

We did not receive the proceedings of the Mecklenburg Celebration in time for this week's paper. They shall appear in our next, as also the names of the Roman Catholics.

JUDGE WHITE.
The style in which Judge White is denounced by the Van Buren papers, is little of the bitterest—even Tennessee is now excommunicated from the Church of the "real democratic party," and lashed and lacerated without mercy. It is expected that the GRAND CAUCUS will appoint a COVENANT PARTY, to try JUDGE WHITE for Treason against the "Democratic party." One of the strongest proofs against him, is that he is supported by the "Panic Bank Whigs," as Philo White every week writes it, and by the awful "Nullifiers." No doubt they will find him guilty, and will order him to be fayed alive by the "sixty presses" in New York, which obey the word of command. But we hope that Judge White will not be discouraged. He should take heart from the fact that, if the CAUCUS be against him, the PEOPLE are for him.

North Carolina in the Baltimore Caucus.—The following are the names of the individuals who are attending the Caucus in Baltimore as delegates from North Carolina, viz: Robert Strange, Randal M. Saunders, Josiah O. Watson, PHILLO WHITE, James Rainey, John D. Hoke, Henry Pitts, Henry Blunt, Daniel Turner, John H. Wheeler, (Ovidiah Brown's son-in-law), John J. Lockhart, Alfred M. Slade, Wm. P. Ferral—just a baker's dozen of them. From the City of Baltimore, alone, there are about 40 delegates.

It would seem that the Hon. Bedford Brown, has backed out from going to the Caucus; without doubt he feels a little sorry at the manner in which things are going in North Carolina.

We did not intend any injustice to the Town of Camden, or to the good-natured, "Bony" soul of the Journal, by the manner in which we quoted his remarks on the Cotton Market, some weeks since, and of which he complains. We have not the paper at hand containing his remarks, but think there was something to qualify our adding "market dull," if, indeed, it was ours. But the paragraph from the Observer was given more as the remarks of the editor of that paper than our own. We will take this occasion, however, to say that Camden usually affords as good, or better prices for Cotton and other produce, than any other market to which our farmers trade.

Cold Spring.—The present Spring, thus far, has been the coldest that has occurred for many years in this section of country. Owing to this, the crops are extremely backward; Wheat looks indifferent, Corn not good, and the prospect of Cotton is worse still. Owing to the cold and wet, the stand of Cotton, in many places, has been uncommonly bad. If frost should set in early this Fall, the cotton-crop in this part of North Carolina will be even worse than it was last year. All this helps to dissatisfy our farmers with their condition, and will continue to swell that tide of emigration which is now bearing off to Mississippi such numbers of our people.

Ohio.—The Governor of Ohio has called together the Legislature of that State, to meet at Columbus on the 9th of June. The business to be considered is the dispute between that State and Michigan, about their boundary line. This dispute has nearly brought on a war between the two contending parties.—We hope it will be settled without bloodshed.

Episcopal Convention.—The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church is now in session in Philadelphia. The Rt. Rev. Bishop White presides over its deliberations, it being the 51st time that he has officiated in that capacity.

The Episcopal Convention for North Carolina meets in Hillsborough on the 4th of June.

We saw, in the Nashville, Tenn. papers the proceedings of one of the largest meetings, said to be that ever assembled in Nashville. Judge White was unanimously nominated for the Presidency. So Gen. Jackson's famous Gwin letter of dictation has failed of the desired effect in the very neighborhood of the Hermitage. Alas! "the sceptre has departed from Judah."

Conviction for Negro Stealing.—At the Superior Court of Iredell county, week before last, a man by the name of Moberly was convicted for negro stealing, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th day of June.

Ex-Spoken Stevenson has got an appointment at that he was chosen President of the grand CAUCUS which met in Baltimore to nominate Van Buren for President of the United States. The only drawback is, that there is no salary attached to it.

The friends of one of the Jackson candidates to hope, and for genuine and determined Whigs to fear, that some ill-considered notion of expediency might lead to a design of giving that State to some other than a Whig politician. An apprehension of this kind will be fatal as death every where to the cause of the constitution and the country. Again, we say, therefore, to the Whig Friends of the Northern and Middle States—look to it, and act, in this crisis, as becomes vigilant sentinels on the watch tower of Liberty.

Letter of the Hon. Bedford Brown, to the Committee of Invitation of the Rowan Public Meeting.
CARWELL, N. C., 14th May, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., inviting me to attend a Public Meeting of the citizens of Rowan to be held on the 15th of this month, in the town of Salisbury, the object of which is, as you inform me, "to consult together on the present condition of the country." I regret that it will not be convenient for me to leave home at this time, which will prevent me from availing myself of your polite invitation to participate in the deliberations of the proposed meeting. Permit me, however, to avail myself of this occasion to express my sincere gratification at the almost unexampled prescience which is so happily visible in "the present condition of the country."

Recently emerged, as our country has, from a political contest in which it had to encounter the most powerfully concerted and strongly organized assaults on its credit, its commerce, and its agriculture, directed by a powerful and organized opposition, it is a subject of the most sincere satisfaction, that it has come out of that contest, not as a gray and aged citizen, but as a young and vigorous man, with industry, industry, and a depreciated currency, but, happily, with results the very reverse—an improved currency and increased resources.

In my opinion, no result in the history of the civil administration of our Government, is to be more highly appreciated than this. It has taught the invaluable lesson, that the spirit of freedom which has at all times pervaded our country, is unconquered and unconquerable. It has most egregiously and impressively rebuked those who, forgetful of the nature of our free institutions, would endeavour to control the action of our government, and the public will with reason of incorporation of the system of government, as I most sincerely believe, on a still more enduring basis than ever.

Entertaining these views, as to the "present condition of the country," I will add, that I see in it much to animate the hopes of the lover of constitutional liberty, every thing to encourage us in a devoted attachment to the Union, and nothing to induce us to look with diminished confidence on a government which has produced so many blessings to the American People, and which, I trust, is destined to continue those blessings to the remotest posterity.

I beg you, Gentlemen, to convey to those of my fellow-citizens whom you represent on this occasion, my most respectful acknowledgments, and accept, yourselves, assurances of my high respect.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1835.
The resignation of Maj. John Beard, as County Treasurer, was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.—Whereupon, the Court adopted the following Resolutions:
Resolved, Unanimously, that the thanks of the magistracy of Rowan County, in session assembled, be, and they are hereby, tendered to Maj. John Beard, for the faithful, upright, and regular manner in which he has managed the Finances of this County, ever since he came into office in the year 1829; and that the Session regret very much the loss of his services in the office, and still more that he finds it necessary to remove from among us.

MANUEL LABOUR SCHOOL OF THE CONCORD PRESBYTERY.
We presume that a brief detail of the past history and present state of this institution will be gratifying to the Presbyterian public. At the session of Presbytery, held at Prospect Church, in March of the present year, the first Presbyterial steps were taken in this regard. It was then resolved that we would make the effort, forthwith, to build up an institution of this sort; and a Committee was appointed to select a location, and report at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery, to be held at Rocky River Church, in the latter part of April succeeding. Agreeably to order, the Committee appeared in Presbytery, and reported, that they had looked at several plantations within the limits prescribed to them, (a semicircle with a radius of fifteen miles, to the east of Beatties Ford), but were unable to agree in recommending any one to the Presbytery. Whereupon, the Committee were discharged, and another, composed of Rev. Messrs. Walter S. Parr, E. H. Morrison, P. J. Sparrow, Col. William S. Allison, and William Davidson, Esq., appointed in their stead, with the following instructions:

1. To select and secure a location for the school.
2. To appoint an agent or agents, to visit the churches and take subscriptions in behalf of this institution.
3. To appoint a Building Committee, whose business it shall be, as soon as the subscriptions will warrant it, to prepare materials for the building.
On Wednesday, 13th of May, agreeably to appointment, the Committee met at the house of William S. Davidson, Esq., and spent the day in viewing land for a location. At cattle-light, after solemn and special prayer to Almighty God for the aid of his grace, they entered upon their deliberations.

1. They selected for the location of the institution, a tract of land lying partly in Mecklenburg, and partly in Iredell, a few miles to the west of Beatties Ford. The situation is healthy, the neighborhood agreeable and moral, and at a distance from all means of dissipation. The tract of land contains 400 Acres. It lies well, and about 200 acres of it is superior land; the remainder is of about middling quality. There is a considerable quantity of meadow land belonging to it; and there is on it a peach orchard of 1000 handsome young trees. For the whole we have agreed to give 1500 dollars, and Mr. Davidson, the gentleman from whom we have made the purchase, has obligated himself to make us a title when it shall be called for. Justice requires that mention should be made of the very liberal terms on which Mr. Davidson let us have the land. It is the opinion of the Committee that the plantation is worth at least \$2,500 dollars.

2. The Committee appointed two agents: Messrs. R. H. Morrison and P. J. Sparrow. Mr. Morrison's field of operation embraces Mecklenburg, Catawba, and Lincoln.—Mr. Sparrow's, Rowan, Iredell, and Burke.

The following leading features of the institution were agreed upon at the last session of Presbytery.

1. The institution shall be under the control and direction of the Concord Presbytery.
2. The great and leading object shall be, the education of young men for the Gospel Ministry, and of extending the means of education more generally among all classes of the community.
3. Its privileges shall be accessible to persons of all religious denominations, of good moral characters.
4. The Bible contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, shall constitute the supreme rule of control in all the regulations of this institution.
5. For the promotion of health, and to diminish the expenses of education, all the students who shall enter this institution shall be required to perform manual labour, agricultural or mechanical, in the manner, and to the extent, deemed proper and necessary by its directors.
6. This institution is designed to afford the competent means for the acquisition of an accomplished classical education.

Such is a plain statement of what has been done in this matter. We have now arrived at the point where we must have the assistance of all the friends of our Presbyterian Zion. The question for each one now to determine is, not what should others do, but what shall I do! On us collectively, and individually, is thrown the responsibility of saying whether this institution shall rise or not. We have never been called to determine a more important question, it involves, we see, these other questions—Shall the Presbyterian Church continue to exist and flourish in Western North Carolina, or shall it dwindle away until it becomes utterly extinct? Brethren, take this question with you to a Throne of Grace, and there determine it. We cannot, for a moment, doubt that your determination will arrive. Presbyterians, who stand amongst the foremost in every benevolent enterprise of the day, cannot but act liberally, and aright, towards an object so vitally connected with the well-being of their country, and their own beloved Church.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.
The following papers are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion: Carolina Watchman, Southern Religious Telegraph, