

The birth-day of our country was celebrated in this place by the Lafayette Artillery, in handsome style. The day was announced by discharges of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. About 11 o'clock, the company paraded on the college green, and after performing a variety of military manoeuvres, marched out to the residence of Capt. Polk, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided by the liberality of this gentleman. The table was spread in the large and delightful parlour in front of the captain's dwelling; and the profusion of good things, both liquid and solids, with which it was loaded, was characteristic of the known liberality of our esteemed fellow-citizen, and in style worthy the munificent donor.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Thos. G. Polk, after which a large number, composed of the artillery company, and of invited guests from the city and country, sat down at the table; and after the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied with discharges of cannon:

- TOASTS. 1. The President of the United States. 2. John C. Calhoun—The splendor of his talents will raise his appointment to the importance for which it was designed by the framers of the constitution. 3. George Washington—Take him all in all, posterity shall look upon his like again. 4. The patriots of Mecklenburg, who first, on the 20th of May, 1775, declared themselves free and independent. 5. The Congress of the United States—Their declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, was the signal to "arms, to death or glory." 6. Simon Bolivar and the Republic of Colombia—May the first take Washington as his example, and the latter our country as their guide. 7. Lafayette, De Kalb, Pulaski and Steuben—Our Liberator, in patria. 8. The Hero of New-Orleans—The measure of his honors is yet unfulfilled. 9. Gen. Truitt—"After exhausting the arguments, if he is disposed to 'stand by his arms,' we will find that the sons of the Heroes of '76, retire in the county of Mecklenburg. 10. The Militia—Well officered and well disciplined, they will ever prove a bulwark to the liberties of the country. 11. Education and the Press—Patronage to the one, and freedom to the other. 12. The memory of Gen. Davidson who fell at Cowan's ford—His fame will be dear to Mecklenburg, as long as patriotism is cherished as a virtue. 13. The American Ladies—Our arms will protect them in war, and encircle them in peace.

- VOLUNTEERS. By Isaac Alexander, senr.—Perpetual union to the United States—It has secured us in times of political danger—confusion attend the disturbers of its peace. By Col. T. G. Polk—The Charlotte Lafayette Artillery—Their martial appearance on this day, gives an "earnest" of what they would be, if called into the service of their country. By L. Bingham—North-Carolina—The first to declare independence, she will be the last to jeopardize it, by joining any "unholy combination." By James H. Blake, Esq.—The Union—It never will be separated while political virtue exists. By Wm. Smith—Large ears and heavy loads to the agriculturists—the surest source of encouragement to the mechanic and the merchant. By Mr. Leitch—The Charlotte Artillery—their appearance will produce dismay, and their arms carry death into the ranks of their country's foes. By Gen. K. K. K.—T. I. Polk, commander of the Lafayette corps—This being his birthday, may many succeeding anniversaries of our independence find him among us, with renewed health and vigor. By Dr. P. E. Johnson—Virginia and the Carolina—allied in interest and feeling; may they look with profound contempt on the "Troup" conspiracy. By J. S. Alexander—The pending County Election—The candidate who expects to be elected, by mounting the "Old Horse," will find himself thrown and his neck broken.

CELEBRATION AT LINCOLNTON. The anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence was celebrated on the 4th inst. in this place, with a degree of pomp and splendor scarcely paralleled by any village, and scarcely surpassed by any city. A regiment of cavalry, elegantly uniformed and equipped, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Zimmerman, consisting of three troops, and a company of infantry, volunteered in the celebration. The day was peculiarly favorable—a continual breeze, and a sultry overcast to prevent the scorching rays of the sun, rendered it pleasant and agreeable. The dawn was hailed with a discharge of musquetry; at sunrise the star-spangled banner was hoisted, and a grand federal salute fired. At 12 o'clock the procession formed on the town square, (between five hundred and a thousand persons) and moved with a band of music to the beautiful grove on Mr. Fullenwider's lot, when they were met by a large collection of the fair of our own and the adjoining counties, whose lovely and interesting countenances gave a peculiar zest to the whole scene. The Rev. Joseph E. Bell offered up to

the throne of grace a very feeling and appropriate prayer; after which the Declaration of Independence was read and thirteen guns fired, when a patriotic and eloquent oration was pronounced by Mr. Bell, full of originality and taste; at the close of which twenty-four guns were fired, amidst loud and long continued applause.

