

The 51st anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place by the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity. At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed, and escorted by the Lafayette Artillery, proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where the services of the day were commenced by a fervent address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Thos. Cottrell; the Declaration of Independence, preceded by some appropriate remarks, was then read by Mr. Benjamin Cottrell, after which, a chaste and eloquent address was delivered by Hugh Meenan, Esq. The exercises at the church were then closed with a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Cottrell.

At 2 o'clock, a respectable number of citizens, among whom were several revolutionary soldiers, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Watson, at which William Davidson, Esq. presided, assisted by James Dinkins, Esq. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of cannon:—

- 1. The deed we celebrate—May it excite to do well, rather than to talk well.
2. George Washington—The sun which was the first to salute our parents in the garden of Eden, which has witnessed the rise and fall of empires, which has seen kingdoms crumbling into dust and dynasties forgotten, has seldom if ever shown on a character in whom so many excellencies were combined.
3. The patriots and heroes of '76—Their immortal achievements claim our unbounded gratitude.
4. The memory of those who composed the declaration which met in this place, May 20th, 1775—Dear to all the friends of liberty, but doubly so to us their sons.
5. The President of the United States.
6. Gen. Andrew Jackson.
7. The 8th January, 1815—A day never to be forgotten by Americans; for it was on that day that the British Lion crouched to the American Eagle, and Wellington's invincibles fled before the gallant sons of the west.
8. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The three great pillars of our national prosperity.
9. The Union—The Ark of our Safety—May the hisses of scorn, and the curses of hatred, follow the wretch who would lay unholy hands on it.
10. The American Navy—The idea of British supremacy on the seas no longer exists; the theory descended with the flag of the Guerriere.
11. Public Men—Impartial investigation of their official acts, our right and their due.
12. The memory of Jefferson and Adams.
13. Woman—Heaven's last best gift.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at the house of Wm. P. Springs, by a large and respectable number of the citizens of Mecklenburg. The Declaration of Independence, prefaced by a few pertinent remarks, was read by Col. Thos. G. Polk; after which, an eloquent and highly animated address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Williamson. The company then sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at which two revolutionary patriots presided, Maj. Thos. Alexander, assisted by Isaac Alexander. The following toasts were then drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1. The Day we celebrate—Shall tyrants enslave us, countrymen? No! Their heads to the sword shall be given; Let a death-bed repentance await the proud foe, And his blood be an offering to heaven.
2. The President of the United States, and Heads of Departments.
3. Washington, the Father of his Country—He has left us, not indeed his mantle of inspiration, but a name and an example—a name which is our pride, and an example which will continue to be our shield and our strength.
4. General Andrew Jackson—The Hero of New-Orleans.
5. The Patriots of '76—Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere, A boon, an offering heaven holds dear, 'Tis the last libation liberty draws, From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause.
6. The Marquis Lafayette—The great champion of liberty.
7. Wellington, Peel and Eldon—May they be fondered on the beef of Old England, and horned to death by the bulls of Ireland.
8. The American Navy—Our Pride and Safety—may it receive the fostering care of every enlightened statesman.
9. The 20th of May, 1775—A day ever to be commemorated by the citizens of Mecklenburg, as giving the first impulse to the ball of the revolution.
10. State Rights—May they be considered the noble tangere of our government.
11. Our National and State Legislatures—We honor those whose virtue and talents adorn their office, and not those whose office is their honor.
12. The Agricultural Interest—The main pillar in the great social structure.
13. The Female Sex—Female hearts are such a genial soil For kinder feeling, whatso'er their nation; They generally pour the wine and oil, Samaritans in every situation.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By Maj. Thomas Alexander—George Washington—The pillar of cloud by day, and pillar of fire by night, that led us from the bondage of despotism to the Canaan of Independence.
By Isaac Alexander, sen.—May we always understand our rights, and never want courage to defend them.

Intelligence.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel, contains the following correct views in relation to the so much talked of Colonial trade.

"There is nothing which the Opposition have made a matter of complaint against the Administration, which they have treated more unfairly than the subject of the West India Trade. We still enjoy all the advantages of that trade, and whatever might have been the result of the measures taken, no blame could, in any case, have been justly imputed to the conduct of our executive. The opposition papers uniformly speak of the West India trade as if the whole were lost—whereas, when the British West India ports were all of them open, only one seventh part of our exports to the West India islands were sent to the British West Indies. And even as to this fragment, this little remainder, this one seventh part, comparatively so unimportant, we have still all the advantages of a direct trade, and the British themselves are the chief if not the only sufferers from the restrictions upon the intercourse they have thought proper to impose. It is admitted, on all hands, that we shall continue to supply those Islands as heretofore—the trade will be continued by way of the neutral ports—and under these circumstances the expense of the circuitous transportation must fall on the consumer, and not the seller, on the West India planters, and not on the grain growers of the United States."

Harrisburg Convention.—The approaching Manufacturing Convention at Harrisburg (which assembles on the 30th July,) is attracting more and more attention in the Northern States. New Hampshire and Massachusetts have already moved in it—meetings for the purpose of selecting deputies, took place at Wilmington, Delaware, and at Rutland, Vermont, on the 27th June—on the 29th, at Newport, R. I. and the 27th, at Baltimore, and the 17th, at Pittsburg. In addition, a meeting is called at Albany, on the 10th inst.—at Poukeepsie, at Utica and Argyle, county towns—preparatory to a State Convention. The whole western part of that State is unanimous for a protecting tariff. The assemblage at Harrisburg, will probably be great, and exhibit much talent. The object of their assemblage is calculated to arrest the attention of the whole Union.

Mr. Giles has set a stone rolling by his abstract and metaphysical legislation, which it will require more than abstractions and metaphysics to stop. The recoil of his resolutions was foreseen and foretold. The thunders of the Richmond Vatican are no longer heard with respect. The denial of the constitutionality of a tariff, the second act passed under the Constitution of '89, and never before denied by the most wire drawn and hair splitting exponents of the Constitution, has alarmed not only the entire manufacturing interest, but all who have the integrity of the Union at heart. Protection to the rights of the States is not so much seen in it, as hostility to the rights of the General Government—rights equally essential as those of the States, to the preservation of the Constitutional balance.—Men cannot but ask themselves why none of these complaints of the power and oppression of the General Government, were heard under Jefferson and Madison? Were not the same measures of roads and the tariff then prosecuted? Did not Mr. Giles et id omne genus, lend them their sanction? Was not the Constitution then, what it is now? All these questions must be answered affirmatively. What then is the reason of the present dissatisfaction? A northern instead of a southern man is President. Mr. Giles is the sire of the Harrisburg Convention.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Clay.—We learn that the Secretary of State has been received with the greatest cordiality in Pennsylvania, on his way to the West, and that about 650 persons were present at the dinner given him on Wednesday last, at Pittsburg. It is stated by a gentleman just from there, that the arrival of no individual, Lafayette excepted, had excited so much interest among all classes as that of Mr. Clay. Previous to the dinner, this great champion of Home Industry visited the various manufacturing establishments at Pittsburg and the vicinity, and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by all friends to the "American System," who had flocked in from all parts of the surrounding country, and from great distances. The changes in favour of the National Administration were astonishingly great, and the determination to support the Government was spreading far and wide. A public meeting had been held, and delegates were chosen to attend the contemplated Convention at Harrisburg. As soon as the official proceedings come to hand, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers.—Balt. Pat.

In a supplement to the London Times, May 22, 1827, it is said they have read letters from New-York, in which it is stated, "that Mr. Crawford will be a candidate at the next election for the Presidency, and his friends think, with the best prospect of success."

brave and able commander, it is certainly fair to say that Capt. Hull's service was more important. Gen Jackson's service was more limited to the preservation of the City of New Orleans, from the horrors of capture—no doubt an immense boon, to be most thankfully and honorably acknowledged. But the treaty of peace was already negotiated and signed, and on its way to Washington, and by this treaty all places captured during the war on either side, were given up. Consequently, had the British captured New Orleans, they must have abandoned it.

But if Capt. Hull had been defeated, at the opening of the war, if our good old ship, the Constitution, to which the affections of the people have justly attached themselves, with a kind of superstitious love, had been worsted; if she had been sunk like the Guerriere; or if she had come craven back into our harbors flying before the foe; or if she had been carried over to England, with the royal George hoisted over the stars and stripes, we avow it as our serious conviction, that the effect would have been more calamitous than the capture of New-Orleans.

Captain Hull then, is better entitled to the Presidency, than Gen. Jackson is, on the very ground on which his friends exclusively place his pretensions. We accordingly nominate him as President; we call on all men who regard the Presidential office merely as a reward, to give him their votes. We depend on the support of Gen. Jackson's friends. They cannot be true to their principles, unless they unite to elevate Captain Hull to the first office in the nation's gift.

What are the objections to him? We are willing to argue the subject fairly, and we have it luckily in our power to give an all-sufficient answer to every possible objection that can be raised.

Is it objected that Captain Hull is a Northern man? We answer—he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected that Captain Hull is a federalist? We reply, he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected that Capt. Hull, though a highly respectable citizen, has not that pre-eminent talent, which ought to belong to a President of the United States? To this we have the very sufficient answer ready—that Captain Hull sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected that Captain Hull has passed his life in the naval service of the country, has been much of his time on salt water, and is consequently not at home in the routine of civil duties? This objection really amounts to nothing, when you consider he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it doubted whether Captain Hull is sufficiently acquainted with the past history and present state of our foreign relations? This can be no objection, when you reflect that he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it uncertain, whether Captain Hull could, with credit to the country, administer the various complicated duties of his office? What matters that, when a man has sunk the Guerriere.

Is it maintained, that Bainbridge, and Stewart, and Jones, and Morris, are also gallant, skillful and successful men? Aye, but they did not sink the Guerriere. Hull did, and he shall be the President, and Morris shall be Vice President, for he was first Lieutenant of the Constitution.

In a word, conjure up as many objections as you please against Hull, suppose him a bad man, instead of a good one, a citizen of low repute instead of being a man of honor and integrity—fancy him, if you will, feeble, incompetent, and irresolute; or head strong and rash; or morose & unaccommodating; make him what you will, there remains the great answer, all-sufficient and irresistible—he sunk the Guerriere.

We should be glad to be informed wherein his pretensions are inferior to General Jackson's. Has he less nerve, less conduct, less talent, less character? We sincerely think not; although heartily disposed to accord to Gen. Jackson all that his intelligent friends claim for him.

We simply believe this: that, but for the victory of New Orleans, gained fifteen days after the close of the war, Gen. Jackson would never have been named as President.

We believe that the capture and destruction of the Guerriere, at the opening of the war, was, under all the circumstances, as brilliant an exploit as General Jackson's, and one more important to the people, than the victory of New Orleans. The consequence is, that Captain Isaac Hull has a prior claim to the Presidency.

It is stated in the New York Times, that the London Journal of Arts, for May, just received, informs its readers that the "American Canal," which connects Lake Erie with Hudson River is now completed, and has been lately open for the purpose of navigation; that lake Erie lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, that the Canal was constructed as a means of communication between the two seas!

Sans Froid.—The Marechall de Faber, at a siege, was pointing out a particular place with his finger; as he spoke a musket ball carried off his finger. Instantly stretching out another, he continued his discourse.

Gen. Smith and Mr. Lloyd related to matters of fact, stated in the report.

The question debated, in substance was, whether an attempt should then be made to settle the matter by law, or whether the existing negotiation should go on.

This was the question debated, and the only one, in substance, that was debated.—On this question it was generally understood that the friends of the administration were inclined to settle the matter by a convention. General Smith, however, who professed a warm attachment to the administration, thought otherwise; and his long practical acquaintance with commercial questions gave weight to his views.—The authority of Mr. Lloyd was no less strong on the other side, and the Senate generally does not appear to have come to a decided opinion on the matter.

This appears from the fact that the question of discharging the committee of commerce from the further consideration of the subject was carried, without a division; and in like manner a motion which immediately followed, to recommit the memorial to the committee of finance, (of which Gen. Smith was chairman) prevailed without a division.

The object of this recommitment was to enable Gen. Smith to bring the subject before the Senate, in the form of a bill. As far therefore as this was an expression of the opinion of the Senate, it was not against, but in favour of accepting the terms of the act of 1825, as then understood.

I shall give you the history of this bill in my next. You have mistaken both its character and its fate, as I shall show you from the bill itself, and from Gen. Smith's account of it, and from the Journals of the Senate.

Meantime, be pleased to accept, &c. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

From the Yeoman's Gazette.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some observations were made in last Saturday's paper, on the impropriety of giving the Presidency to a distinguished military commander, simply as a reward for splendid services. It was observed, that the Presidency was not a sinecure, like the patent offices in Europe, but that a great deal of laborious service was to be performed by the President. We might have added that the office required a thorough acquaintance with the law of nations and the law of the land, with the political history of the country, with all its foreign relations, and with all its internal interests, and the proper way to advance them.

It is therefore plain, that to say that General Andrew Jackson gained the battle of New Orleans, is not giving a good reason why he ought to be President.

Even if it were allowed, that the Presidency (instead of being an arduous office, which required preparation and qualification) was nothing but a compliment to be paid a brilliant and successful commander; is it quite certain that Gen. Jackson would be entitled to it? Were Commodore Perry alive, or Com. M'Donough, we should say that either of them had as fair a title to this honor as Gen. Jackson. Had Commodore M'Donough been defeated, the consequences to this part of the country would have been quite as disastrous as the consequences of the capture of New Orleans would have been. But Perry and M'Donough are no more; they have gone, we trust, to a better reward than that of being appointed to an office which neither was qualified to fill.

There is, however, still surviving a gallant officer of the last war, who performed an achievement, which, for its time, and for the effect it had on the public feelings, both in Europe and America, was certainly of as much importance as the victory of Gen. Jackson; we mean Capt. Isaac Hull. In signaling him, we intend no injustice to the memory of Decatur, or to the fame of Bainbridge, Stewart, and the other skillful and gallant commanders of our little navy.

Capt. Hull, at a moment when the charm of British naval superiority was unbroken; when the British navy, swelled with the spoils of every European marine, rode triumphant on every sea; when even in our country the public sentiment was very much divided on this subject of naval defence, and its best friends entertained a belief that we could cope with the navy of England; Capt. Hull, at this moment, came into port in the Constitution, with the glad tidings, that he had in a very short space of time, captured and sunk a British frigate, which had been expressly selected to go and take the Constitution.

What would have been the effect on the public mind had Capt. Hull's skill or courage failed him; had the Constitution been captured?

What was the effect on Europe and America, on our other naval commanders, on the councils of the nation, in reference to naval defence, of that victory? Without the least wish to do injustice to Gen. Jackson, who did all that could be done at New Orleans by a