redeemer unshaken; and with a will perfectly resigned, he waited patiently for his blessed master to call him home. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars for ever and ever." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

FAYETTEVILLE. Robert Jaffray & Co. IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, are now receiving their Spring Supplies, from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market. March 25, 1825. 471

David B. Crane & Co. ARE now receiving their Spring Importation of HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they will offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit. Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 451

Peter Ulrick TENDERS his services to the public generally, as collector of moneys, bonds, notes and accounts. He will also post and note accounts, at the usual rates per centum. He will also attend to crying of sales, hiring of negroes, &c. &c.—As the subscriber intends to devote his time to the above business, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Those who may feel disposed to patronize him in the above business, may rest assured, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to expedite settlements, and make returns with all possible despatch. P. S. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. 471

Cheap Fresh Goods. KENDRICK & ABERNATHY, HAVE just received a large and elegant stock of GOODS, comprising almost every article usually kept in the back country stores, together with a number of articles entirely new, which, added to their original stock, will make it, perhaps, equal to any in the place. They respectfully invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices. They also flatter themselves with the hope, that the generous patronage they have heretofore received, will not be discontinued. Charlotte, April 5, 1825. 2129.

Notice. THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y. April 5, 1825. 3130

Last Notice. ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Kendrick, deceased, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law; those indebted, either by note or book account, will save cost, by making payment on or before the next Superior Court. J. SMITH, Executor. April 5, 1825. 2129

Valuable Books. THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices: Johnson's Works, 12 v. Davies' do Cunningham's do Smith's Wealth of Nations Mrs. Trimmer's do Say's Political Economy Meikle's Traveller's Book of Con'n Prayer, elegantly bound Modern Europe Pocket Bibles Ramsay's U. States Philipps's Evidence Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth Newland on Contracts Simond's Switzerland New-York Digest Barrington & Beaufort Espinasse on Evidence on the North Pole Philip on Indigestion Latrobe's visit to S. Africa Ewell's Medical Companion Sketches of Florida Bell's Operative Surgery Koster's Travels Simpson's Euclid Watson's Philip the 2d Gibson's Surveying and 3d Blair's Lectures Marshall's Life Washington Ainsworth's Dictionary Public Characters, 1805 Latin and English Moore's Works Latin and English Byron's do Sch. of Books Edwards on the Affections Morse's Gazetteer Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Fuller Joyce's Philosophy Life of Calvin Jamieson's Logic Simon's Skeletons Duncan's do Saurin's Sermons Small books for children Quills, &c. &c. &c.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincoln, N. C. 1st April, 1825; some of which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of July next.

- A. Mrs. Agnes Kembrale, Enoch Kelly, L. Jacob Leonard, William Lee, Elijah Lewis, John Lin, John Long, Jacob Longreer. M. Henry Meccelroy 2, Marniduke Maples 2, Alexander M'Lean, Frederick Moore, John Murphy, Edward M'Graph 2, Christian Monny, James M'Colister, A. H. M'Kee, Rev. Daniel Moser, B. M'Gee. O. John Oats, jr. P. John Plifer, Ady Parker, Robert Patterson, Daniel Propst. R. Paul A. Recc, Charles Reggens, Stephen Reed, Gideon Robinson, David Robinson, John Rees. S. Patrick J. Sparrow, John Saddler, Abel H. Shuford, John Shrun, John Sittles, Henry Sellers, John Stacey, John Segman, Enos Sherrill, Solomon Skill. T. William Thompson, Valentine Taylor, John Thompson, West Tritt, David Thornburg, Miss Sophia Tucker, John F. Tompkins, James Taylor. W. Jacob Wise, Hastings Ward, John Whitener, George White, Joshua Wilson, Isham White, George Wilfong, James Wilson, Robert Wilson, William Wilson, Frederick Williams, John Whitesides, James Wray, Samuel Wells, James Witherspoon, Isaac Wills. Y. Edmund Young, George Yunt, Mrs. Ann Yunt. D. REINHARDT, P. M.

Constables' Executions, For sale, at this Office.