A dinner was prepared by Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. under a beautiful booth, of which a large number partook, among them were a few of those precious souls, who had been tried in the hour of danger—their bending shoulders and furrowed brows adorned the collection. It is due to that part of the committee of arrangements who were active in the celebration to say, that they invited all the revolutionary heroes present to partake of the political passover, which invitation was accepted with marks of gratitude by these revered fathers. Major Forney, the marshal of the day, being necessarily absent, Col. John Hoke presided, and David Ramsour, Esq. assisted as Vice-President. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk to:

- 1. The memory of George Washington—But hush his name, His virtues shine. 3 cheers. Hail Columbia. 2. Knowledge—The essence of liberty and the bane of tyranny: May it flourish under the genial auspices of our free institutions. 3 cheers. 6 guns. 3. Thomas Jefferson—The declaration of independence will be a monument to his memory, more lasting than the lettered marble. 3 cheers. Mount Joy. 4. Madison and Monroe—They have retired from the busy scenes of their political career, to enjoy the pleasures of a rural life, crowned with the blessings of a free and happy people. 6 cheers. 6 guns. 5. Our Presidential Elections—May they ever terminate with the calmness and harmony of the one we have recently witnessed. 3 cheers. 6 guns. 6. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The support of man, the wealth and pride of nations—6 cheers. 6 guns. Speed the Plough. 7. Our Sister Republics of the South—May they reap the rich harvest of their labors,—independence, prosperity and happiness. 3 cheers. 6 guns. 8. John Quincy Adams—May his administration be conducted on that free and liberal plan which he has laid before the people, and we are satisfied. 6 cheers. 6 guns. 9. The Opposers of Internal Improvements—May they justly receive the anathemas of an enlightened Republic. 9 guns. 6 cheers.

- VOLUNTEERS. By R. Williamson, Esq.—Prosperity to the General Government, but no encroachments upon State rights. By Col. Michael Reinhardt—The memory of the brave Capt. Falls, who fell at the hill which overlooks our table, gloriously defending the rights of his country. By Hon. H. W. Connor—The Constitution of the United States—a strict adherence to its letter is necessary to the tranquillity and prosperity of the nation. By John D. Hoke—The People—May their voice ever prevail, their rights never be usurped by political demagogues; and may proud aristocrats be plunged into the depths of pusillanimous degradation. By Vorley M. Bee, Esq.—The late Col. John Taylor, the distinguished patriot, politician and agriculturalist—may his system of economy and his example extend throughout the western world. By Thomas Williamson, Esq.—FREE SCHOOLS. By Mr. A. J. M. Brevard—Greece—May success crown her efforts with the blessings of freedom. By Capt. Jas. T. Alexander—Adams, Calhoun and Clay, the pillars of our government. By Jacob Forney, Esq.—Wm. H. Crawford, the enlightened statesman and distinguished politician, walking in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson. By Major John Michael—Generals Jackson and Brown, second to none in the world. By James L. Clarke, Esq. of Columbia, S. C.—Henry Clay—Political integrity, republican virtues and undeviating independence, are pledges which fully reconcile the people of the North and the South to that distinguished and self-elected statesman. By Vorley M. Bee, Esq.—May that firm, deliberate, energetic and liberal patriotism possessed by Gen. Andrew Jackson, disseminate throughout the United States, and his merits and abilities not be treated with ingratitude at the next presidential election. By Charles E. Reinhardt, Esq.—The Orator, Reader and Committee of the day. By Henry Canaler, Esq.—Our Government, possessing the advantages of Monarchy with the freedom of the people—Eternal infamy to the villain that meditates its destruction. By Mr. Cyrus Colby—Andrew Jackson. By Michael Sumner, Esq.—Our revolutionary fathers. By Col. David Hoke—Our revolutionary mothers—May their fortitude, bravery and patriotism, be hereditary, and may their sufferings and trials teach us the value of our liberty. By Peter Hoke, Esq.—George Washington, the father of his country, and a glorious example to all other nations. By Col. John Hoke—May we ever understand our rights, and never want courage to defend them. By Henry Scherck, junr.—Freedom to the slave, honor to the brave, and success to the loyal. By Moses L. H. Hester, Esq.—John Quincy Adams—The aurora borealis of our political hemisphere. By Cuppan Sage, Esq.—American citizens, supporting and supported by each other, under a free republican government—May they be enemies of honor to their country. By J. J. M. Brevard, Esq.—The Fair of our country. By Dr. D. Hoke—John C. Calhoun, a man of undoubted integrity—the Congress of 1812 on resigning to his eloquence, the war department to his political wisdom, and the Vice-Presidency will pave the way to the last great gift of our nation.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL. It was with particular pleasure we perused an address in your paper of the 24th of June, by a Citizen of Mecklenburg.

to those of the western section of this state, on the subject of a great leading state road to Fayetteville, located on the ridge dividing the waters of the Catawba and Yadkin rivers. We hope this will be the first step towards the accomplishment of a work which has long been in accordance with the anxious wishes of the most intelligent portion of the people; and trust that it will fix the attention and call forth the exertion of every real friend to the prosperity, honor and resources of this state.

As to the particular arrangement of the proposed road, and the fitness of soil over which it will pass, little can be done in finally determining its practicability, until a view and survey are made. This ridge was viewed last season, under the direction of the Court of this county, from the Iredell line to the head branches of Goose Creek—the course found to be tolerably direct and the ground well adapted to the purpose. From that point, (near Philadelphia Church's) to the South-Carolina line (about 28 miles) it is the decided opinion of those resident on, and those who have occasionally travelled over the ridge, that there will be no difficulty in procuring a good road. At the South-Carolina line this ridge intersects the main trading road from Lancaster, by Chesterfield, and Cheraw to Fayetteville:—here a firm sandy soil commences—the road is now in good repair, and well bridged to Fayetteville.

We learn that our Board of Internal Improvement are now out on duty with our State Engineer, and that they purpose to extend their view to the western section of this state. Would it not be highly proper and practicable for them, in returning, to strike this ridge at some point north of Charlotte, and view it as pointed out? a report would then be made to our next Legislature—a survey ordered, if deemed proper—and if approved by the Board, the work could be commenced early next summer, and prosecuted to a speedy completion.

In reference to locating this road, as preparatory to a future Rail Way, as suggested in the address, we would just observe, that the comparative advantages of rail roads and canals, are now undergoing a thorough investigation in England, and a full and fair experiment will be made in 12 months. The employment of steam wagons as a draft machine, by which 4 or 5 hands will transport on a rail way, 40 or 50 tons of produce, at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, and at a cost not exceeding canal transportation, is fixing a new era in commercial intercourse, and probably may award the preference to roads, as the safest, least expensive and most expeditious;—steam not being applicable to canal conveyance, owing to the counter current destroying the banks, and the risk and difficulty in passing locks. In England the comparative estimated expense of rail ways, is three times, and canals nine times that of a good road.—we presume gravelled.

The want of expedition on canals has ever been found a great inconvenience,—the resistance of water increasing as the square of the velocity;—thus, if 40 tons can be drawn on a canal 2 miles an hour by one horse, it will require 4 horses to draw it 4 miles an hour— 9 do. do. 6 miles; 15 do. do. 8 do. and so on. Whereas on rail roads, the force of traction remains the same at every velocity. Thus a force sufficient to move 40 tons weight three miles an hour, will, by increasing its motion, be able to convey it 10 or 20 miles an hour—the resistance, being the friction, is proportional to the pressure, and entirely independent of velocity. Expedition and safety being the great desideratum of transportation, it is highly probable that railways, in a few years, may have a decided preference, and that steam wagons will be generally substituted for horse draft. It will, therefore, be proper and highly necessary that our great leading state roads be laid out with a view to this all important improvement. (b)

We might here observe, as to internal improvements generally, and especially to roads, that if we had two or more leading state roads for transportation, they would benefit every individual in every section of this commonwealth. They would promote industry—extend and increase agriculture—bring to profit a variety of articles now useless—develop and bring to activity our mineral resources—diffuse knowledge—give energy to enterprise—and incalculably strengthen the ties of political and social union among our citizens, as well as open a ready and mutually beneficial intercourse with other sections of the United States.

Our nation, the great republic of the earth, enjoying all the prosperity and felicity of self-government, is rapidly advancing to its high destinies, and the moral influence of its example establishing a new code of political relations over the world:—why may not we, by a wise policy, rank with the foremost in this noble contending? Our citizens are richly gifted in intellect, and justly glory in their political improvement and devotion to the cause of liberty; and yet, from inattention to internal improvement, and from the physical geography of this state, we ever have been, and are now, completely in the back-ground. We are poor indeed in facilities of transportation—in a market

possessing sufficient capital to compete with those in the adjoining states:—from which cause alone our commerce has ever languished, and our circulating Bank medium will ever be at a discount:—and so long as we take our staple productions to a foreign market, we subtract from the wealth and ability of our own state, in the same degree protract the evil, and destroy our ability to perfect that system of improvement which alone can afford us, as a state, ease, comfort, wealth, energy and independence.

It is by exercising a correct political economy, that England, with one third the population of other nations, is far their superior in resources, and even in physical power. This has been effected merely by her superior adjustment of internal improvement, and substituting mechanical for manual labor. She now exerts a power and energy by steam alone, equal to the actual labor of 2,500,000 laborers, or 350,000 horses; and to an equal or greater amount in other labor saving machinery, thereby virtually adding 5,000,000 laborers to her population—or, on the common ratio of labor, including sex, youth and age, 12,500,000 inhabitants are virtually added to her population, free from all expenses for subsistence. Hence, though nearly the least in territory, she stands the greatest nation on earth, in resources, wealth and power.

In effectuating these improvements in this state, we ought not to be too easily depressed—we must calculate on opposition, arising from interested and contracted views, and ancient habits and fixed prejudices:—these ever have and always will impede public and national objects; yet with perseverance, a favourable result is certain.

Where can we find a more striking proof of opposition, yet perfect success, than New-York affords? Where a more glorious result, than in the energy enterprise and perseverance of the Great De Witt Clinton, thro' whom, alone, that state now leads the union, and ere long will compete in commerce, manufactures and internal resources, with any nation in the world. (c)

With such an example of grandeur, —with such a fair test of novel daring and successful experiment for our guide, —why may we not hope to find a Clinton in a Burlington, and realise future generations looking back with gratitude and pride,—after every speculative scruple has been solved by a practical public benefit.—to the exertions of our present Board of Internal Improvement as the projectors of those imperishable sources of comfort, wealth and national greatness, which they enjoy,—and embalming their memories with a nation's blessing, in the lasting repositories of a nation's gratitude. MENTOR.

- (a) Mathew Wallis, Wm. L. Davidson and And. Henderson, were the Committee appointed by Court. (b) A rail-way is now commenced in the state of New-York—a survey for one is now going forward in Pennsylvania. (c) The revenue derived from the New-York canal in 1824, was \$400,000; and the committee of investigation on the canal report, that in a few years the legislature may, with confidence calculate on the revenue from that source amounting to one million of dollars—when all public taxes in the state may be dispensed with. (*) London New Monthly Magazine. (†) A very simple reason may be given, why we may not, which will readily suggest itself to our intelligent correspondent. ENRON.

DIED. In this county, on the 2d of July, in the 52d year of his age, Col. MILAS J. ROBINSON. In the death of this excellent citizen, the county has sustained a loss that will long be felt. It may with justice be said, that but few men have ever lived more beloved by his neighbors, or more respected by his acquaintances. The texture of his character was peculiarly distinguished in every situation, by the firmness of his principles and the independence of his opinions.—He has left a disconsolate widow, and two small children unconscious of the irreparable loss they have sustained.

A BARGAIN. A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Saml. Henderson. July 9, 1825.—44.

