

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. WHITE: On the 3d instant, which was taken for the anniversary of that glorious and never to be forgotten 4th of July, 1776, our town company of riflemen, at 12 o'clock, paraded on the main street, in front of the court-house; and having performed a number of handsome evolutions, and fired a few platoons, accompanied with martial music, marched into the court-house. This being the signal, the unambitious and civil part of the community soon followed the example; when, by a general tacit consent, it seemed to be accorded to each that he enjoy, for a few moments, undisturbed, (there being no orator of the day) his own cogitations and reflections.

After a short interval, Gen. John Carson was called to the chair, and Col. T. F. Birchett was requested to aid, as circumstances might require. When a motion was made, that certain resolutions, passed some six or eight weeks ago, requesting a vote to be taken at the different captains' company districts, expressive of what ticket the county would support for President of the U. S. at the approaching election. This was opposed; because, as the gentleman stated, it was a partial and unjustifiable mode of proceeding; designed, by the aid of our slang-whangers, to be palmed on the public as the sentiments of this county. He strongly suspected, for his part, it had been got up by some seeker after popularity, who wished to fill out a paragraph in a newspaper, containing an inflated and hyperbolic account in favour of Gen. Jackson's election, and, by the assistance of slang-whangers, to go the rounds of the United States.

The second gentleman who rose, did not state that our proceedings were a breach of the public peace; but requested that some gentleman in favor of what was going on, should inform the meeting what political advantage, or public good, was expected to result from the proceedings of the day; as it was supposed that this partial and defective representation of districts, should be handed out to the public as a full expression of the sentiments of the county on the Presidential Election? Last, while the course pursued, pointed out no public good whatever, he could perceive many evils. For his part, he was opposed to all meetings of the kind, as having a tendency to forestal public opinion, and to preclude persons from acting on the final vote, as their better informed judgment might recommend; and ultimately declared his protest against the whole business.

It was observed, in reply, that those evil specters alluded to by the gentleman, existed only in imagination. The people of this county had not been forward in making any public demonstration in favor of either of the very eminent and distinguished candidates, from among whom a choice was to be made. It was but a short time till the second Thursday of November, when we should be called upon to make our election: Nothing was less liable to a charge of public injury, than freemen, who were to vote together, interchanging opinions, and giving their reasons for and against the different candidates.

A few others stood around, like Sampson and Gregory, ready to bite their thumbs at the whole proceeding, could they have been assured that the law was on their side.

A call was then made upon the several persons present, who had been appointed by their companies to report the vote taken on the subject, in pursuance of resolutions previously adopted.

A representation from fourteen companies appeared; and upon putting up the vote, as reported, the result was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote Count. For A. Jackson, 973; W. H. Crawford, 72; J. Q. Adams, 61; H. Clay, 5; For Vice President, Calloun, 397; Gallatin, 4.

* In consequence of the absence of the Col. of the Third Regiment, through whom the request that a vote should be taken was directed to be communicated, no vote was taken in that Regiment; but we believe that the vote there would have been much like that from the 1st and 2d Regiments.

At a muster of Capt. Lawrence's company of militia, in Lincoln county, on the 10th ult. Messrs. Jacob Shuford and Daniel Hoke were appointed to attend to the balloting of the company on the Presidential question; at the conclusion, they reported the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote Count. For Andrew Jackson, 44; John Quincy Adams, 11; William H. Crawford, 0.

To give some idea of the diversity of languages and idioms employed by the various nations who inhabit the vast empire of Russia, it will be sufficient to mention, that the Bible Societies have already caused the Bible to be translated into twenty-nine languages or dialects, for the use of that empire.

[Northern paper.]

INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from Liverpool.—The packet ship Alexander, Baldwin, master, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last, Liverpool on the morning of 9th June—the Cotton Market had been active, and large sales made, but no improvement in price—100 barrels of American sweet Flour had been sold at 21 shillings per barrel.

The editor of the Gazette has received London papers to the evening of the 5th June.

The Paris Ettoile of June the fourth, was received in London by Express, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated.

Various reports were, of course, in circulation, and among other things it was said that a change of Ministers would be the first consequence of the defeat. We believe, however, that the best informed parties do not calculate fully upon this result.

Portugal.—An arrival at Portsmouth from Lisbon, brings information that on the 5th of June, it was said, the following was to be decreed by the king: "Lisbon is to be declared a free port; the duties on the exportation of salt and wine are to be taken off, and a charter of constitution to be given to the people."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Treadwell, arrived at Salem, brings intelligence that on the 4th of June, a revolution was effected in Maranhon by the natives, who appear entirely opposed to the existing government and the European Portuguese. They made an attack upon the Provisional government, and seven men were killed and seven wounded in the affray.

The disturbances subsided by the partial success of the revolutionists; and when Capt. T. left, which was the 11th of June, affairs were in a more tranquil state.

The Editor of the Aurora has been favoured with Bogota Papers to the 6th of June. The government, it appears, is making preparations to oppose any measures of the Holy allies upon their independence. On the 6th of May, the Senate and house of representatives passed a bill to raise 50,000 men, in addition to the troops then in service. This additional force, making about 2 per cent on the whole population of Colombia, was to be raised in the several provinces. The accounts from Peru are to the end of March. Bolivar was concentrating a strong force in Trujillo. There about 10,000 men had already arrived, and 9000 more were in preparation to march for head quarters. Bolivar was exercising the authority of Dictator, a title conferred on him by the Peruvian Congress. The disasters in Peru are ascribed to the President Torre Tagle, who is pronounced a traitor to the cause of liberty.

Mexico.—The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree, declaring that Don Augustin Iturbide shall be declared a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favoring his return are also to be declared traitors.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman travelling in Europe, to his friend in Boston.

"I visited Geneva, and had the pleasure of making the tour of the Lake, in the steamboat Guiltum Tell, established by an American; she is of 14 horse power, and works extremely well. I was much gratified, and felt a degree of pride and satisfaction in viewing the great improvements of my native country thus introduced, and in full operation in the interior of Europe."

LA FAYETTE.

The National Advocate states, that the Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette, have already prepared for him a suit of splendid apartments in the City Hotel; and that, independent of a splendid military display, in which will be concentrated the whole military force in a circumference of 50 miles, to be reviewed by the General, and probably amounting to 20,000 men, under arms, he will be invited to a great civic feast, in the Banqueting Room in the City Hall, which will be illuminated at night, together with the whole City. A grand salute of 100 guns will be fired from Fort Lafayette, together with salutes from the batteries and ships of war in the harbor, and the decorations of all the shipping. Every thing being appropriate on the occasion; and, in the hilarity of the occasion, the day will be equal to the Fourth of July.

Gen. Lafayette was to have embarked in the packet ship which left Havre on the 25th May, but could not get ready in time. He would take passage for New York or Boston, if a suitable vessel offered, about the first of July, with his son, George Washington Lafayette.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

At a special called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western College, at the Academy in Lincoln:

1st. Resolution offered at last meeting, in February last, by Maj. L. Henderson, was, on motion, amended and passed on the said amendment, viz:

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Western College, that, in their opinion, sufficient funds have not been obtained to put this institution into operation at the site which is fixed on.

On motion of Rev. J. M. Wilson it was Resolved, that the site of the Western College be, and the same is hereby transferred to the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved, unanimously, that all the subscriptions heretofore made to the Trustees of the Western College, be held void; and that all subscribers upon the same be discharged from the payment thereof, and are hereby released.

On motion it was Resolved, that the meeting of the Trustees of the Western College be in the Town of Charlotte, on Thursday of the next Superior Court in Mecklenburg county.

On motion, the Rev. Dr. James McRae, John Robinson, and Gen. Joseph Graham, or any two of them that may be convenient to convene, be a committee to view and select a site, or sites, for the Western College, in some part of the county of Mecklenburg, and report to the next meeting of the Board, which is to be held in Charlotte.

Maj. Lawson Henderson, Treasurer of the board of trustees of the Western College, tendered his resignation; and reported, that he had never received any funds, but that he had paid out for a book, and carriage thereof, \$6 25.

Whereupon, Joab Alexander, Esq. of Mecklenburg, was unanimously appointed Treasurer of the said institution.

Vardry McBee, Secretary of the Board, tendered his resignation, and Dr. Joseph M. Alexander was unanimously appointed Secretary of the institution.

Board adjourned to the meeting as above appointed.

The foregoing is transcribed from the records of the Western College.

Test: YARDRY MCBEE, Secretary. Lincoln, 24th July, 1824.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The seeming apathy and indifference towards the contemplated College, manifested by the inhabitants of the West, form a singular contrast to the eagerness and spirit, with which the measure was commenced. They evince a versatility and inertness not much to our credit. In the state of Massachusetts, we see the singular feat of a College well endowed and flourishing, contending manfully, yet perseveringly, for a charter. We, in this Western and flourishing region, have obtained a charter, yet have not the spirit and energy to establish a College.

That many and great advantages would result to this section of the State, from such an institution; that the measure is practicable, and, indeed, easy to be accomplished; that this part of the State has many and peculiar advantages, which would ensure its success; and that the honor and dignity of the inhabitants, in general, and especially of the very respectable gentlemen named as trustees, are pledged for its accomplishment, are positions easy to be supported. That we already have a College in the state, has nothing to do with the subject. The question is, would it conduce to the best interest of the citizens of the Western section of the state, to found a College among them, and can the object be accomplished? These questions we shall endeavor to answer in the affirmative, and to show that this part of the state has many and peculiar advantages, which would ensure its prosperity.

The only objection presented to the design, is, that we have already a College in the state. Experience, at all times, the best instructor, has proved to other states and communities, that this has not superseded the necessity of similar institutions. In Europe, and in our own country, we have many evidences of this fact. Indeed, it would seem that the existence of one College has rather served to evince the importance and necessity of others. England, Scotland, and many places on the Continent, furnish abundant proofs. Massachusetts, tho' justly proud of her Harvard, has two additional Colleges; Connecticut, a small state compared with North Carolina, indeed not containing one half as many square miles as the country South and West of the Yarkin, not content with her justly celebrated Yale, has established another College at Hartford; while our bordering Virginia, tho' she has not William and Mary, yet has a College in Sydney, and we, at Lexington, making the most spirited and liberal exertions, for the establishment of her Center College. Had there been any weight in this objection, so often, yet so weakly urged, other states would have made the discovery, and would have acted accordingly. We believe the reasoning would be much more logical and conclusive, to say, "we have one College in the state, and its overwhelming number of alumni, with the many advantages resulting to the state

from it, prove the necessity of founding an additional one." In fact, all the advantages which have resulted to the state at large, from the existing College, with many additional advantages, arising from location, &c. will be realized by the West, from the contemplated institution.

In adverting to the advantages to be expected from the Western College, the first and most important are, the moral effects arising from the more general diffusion of knowledge, and its attendant refinement of manners, literary taste, and a check to prevailing habits of vice and prodigality. In temperance, gaming, and an inordinate love of sensual and ruinous amusements, are the spontaneous growth of ignorance and idleness. In this view, the advantages would be incalculably great. In this happy and fertile region, such are the facilities for obtaining the means of support; so numerous are the causes which conspire to exempt our youth from engaging in the laborious employments of life; that the importance of literary improvement, as a check to prevailing habits of indolence and dissipation, must be obvious to every serious and reflecting mind. To be convinced of the truth of these remarks, let those who doubt, compare the present state of religion and morals, with what it was twenty years ago; and see the wonderful effects of literary improvement. Indeed, as was before hinted, what the existing College has been to the state at large, the contemplated Western College would be, to this section of the state. Literary taste, refinement of manners, and "pure and undefiled Religion," would have a powerful tendency to arrest the progress of vice, dissipation, and infidelity; to check those sins which are "a reproach to any people;" and to implant, in their stead, "that virtue which exalteth a nation;" they would give weight and dignity to the West.

In addition to these advantages, of a moral and religious character, a College, judiciously located, and well-endowed, would be the means of increasing the wealth and prosperity of the people.—More than fifty young men are, annually, sent abroad to different literary institutions, from the country west of the Yarkin. In case a college were established among ourselves, under favorable circumstances, at least, the same number might be expected from other states. This, at a moderate calculation, would make an annual saving of 10,000 dollars.

That the measure is practicable, and, that it needs only a spirit of energy and enterprise to carry it into effect, a moment's attention to the wealth and population, to the fertility of the soil, and healthiness of the climate, will convince the most sceptical and doubting mind.

When it was suggested, in the District of Columbia, and 100,000 dollars were wanted for the accomplishment of the object, some one asked, "how is this sum to be obtained?" A gentleman present, distinguished for his zeal and success in raising money for pious and charitable purposes, replied, "We will ask one hundred thousand persons for it." The population of the West exceeds this number; and no one can doubt, but if the application were generally made, the number of those, who would give much larger sums, would far exceed those who were unable or unwilling to give the sum of one dollar. Let a sufficient number of willing and determined agents be appointed, and the object might be speedily and effectually accomplished. With this sum, the necessary buildings, and the means of instruction, might be provided; and, if situated in an eligible part of the country, and furnished with a faculty of commanding character and talents, we will venture to predict, that no similar institution in the United States would have a fairer prospect of success. Such being the case, why are our energies asleep? Why will the very respectable gentlemen, who compose the board of trustees, suffer a sneering and ill-natured world to make invidious comparisons between their professions and their deeds? Do not the same reasons, the same necessities, the same resources, and the same facilities, exist now, as did, when they pledged themselves for its accomplishment? Shall North-Carolina, in respect of extent and resources, one of the first in the Union, ever remain in the background? Why will the inhabitants of the West be so regardless of the superior advantages they enjoy? No one can travel through this state, from the East to the West, without being struck with the many transcendent advantages of the latter. The fertility of the soil; the healthiness of the climate; the varied and rich evidences of appearance and ease; the moral, literary and religious character of the inhabitants, and the equality and harmony existing among them; the small number of slaves, and the consequent superior industry of the inhabitants; all these circumstances combine to give the Western section of the state a decided advantage, and to render it peculiarly favorable for the seat of a literary institution.

The late resolution of the board of trustees, for removing the seat of the College to the county of Mecklenburg, is an auspicious circumstance. In selecting a place for the location of a seminary

of learning, the two extremes of a gay and populous city, or of a mere solitary desert, should be avoided. While the temptations and allurements of a large town are unfavorable to literary improvement, yet it must be obvious, that such an institution will succeed best in a village, where the necessary accommodations can be had; where the student will not be wholly secluded from all social intercourse, but where the eyes of a respectable community may be upon them, where they may be allured into a love of excellence, by the hope of applause, or deterred from indolence and vice, by a fear of the disapprobation and contempt of the world. Situated in a desert, these excitements to virtue, and barriers to vice, would be equally wanting. Indeed, at a time when disturbances had been frequent at the University, the writer of this recollects hearing some of its faculty lamenting its location, as a principal cause. Perhaps no situation could be selected, which would combine so many advantages as Charlotte. Situated in the heart of a healthy and fertile country; surrounded by a population distinguished for intelligence, for enterprise, for moral and religious worth; remote from any ready market, where, consequently, the means of living must be abundant and cheap; affording a desirable residence to the inhabitants of the Southern and Western States, and the West Indies; we have no hesitation in saying, that a College situated here, or in any village in this county, would meet with patronage, equal to the warmest wishes of its most sanguine friends and supporters. In fine, possessed of these, and many other advantages, with a numerous youthful population, who reason can be offered, why the establishment of the Western College should be procrastinated for a single day? We know of no one plausible reason, for delaying to redeem the pledge, which has been given. On the other hand, the honor and dignity of the community; the interests of religion; the welfare and prosperity of the rising generation; the character and reputation of the trustees; demand of them the manly and conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in them. Would they come forward, in the majesty of their strength, the people would not desert them. Local and political, public and private, civil and religious prejudices, would yield to the common good.

Sensible that all cannot be gratified, by having the College placed in their own vicinity, all would, on reflection, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. They would be hailed as the benefactors of the present age, and "future generations."

From the National Journal.

We will mention a circumstance which we presume must have been overlooked by the "Committee of Arrangements," when they stated it was "not their intention" to make public their exclusion of Mr. Edwards from the Anniversary Dinner.

Gen. Van Ness left his instructions at the bookstores on the afternoon of Thursday, the 1st of July. On the forenoon of the same day, the chairman of the committee mentioned publicly, in conversation, their resolution to exclude Mr. Edwards. We have proof of this. So much for the secrecy intended.

When Gen. Van Ness left his instructions, he made no request, nor did he express any desire at either place, that they should be kept secret. On Thursday evening, and the whole of Friday, this extraordinary measure was the subject of conversation. On Saturday morning, it was given in the Journal as a fact, unaccompanied by remark or comment of any kind. By this means it became known to the citizens generally, and produced such a burst of indignation from all parties, that none were found to defend the committee, who now saw and dreaded the consequences of their improper conduct. A meeting was called by Mr. Gates, on Saturday forenoon, which was held at the Intelligencer office, for the purpose, we presume, of devising some expedient to soothe the feelings of the citizens which had been so grossly outraged by them. This meeting framed the equivocal denial which was published in the evening papers of Saturday, and the Intelligencer of Monday morning; but it did not produce the effect intended. This honorable pervariation of the committee, confirmed the disgust already entertained by the citizens, in relation to the whole plot; and instead of a City Dinner of from 250 to 300, for which preparations were making by Mr. Williams at a private dinner, consisting of sixty-two, and composed, principally, of individuals from the adjoining towns and country.

A letter from Providence gives a humorous account of one of the Crawford agents "now on the road" laboring in his vocation. "In his zeal for proselytizing, he pushed himself into Rhode Island, where he owed an old debt—he was soon recognised—was visited with, 'this comes greeting,' and had he not have discharged to the uttermost farthings, he would have become the tenant of a prison." Good. Rhode Island is not to be had by purchase or intrigue. Last Pat.