

"MECKLENBURG" was received too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

FOURTH OF JULY.—An Anniversary Sermon, to be preached at Hopewell Church, on the 4th of July, by the Rev. John Williams. It is also expected, that an Oration, commemorative of the day, will be delivered.

In this town, no special arrangements have yet been made; the day will not, however, pass by unnoticed.

The Sundry School in this place commenced its operations on the 12th instant; and it gives us pleasure to state, that it already numbers twenty-five scholars, under the superintendence of five teachers. A beginning so auspicious will not, we trust, be succeeded by coldness and indifference, as is too often the case with plans of benevolence or usefulness, after the charm of novelty, which attended their commencement, has faded away.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Rowan, and Cabarrus.

It is time that the citizens of the western part of this state should look forward for some benefit to be derived from the resources expended by this state for internal improvements. We have a board of internal improvement organized, with state engineers—they have been in operation for several years and at considerable expense; but their operations have been confined to the seaboard, or to places adjacent, and principally to the eastern section of the state. The geographical situation of the above counties, together with four others, still more to the west, is such as to receive little benefit from the operations of the board heretofore executed, unless we can have roads to carry our produce to Fayetteville or Wilmington. It is true, a road from Fayetteville to Morganton has been laid out, and opened by act of Assembly; and it is also true, that a great part of that road is found impassable by loaded wagons, and is out of use and grown up, owing to its being laid out over all the hills, swamps and water-courses, which intersect a direct line between the two points.

Nearly half of this state is watered or drained by the waters of the Yadkin and Catawba, neither of which are boatable to any extent in this state, and never will be; and both those rivers running into South-Carolina, naturally lead the produce of these western counties to that state—and except cotton, nothing for a foreign market is raised, and but a small section of these counties find it their interest to raise cotton. All north of that section, raise such articles as will be consumed by the cotton growers, such as pork, beef, bacon, wheat, flour, whiskey, brandy, corn and fruit. All these articles we must carry by wagons, not to one certain spot, but to every man's door who raises cotton; and even if we had boating to the heads of our rivers, we should have to wagon or drive our produce for the cotton raisers, to their doors, or sell at a reduced price. As a proof of this, you find that bacon at Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, has been selling at five and six cents, for two or three years past; and so with other produce at those places.

From these observations it appears, that we need good roads in order to enable us to carry or drive our produce to market with ease and safety. In order to do this, let us take a view of our ground or ridges—where these lie, and to where they lead. The two rivers, Yadkin and Catawba, both rise in the blue ridge, and run nearly south and nearly parallel for 300 miles, until they unite below Georgetown, S. C. Their distance apart is from 30 to 50 miles. The citizens of Wilkes have opened a road from Wilksboro', leading out to the main ridge that divides the waters of the Yadkin from the Catawba, on to the widow Bogle's; this ridge continues on thro' Iredell and Mecklenburg; and a public road is at present established nearly literally on the ridge for about 100 miles south from Wilksboro', and it is perhaps as straight a road as any in this state, the Morganton and Fayetteville road excepted; and so far as it pursues the ridge, is capable of being made as good a road as any in the United States, for the same distance. By pursuing this ridge, it leads to the head of Lynch's creek, near the South-Carolina line; thence turning to the left, there is a ridge to Cheraw, where there is a good bridge across Pee Dee and a good road to Fayetteville, with bridges over all the waters, and perhaps not more than 15 or 20 miles farther than any other road that is now travelled to Fayetteville. And by turning to the right at the head of Lynch's creek, there is a ridge leading the waters of Lynch's creek and Black river to the left, and the waters of the Catawba to the right, on to Camden; and by keeping the ridge, still further to Manchester or Murray's ferry on the Santee, thence on the old road to Charleston.