Beware of Swindlers!!! On the 20th of January last, my black woman, named Peggy, was carried away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Grston, and others; was harbored and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Grston, who goes in the capacity of a pedlar, and Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about five feet four or five inches high, hazel eyes, and of a yellow complexion, very lively, rosy and very free spoken; she sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Ediza. It is supposed she is sold or engaged in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazer, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, and if the said Grston and Peggy be found together and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars. S. W. KEARSEY.

June 23, 1825.—343 Deeds for sale, at this Office.

THE North American Review.

THIS work has now arrived at the TWENTIETH VOLUME, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; first, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the most elegant branches of learning; and, secondly, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character. Several of the constant contributors are men of letters, who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages, and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in the highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The North American Review is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 450 pages each. The subscription price is five dollars a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the second number for the year shall be received. A subscriber may begin with any volume or number; and, as new editions of the back numbers are constantly reprinting, full sets of the work can at any time be supplied. The numbers, as they appear, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, if desired, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance. Boston, June 1, 1825. 444

Subscriptions for the above valuable and truly National Work, will be received at this office.

JOHN O'NEIL, Tailor and Ladies' Habit Maker,

HAVING been solicited by some of the most respectable citizens of the village to commence the above business in this place, has at length consented to their kind proposals. He is now fixed, and ready to do all kinds of work in his line, and warrants to give entire satisfaction, as his experience in most of the principal houses in Europe and America, gives him entire confidence in his own abilities. He tenders his respects to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, and hopes for a moderate share of their patronage.

He can be found, at all hours of the day, by applying at Dr. Henderson's Tavern.

* * * * * Garments cut out at the customary rates. July 9, 1825.—4444

Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held on the last Saturday in this month. A punctual attendance of the members is expected. JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y. July 11, 1825.—343

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincoln, N. C. 1st July, 1825, some of which will be sent away as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st October next.

- A. Wm. J. Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, Saml. B. Abernathy, Peter Adleman, Jacob Brem, 2 Joseph Brandle, Joseph Baker, Abram Bennet, Joseph Bennet, John M. Bradley, Abram Bollinger, Wm. Best, Eliza Bridges, James Boggs, Catharine Baker, Caleb Bradley, Wm. C. Boggs, Peter Boss, John Blackwood, David Bookout, Mrs. Mary Baker, Samuel Blackwood, Mrs. Eliza Bevans. B. Henry Carrier, 2 Adam Caster, Abram Cook, Abner Camp, Joseph Clark, Reuben Cowan, Ambrose Cobb, 2 James Castney, John Carpenter, James Colvin, John Choe. C. Andrew Gardner, Mrs. Jane Gibson, John Glen, John Garret. D. Elizabeth Hoover, Joseph Hunt, John Hovis, Sen. Henry Hoyle, Joseph Howard, J. B. Horry, Jacob Haxner, John Houser, Wile Harris, Margaret Hudson, Frederick Hauns, 345. J. William Jones, Isaac Johnson, David Jenkins, K. Agness Kimball. L. Richard Long, David Lintch, John Lutes, John Linchberger, Eli Lutz, Fred. Linchberger. M. Mrs. Mary J. Moore, Wm. Martin, Wm. Marshall, Elizabeth McCulloch, Edwin Maxwell, Peter Mooney, John Moody, Abner McAfee, Joseph Montgomery, Rev. Joseph Moore, Nathaniel Michum, John Moore, Abram Maany, A. H. McRee, N. John Newton, O. Robert Oates, Wm. Oates. P. Ruben Paul, R. Michael Rudisil, Judith Robb, Jacob Rhoads, Elizabeth Robinson, Christian Rhodes, John Rudisil. S. Benj. Sherell, Jeremiah Snidder, Cudius Smith, Jacob Suman. T. Wm. Thompson, James Taylor, Daniel Thornbag, Alexander Vickers. W. Isaac Willis, Wm. Will, Simon & Wm. White, James Witherspoon, Joshua Wilson, Miss Priscilla Wilson, George Wadswort, George Wilfong, John Wear, John Warwick, Wm. White, Heirs of Leo, Wagoner, D. REINHARDT, P. M.

Constables' Warrants, For sale, at this Office.