

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration which took place in this town on the 20th instant, was equal to if it did not surpass, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed here. The day was fine, and not uncomfortably warm; and at an early hour, a large concourse of people, strangers and citizens, assembled to do honor to the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Thos. Polk, on the street south of the Court-House—Capt. Kennedy's company of cavalry and the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Capt. Thos. I. Peik, in front, citizens and strangers next, and lastly, a band of revolutionary veterans, about 70 in number, wearing badges with the figures '75 stamped on them. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, which, though spacious, was crowded to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to procure seats. The exercises at the church commenced with a prayer, replete with genuine piety and ardent patriotism, by the venerable Dr. Hunter; this was succeeded by appropriate music from the band; after which the Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, was read by the same Rev. gentleman. An oration was then pronounced by Mr. MORRISON, which riveted the attention of the audience, and caused tears to trickle down the furrowed cheeks of numbers of the war-worn and hoary-headed veterans. The orator did ample justice to his subject—he depicted in animated colors, the undaunted patriotism of our fathers, whom no difficulties could dishearten, no terrors dismay, no privations subdue—who, looking only to the justice of their cause, and the wrongs they had received, indignantly renounced their allegiance to a government whose protection was felt only in the injuries which it inflicted, and whose paternal regard was evinced only in systematic attempts to wrest from them all that they held valuable as men who claimed freedom as a birth-right, and to reduce them to a state of bondage worse than death. His address to the patriotic band, whose venerable forms were before him, and whose snowy locks and bended frames formed such a striking contrast to the picture he had sketched of their youthful strength and vigor, was peculiarly appropriate and pathetic, and excited emotions in every bosom, which may be easily imagined, but not described. The address, in short, was well conceived and happily executed, and we regret that it will not be in our power to lay it before our readers, as the author has declined the request of the committee to furnish a copy for publication. The exercises at the church were closed with music and discharges of cannon, and the revolutionary veterans returned in procession, escorted by the military. No one present at this celebration, could have been entirely unmoved by the recollections and associations connected with it. The occasion was peculiarly calculated to produce an intensity of feeling, and to elicit reflections at once pleasurable and profitable. It was the fiftyth anniversary of an event, of which the citizens of Mecklenburg, without the imputation of vanity, might justly be proud: it was a fit occasion of joy and gratitude, rejoicing and praise; but at the same time, the reflection could not but arise in many a bosom, that but few, very few, of the numbers then assembled to commemorate it, would live to witness its return. Fifty years hence, and of the multitude then present, the greater part would be reposing beneath the clod of the grave: dust will have returned to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it. Such a reflection was well calculated to moderate the feelings, to induce a soberness of mirth, and to impart an interest to the scene at once peculiar and impressive.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. a large number set down to a dinner prepared by Dr. Henderson, in the beautiful grove on the college green. Gen. GEORGE GRAHAM, Col. THOS. POLK, and ISAAC ALEXANDER, were present. After the dinner, the President. After

the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with patriotic songs, and accompanied with discharges of cannon:

TOASTS.

- 1. The Day we celebrate—On that day the republican banners were unfurled in Charlotte, independence declared by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain. May the noble deed be engraven on the hearts of all present, and the gilded pages of history transmit it to posterity.
2. The Patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the 20th of May, 1775—We honor them for their firmness, love them for their virtues, and venerate them for their patriotism.
3. The memory of those heroes of Lexington, Mass. who first sealed the broken covenant with their blood, and absolved all allegiance with their blood.
4. Our Country and Government—The genius of Columbus, the patriotism of Washington, the philosophy of Franklin, the wisdom of Jefferson, and compatriots, have erected a fabric that will last till time shall be no more.
5. The Heroes of the Revolution—While we hold in sacred remembrance those that are gathered to their fathers, let us not fail to cherish in our hearts' core, the scattered remnants that yet survive.
6. The President of the United States—An able Statesman—May his administration prove that the confidence of Congress was not misplaced.
7. The descendants of the patriotic members of the Mecklenburg Delegation who declared independence.
Let no man hope your souls enslave, Independent, generous, brave, Your fathers such examples gave— And such revere.
8. Popular Elections—Their purity and frequency are the best security for the safety of our republican institutions, and the strongest barrier against the encroachments of tyranny.
9. Internal Improvement—The road to national and individual independence; may constitutional scruples yield to the national welfare.
10. Andrew Jackson—He has filled the measure of his country's glory—he is the friend of the people—the people are his friends.
11. Bolivar, and the independent provinces of South America—May political and religious liberty be the basis of their constitution.
12. Washington and Lafayette etc.
13. The Fair Sex—Beauty and Booty, the war-cry of slavery—protection to Beauty, the watch-word of freedom.

VOLUNTEERS.

- By Doct. James M. G. Ramsey, of Tennessee—Gen. Thos. Polk and Doct. Ephm. Brevard—the first bosoms that ever glowed with the joyous anticipation of American Independence. Dr. Ramsey was formerly a citizen of Mecklenburg county, participated in our revolutionary struggle, and was present in Charlotte, at the declaration of independence on the memorable 20th of May, 1775. The toast was forwarded to the committee from Tennessee.
By Wm. Davidson, Esq.—Henry Clay—The great orator of the west—an able statesman, and independent as a man:—Shielded by virtuous patriotism, he is impregnable to the shafts of malice.
By Col. T. G. Polk—The political prospects of Henry Clay— Like the dew on the mountain, Like the foam on the river, Like the bubble on the fountain, They are gone and forever.
By the Hon. H. W. Conner—Gen. William Davidson, who fell at Cowan's ford, bravely fighting for the rights and liberties of his country.
By J. H. Blake, Esq.—Henry Clay—The undaunted champion of universal liberty.
By Capt. Thos. I. Polk—The next President of the United States—May he be the choice of the people and not of Congress.
By L. H. Alexander, Esq.—Andrew Jackson and Wm. H. Crawford—fair play is bonny play.

The Convention Committee for Mecklenburg county, met in this place on Thursday last. Besides other business, a number of resolutions were passed, which we shall probably publish in our next. They will show that the citizens of this county are still true to the cause which they have espoused, and that the idea of abandoning it was never farther from their intentions. Let but a similar spirit prevail in other counties, and our success is certain—no efforts can defeat it.

Assassination.—The following is the conclusion of a circular address to his constituents, by the Hon. Mr. Gazlay, member of Congress from Ohio:—

"When the insulting power of a single aristocrat, under the name of his right to do so, can defeat the will of millions of freemen: when under the name, the hypocritical name of the people's representatives, we have an aristocracy representing nothing but themselves and their worse passions. Humble as I am, supporting but the ten millionth part of the common stock of common liberty, and much as I have revered its name, sooner than this I would prefer to see my tyrant standing forth in his single naked deformity, with his title labelled on his crown, that some successful, some immortal Brutus, on heaven's appointed time, might clutch his dagger for our common violated freedom."

What a theme is this for the editor of the Quarterly Review to harp upon! A member of the American Congress advocating assassination! The appeal has now been made; and let us see if the assassin will step forward and plunge his dagger in the bosom of Mr. Clay, and thus rid the world of the "tyrant!" But would

it not be better for Mr. Gazlay himself to become the "immortal Brutus," than to call on another to acquire a fame so enviable? He should not shrink from a deed which he so eloquently recommends, and which accords so well with the sentiments of a moral and christian community; a deed, which will hand his name down to posterity with that of the Guion, the Bellinghams, and other kindred spirits.

Sentiments like the above, will do us no credit abroad; and we think too well of our countrymen to believe, for a moment, that they will be approbated at home.

Vaccination.—Dr. Johnson requests us to state, that having received a supply of genuine vaccine matter, he will inoculate, gratis, such as will call on him at his shop.

From the Rochester, (N. Y.) Telegraph. Singular Case of Forgery.—The case of Samuel Jones, who was tried and convicted of forgery, at the late circuit court, &c. held in the county of Monroe, Judge Walworth presiding, excited very general interest, as the title of a valuable tract of land was depending on the issue of the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Counsel for the people—Messrs. Matthews. (District Attorney,) Chapin and Hosmer; for the prisoner, Messrs. Lee, Marvin and Dickson.

This trial disclosed as bold, and for a time as successful a piece of villainy, as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the year 1814, Jones came from Massachusetts to reside in this vicinity.—Being poor, he engaged as a hired laborer. In the family where he resided, he made accidental discoveries of the tenure of title by which 1000 acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose, that in the year 1821 he commenced an ejection suit to dispossess the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending he went to Ohio, and with the aid of accomplices there, manufactured a deed for the 1000 acres, bearing date in 1790. This deed was presented at the Circuit Court held at Rochester by Judge Platt, 1822; and was so fully supported by perjured witnesses, that it prevailed. Jones removed and turned out of possession the honest purchaser and occupant of 200 acres, being a part of the tract. He then, by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises, comprised in his forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here providence interposed to disclose his villainy. By great perseverance and exertions, the facts were one by one brought to light and the forgeries and perjuries made as clear as day. The trial at this circuit commenced with about 60 witnesses attending in court in behalf of the people, collected from four or five different states. The trial occupied nearly two days. The jury then retired after a clear and lucid charge from Judge Walworth, and in a short time returned with a verdict—guilty. The consequence will be, that this deprecator on the rights of others will be deprived of his iniquitous gain; and the honest purchasers of a valuable tract of land, will be restored to the homes from which they had been forcibly expelled.

Jones has a family, is now past the middle age. During the trial, as his wickedness was step by step disclosed, he appeared unconcerned, and assumed a look of the most hardened frontery. When his sentence was passed, he manifested feelings better comports with his situation, and seemed weighed down with all the agony of a guilty conscience.

NANTUCKET, MAY 2.—South Sea Islands.—By Capt. Gardner, of the Maria, from the Sandwich Islands, which he left about the middle of November, we have received some interesting particulars concerning the late disturbances occasioned by the attempted rebellion of Prince George Tamoree, in the island of Atooi. Our last advices from that quarter, left this chief at the head of a considerable body of followers, lurking in the mountains.—Kriamkoo, the William Pitt of the nation, and acting Regent, happening to be at Atooi in the commencement of the rupture, immediately placed the missionaries and their families on board certain vessels, and sent them to Oahu for safety; at the same time despatching orders for reinforcements from all the circumjacent islands. Such was the zeal and enthusiasm of the natives, on receiving this intelligence, that the vessels intended to convey them to the scene of action could not contain one-half of the volunteers, many of whom hung upon the vessel's sides, and thus reached Atooi. In a very short time, the malcontents laid down their arms, and Prince George was made prisoner. He had not arrived at Oahu, the seat of gov-

ernment, when Capt. G. sailed; but was daily expected. It was believed at Oahu that nothing but the protection of the Prime Minister would insure his life. George, disdaining to be escorted by a guard, had promised to proceed voluntarily to Oahu. The young prince, son of Rho Rho, had been established King of Atooi; and when the news of the demise of their Sandwich Island Majesties arrives, he will doubtless be placed on the throne of his father, under the guidance of a Regency. He is about 12 years of age. As to the fate of George, it was thought he would be finally marooned, a sort of banishment to a distant land, where he will be strictly watched, a la Napoleon.

We learn by the Maro, from Society Islands, that vast improvements are making in the arts of civilized life. At Otaheite, a sugar manufactory has been established, where excellent sugar is made from the native cane. At Eimeo, a building designed for a cotton manufactory, has been erected—the machinery for spinning and weaving was imported from England in November last, and is to be put in motion by water power. The whole was in a state of forwardness; and there will be no scarcity of stock—for cotton, said to be of the first quality, grows spontaneously in abundance. Samples both of the sugar and cotton were brought home in the Maro.

INTERESTING SIGHT.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.—The anniversary of the Sunday School Union, was celebrated yesterday at Castle Garden agreeably to the arrangements announced. The number of scholars present, we are told, was between four and five thousand. Their general neat appearance, their discipline, and their performances were such as must have been highly gratifying to the immediate patrons of the institution, and satisfied all of its great utility. The day being pleasant, a large concourse of citizens assembled in the garden. It was computed the whole number of persons within the walls, was from 12 to 15,000. The galleries and every part of the establishment were filled, and presented a most interesting scene.—The garden is peculiarly well adapted for exhibitions of this kind.

Seneca Lake.—It is a singular fact, attending the Seneca Lake, that bodies which sink in deep water never rise again. Within 12 or 15 years past, probably more than the same number of persons have perished by accidental drowning in the waters of the Lake—and never, in a single instance, has one of them been known to rise again to the surface. Many very ingenious theories have been imagined to account for this phenomenon—as, for instance, that the bottom of the lake, where rise innumerable springs, the currents, eddies, and bubbling of the water, keep the sand in constant motion, which, in settling, covers the bodies, and prevents them from rising. This may or may not be one cause—but that the lake is supplied from countless springs, no one, we think, will pretend to deny.

The reason which philosophy gives, however, is very different from this, and is unquestionably the correct one. Bodies rise from the generation of various gases, in the first stage of decomposition. The generation of these gases in the animal system, increases its size to a degree which renders it specifically lighter than the same bulk of water. And it is an unalterable law of hydrostatics, that all bodies sink or swim, as their weight is specifically greater or less than the same bulk of water. The coldness of the water, at the bottom of the lake, which issues from springs, retards the decomposition, and prevents the generation of these gases in sufficient quantities to increase the size of the body, or render it specifically lighter than the same bulk of water—and it therefore remains at the bottom. Geneva N. F. Palladium.

Grand Island.—By the advertisement of the Surveyor General, [of New-York] under an act of the late session of the Legislature, Grand Island, with the other islands in the Niagara River, is to be sold at auction, on the 5d of June next. Grand Island is one of the most precious tracts in the world, not only on account of the fertility of the soil, but the incalculable extent of its water privileges, and its admirable locality. The Niagara Straits will one day be found to be in the centre of the most flourishing and thickly peopled region on the globe.—Troy Sentinel.

Speed the Press.—The New-York Daily Advertiser and American have sent to England for a press, which will strike off two thousand papers in an hour. Two hundred and fifty is an hour's work with the presses in common use.

Apt and expressive.—At the masonic dinner given in honor of Lafayette, at N. Orleans, the veteran soldier gave the following truly expressive and appropriate toast:— "The brethren who worked together on the lines on the 8th of January, and the Master workman, who directed them."

A DEMON.

A man named Robert Waddle, just out of the penitentiary, by a pardon from Mr. Shultz, has been sentenced at the

last court in Montgomery county, Pa. for 25 years longer: 11 for a rape committed on a woman 91 years of age; and 15 for the same crime on a pretty little girl only 13 years of age!

An additional supply of TICKETS in the Oxford Academy Lottery, has been received.—Those who were unable to procure them before, by calling too late, can now obtain them, if early application be made.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

The subscriber has just received, and is now offering for sale, at his store four doors south of the Court-House, an elegant assortment of Crockery and Glass-Ware, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. Also, a choice collection of Wines, Cordials, and Spirituous Liquors, all of which he will sell low for Cash. PEARSELL THOMPSON. Charlotte, May 26, 1825. 6140

CORN for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, at his plantation on the Yadkin river, eight miles east of Salisbury, two thousand bushels of prime Corn. R. MACNAMARA. May 18, 1825. 842

Sale of Negroes.

ON Saturday, the 18th of June next, at the Court-House door in Charlotte, I shall proceed to sell, agreeably to the directions of the last will of Elizabeth King, the following negroes, viz.—Cloe, Toney, and Katy. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers, and due attendance by W. C. MCCORMICK, Esq. N. B. Sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock. May 24, 1825. 3137

Windsor Chair Making Business.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms. SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE. Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1825. 1y73

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, living on McDowell's creek, 18 miles north of Charlotte, on Sunday, the 15th instant, a SORREL MARE, with a large blaze in her face, well made, and between 8 and 9 years old. She had a bell on when she went away. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, so that he may get his mare again, will receive his most grateful acknowledgments. JOSEPH RODGERS. May 25, 1825. 367

Notice.

THE legal controversy between the subscribers and Peteron Westmoreland and James H. Houston, having caused him to be somewhat censured, he deems it an act of justice to himself to state, that said controversy has been entirely and amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties. JOHN B. CONNELLY. May 24, 1825. 2636

Found.

NEAR William Rudisill's plantation, on Friday, the 27th instant, a Saddle and Blanket. The owner can have them, by applying at this office, and paying for this notice. May 28, 1825. 5137

Wild Medley.

WILL be in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, on next Friday, the 3d of June. E. JENNINGS. May 28, 1825. 1w

Palfox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any. JAS. DINKINS. March 30, 1825.—1056.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

AARON WHEELER, Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line, and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch. Painting in the country will be done on short notice. N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt. Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1w

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible. JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer of the Board Commissioners. March 18, 1825.—25

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.