I would suggest the propriety of hav-

ing this ridge viewed, surveyed and measured to the different points; then, if the ridge to these different points did not exceed even 10 or 20 per cent. further, certainly the ridge ought to be preferred. On this ridge, a road can be made, that will enable four horses to take 6000 lbs. as easy as 3000 lbs. on the other roads across the hills and watercourses. This ridge will one day either be paved or made a railway, on which there need not be a single hill, of more than five degrees elevation. At present we ought to act with a view to what may be permanent, and of benefit, not only to ourselves, but to future generations. Let our main road be so laid out, that it will be permanent, and the longer it is used the better it will be: this ridge road will be like a great canal to us, and all other roads leading into it, from the adjacent settlements on these rivers, and frequently from over them, will be like tributary streams to this main state road, for us all to carry our produce to our many markets. On this road there will be no waters to detain us, or to risk the damage of our load, or to drown our horses and drivers, a sad calamity that attends the present roads, of which we have evidence every year.

You perhaps ask, how are we to obtain this great object? By instructing our members to the legislature to obtain a certain sum, to defray the expense of viewing and surveying the different routes, under the direction of our state engineer, and a few, say 3 or 4 old intelligent wagoners, selected from Wilkes, and the upper end of Iredell, to view this ridge and survey it on to the state line on both sides of the head of Lynch's creek, and from thence to Camden and Cheraw; and also to survey the present route to Camden by Charlotte, crossing near the mouths of Sugar creek and M'Alpin's creek, by Lancaster to Camden; also the present route to Cheraw by Wadesborough, &c. These surveys being made, and the ground well viewed, they will enable any judicious set of men to determine on the route to be pursued for a lasting and permanent road. It is also an object worthy of attention, that the further we can unite this main road to these several markets, the less expense will be attached to the opening and keeping of it in repair. When this survey is made, and full plats of the different routes, with the reports thereto annexed, are completed, let them all be presented to the legislature or to the board of internal improvement, in order to get aid to assist or enable us to open the road. Should it be objected by some, that when we arrive at the South-Carolina line, at or near the head of Lynch's creek, that unless S. C. joins us, our labor is lost; I will observe, that there is now a good road called the Concord or Rocky River road, that crosses the ridge, pursuing it several miles, thence on to Camden; and about 15 miles farther along the ridge, the Lancaster road to Chesterfield in crossing this ridge keeps it for several miles; and we have assurances that the citizens of Cheraw will meet us at the line; and it is then only 34 miles, on excellent ground, and at present a tolerable road, through Chesterfield to Cheraw. On the whole, from what information I have collected, I think that to pursue the road literally, either to Camden or Cheraw, will be as near as the present roads to those places, either by Lancaster or Wadesborough. Should this turn out to be a fact, there can be no hesitation in continuing our road united and pursuing the ridge.

Think of these things, fellow-citizens, and communicate your ideas to the public through the same channel.

A CITIZEN OF MECKLENBURG.

June 7, 1825.

The following extract from the speech of Governor LINCOLN to the Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, is worthy of perusal. His remarks on the subject of the militia, the "right arm of the nation," are judicious and appropriate, and deserving the attention of every state. In many of the states, a great and culpable indifference prevails in regard to this important subject; and it is time legislators should search out the causes of it, and take the necessary steps to remove them. In this state, —and we doubt not in every other,—there is great room for improvement; and if the members of the legislature would consult the interest of the state, if they would look to the future welfare and safety of the country, they would at least make an attempt towards improving our militia system—and if they failed, no injury could be sustained, as the system can hardly be rendered more inefficient than it is now.

A regard to the preservation of national independence and the institutions of a free people, will secure, at all times, a favorable attention to the condition of the militia. The duty which the law requires of a portion of our fellow-citizens, in providing arms, and improving themselves in military discipline, under the present system, is a tax of unequal operation. Perhaps there is no subject of legislation of more delicacy, or attended with greater intrinsic difficulties. It should be the first object of desire and endeavour, to equalize, as far as may be, the burden of this most indispensable service. It has, heretofore, been attempted, by diminishing the frequency of the days of training. But observation has

proved that military pride is repressed by a neglect of military parade. The spirit of the soldier is animated by organization and display, by notes of martial music, and the noise of arms; and these are the necessary means of forming him to efficiency of character and of action.—To deny such influences, would be to reprove the experience of the past, and the arrangements of present time. That the number of trainings now required by law, is not the occasion of general discontent, results from the remark, almost universally true, that they are voluntarily exceeded by the best and most spirited companies of the commonwealth. The evil is believed rather to exist in the want of relief from the expenses of equipment, and in the invidious exemption of those, able from property, to contribute of their money, if not in their persons, to the public service. Higher forfeitures for neglect of military appearance, an enhanced sum as an equivalent for conditional exemption, and fewer absolute exemptions, with more effectual provisions for responsibility in the appropriation of the money accruing from these sources, to the benefit of those who actually serve, would go far to remove the causes of complaint. Whatever may be judiciously effected, I doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will devise. The militia may be well regarded as "the right arm of the nation." Whenever it shall become paralyzed by the neglect of public indifference, and the hour of peril shall arrive, recourse must be had to that bane of Republics, a large standing army, and when too late, Liberty may have cause to lament the want of her chosen defenders.

We perceive it is stated in the Lynchburg paper, and in several others, that the engineers employed to survey the different routes for a road from Washington City to New-Orleans, will, after completing the examination of the metropolitan route, return by that which leads through Cahawba, the upper part of Georgia, the Warm Springs and Morganton, in this state, and Patrick county, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Fairfax county, in Virginia. This, we have reason to believe, is incorrect. We have it from good authority, that the engineers will return by this place, Salisbury, &c.; and from information which we have received, they may shortly be expected here. It is questionable, we think, whether the engineers have it in contemplation to survey the route by the Warm Springs either at this time, or at any subsequent period; if such be their intention, this is the first intimation we have had of it.

A Philadelphia paper states, that during the storm on the night of the 4th inst. the ground was entirely covered with snow. This, says the editor, is unprecedented in Philadelphia in the month of June; it would be unprecedented, we presume, in almost any part of the country.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Internal Improvements convened in this town on Monday last, —Present His Excellency Gov. BURTON, President, Ex-officio, Gen. JAMES IREDELL, and Maj. DANIEL M. FORNEY, (Gen. DUDLEY absent.) Mr. FULTON, the State Engineer, was also here.

We learn that their attention, while here, was chiefly directed to the concerns and prospects of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, the expose of its affairs, recently submitted to the Stockholders, having been laid before them.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Board, accompanied by Mr. Fulton, left here in the Steam-Boat North-Carolina, Capt. Tawes, for Wilmington, intending to observe the state of the river, and the work done between the two places; and, arrived at Wilmington, (joined by Gen. DUDLEY,) to proceed to the Flats, where they will inspect the important works, so long the object of great anxiety to the friends of Internal Improvements in this State, and on the success of which depends the question whether any system shall be pursued, or the whole abandoned, perhaps, for years. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we feel deeply interested in their success, and ardently hope, for the honor and prosperity of the State, that there may be a reasonable expectation of effecting the improvements desired. The Mud Machine, contracted for in New-York, by Mr. Fulton, and intended to be employed on the Flats, was not, we understand, delivered agreeably to contract, on the 1st inst. and it is uncertain at what time it may be completed. This is a provoking circumstance, and, as every day lost of the present favorable season, may be of incalculable detriment to the cause, we regret exceedingly that any delay has risen.

The Board will next proceed to an examination of the various works along the whole line of coast from Wilmington to the Roanoke, following which river, they will cross the country, enter the western section of the State, view the roads already made, as well as those recommended in the report of the Engineer, and then, having traversed a great portion of the State, return to their homes.

What a fund of information may we not expect to find in the report to the Legislature of a Board distinguished for talents, for State pride, and for ardor in the great cause of Internal Improvements! And we trust that this tour, so

properly undertaken, may tend to the infusion of a better spirit toward Improvements, and a more determined and persevering effort to compete with our sister States, in the successful prosecution of the great works which have been commenced. Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Clay and his late Constituents.—There was, we are informed, a very large public meeting, a few days ago, at Winchester, in Clark county, at which the several gentlemen who are candidates to succeed Mr. Clay in Congress, discussed the politics of the day. After which Col. Taul rose, and moved that a county dinner should be prepared in honor of Mr. Clay, and of course as an expression of approbation of his conduct in regard to the Presidential election. The vote was carried unanimously and by acclamation. A similar compliment is to be paid to Mr. Clay in Woodford, another county of his late district. It cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Clay, to find those constituents, whom violent partisans at a distance have presumed to accuse him of having betrayed, so generally and so fully satisfied with his course. Frankfort Commentator.

Mr. CLAY reached Maysville, (Ky.) on Monday evening, 23d ult. and landed amidst the discharge of cannon from the shore and from the steamboat. He was met on the shore by the citizens and was invited to a public dinner on the following day. The following is his reply to that part of the invitation which speaks in terms of approbation of his conduct, and professes the greatest confidence in his patriotism and spotless integrity. Mr. Clay says—

"The cause of this generous manifestation of attachment gives to it, in my estimation, much additional interest. I ought to be thankful to those who have recently sought to impair my public character. The wanton and groundless attack has been the occasion of demonstrations of regard and kindness towards me, on the part of my countrymen and my friends, which more than compensate for all the pain which it inflicted."

The dinner was numerous and respectably attended. Among the toasts given from the the chair were the following:

The PRESIDENT of the United States. Our distinguished guest, HENRY CLAY: In his recent vote for President, as a representative of the people, conscience was his monitor—he obeyed, and the great majority of the people of Kentucky approve its dictates.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON: His services in the late war were great and eminent, and they are remembered with gratitude by the American people.

Caution.—The New-York Evening Post says, that an ingenious mode of swindling has lately been discovered, in making seven bank bills out of six. The authors of the invention cut the notes in two, in different places, and unite each bill again by pasting it on part of a leaf taken from the Bible. At least, all that have yet been seen are done in this way. By this process, it will be perceived that the bills so cut will be shorter than the bills not so defaced. Five of the notes will be deficient in different parts of the body, and two will have a piece cut from the ends of each, which go to make up the other five notes. A ten dollar note of this description was offered to one of the Banks on Friday morning, and they refused it; and such has been the determination of all the Banks in New-York, where their notes have been thus dealt with.

LONG SPEECHES.

If ever the project of perpetual motion should be realized, the engine by which it is accomplished, is most likely to be a Chancery lawyer's tongue. Indeed, it has been supposed, that a certain gentleman of the long robe, (so called because he does not wear one,) was induced to patronize the celebrated Mr. Redheffer, from his knowledge of the "unruly member." Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that the removal of the present delays, in the administration of justice, is utterly hopeless, unless some method shall be discovered of condensing these expanding volumes of wind. Apply to them the forcing pump, the steam engine, any thing, to bring them within reasonable compass. Above all, let us lay aside the pernicious practice of measuring a man's head, by the capacity of his lungs; or, in other words, determining the solid contents of eloquence, by the number of its cubic inches. To the south, we are told, when they wish to express a high idea of a lawyer's talents, they say he made in such or such a case, a speech thirteen glasses long, meaning thereby, that he consumed thirteen tumblers of water in the delivery. Although they go by water, they are wind-mills still.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Pennsylvania Hemp.—The Lancaster, Pa. Journal states that Mr. Adam Hoar, of Lancaster county, Pa. raised and prepared about eight hundred weight of Hemp, which, on delivery to the Navy Agent in Philadelphia, was placed in the hands of a rope-maker, for the purpose of having it made into rope and its quality tested; and so far as the examination

has been made, it has been found equal in quality to the best Russian, "and of course," says the Navy Agent, "it will be paid for, rating it accordingly."—Balt. Pat.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Partnership of Springs, Dinkins and Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business will be continued at the same place, by J. & E. Springs; where they will be glad to accommodate their former customers. June 23, 1825.—341

The subscriber having removed from Charlotte, requests all those indebted to the firm of Springs & Dinkins, to make to him immediate payment. In his absence, his papers may be found in the possession of Eli Springs. R. I. DINKINS.

Valuable Land.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, will be sold a valuable tract of LAND, now in the possession of Samuel Porter, lying on the waters of Long Creek, about nine miles from Charlotte, containing about three hundred acres. This tract is nearly all woodland, there being not more than fifty acres cleared. It is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. and is remarkably well timbered. One half of the purchase money to be paid in three months, and the residue in fifteen months from the time of the sale; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Due attention will be given, by JOHN BLACK, & WM. L. DAVIDSON, } Executors of David Smith. June 21, 1825.—347

Education.

THE Trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, of Lincolnton, N. C. have contracted with Samuel P. Simpson and Nathaniel N. Smith, to take charge of this institution the ensuing session, which will commence on the first Monday in November next, and which is to be carried on permanently under the care of Doctor S. P. Simpson. The testimonials which he has produced (from highly respectable authority) of his irreproachable moral character and his qualifications to teach, and the well known and established moral character and tried abilities of Nathaniel N. Smith in the instruction of youth, have impressed the Trustees of this Academy with the highest confidence, that the greatest attention will be paid, not only to the correct instruction of the students in the Languages and Sciences, but likewise to their morals. From these considerations, together with the healthy situation of this Academy, and the low price of boarding, it is confidently expected they will receive due encouragement from a liberal and enlightened public.

Dr. Simpson expects to continue the practice of physic, as usual; and having four students of medicine under his care, some of whom have been with him for some length of time, and who can assist him in his professional duties, he expects to be able to attend to the Academy without loss of time.

By order of the Board of Trustees. HENRY FULENWIDER, Sec'y. June 22, 1825.—344

Ebenezer Academy.

AN Exhibition at this Academy will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of September. It will consist, in part, of Orations composed by the students. Dramatic pieces will also present their variety; and will consist of "La Foyette, or the Fortress of Olmutz;" "Columbus;" "John Bull;"—one or two of Shakespeare's Tragedies;—and some lively Farces. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock precisely; and will be prevented only by extremely bad weather. In that case, as there will be no vacation after the Exhibition, the exercises will take place on the day following, if altogether favorable; or, if not, on Friday, the 16th, or Tuesday, the 20th of September, according as the weather may be. As there will be no introductory, such as was composed for the last year, the friends of the Academy are invited to the perusal of last year's Introductory Speech, as presenting reasons, ever existing as pleas for indulgence in those, whose eye could detect faults in a Juvenile Exhibition.

After a short vacation, the Academic Exercises will commence on July 11th, when applicants are requested to enter, if at all practicable. By intelligence from Philadelphia, through one of the Trustees, just arrived from that place, it is made certain that Mr. Lodor will not fill his place in this Academy, as his health forbids it. Anticipating something of this, we have been already in treaty with a distinguished graduate, whom we shall endeavor to secure speedily. In addition to the students now attached to Ebenezer Academy, 43 in all, we expect a very considerable accession of new students, sufficient to engage a third Teacher; and shall, therefore, not abandon, for a moment, the contemplated arrangement, thus far impeded by untoward circumstances.

ELEAZAR HARRIS, } Teachers. JAMES C. CARY, } Ebenezer Academy, S. C. } 1w June 23, 1825.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a note given by the subscriber and others, to Stephen Tillman, as I paid the note some years since, and have now in my possession a receipt for the payment. The note was signed by Allen Dearmon and James Dearmon, jr. as principals, and James Dearmon, sen. security. ALLEN DEARMON. June 25, 1825.—1w

Beeves! Beeves!

I WILL give three and a half cents per pound for about twenty good BEEVES, if delivered to me between now and the 29th of July. WM. RUDISILL. June 25, 1825.—344

WINDSOR

AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

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. SEATIES and WRIGHTS CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1823. 1y75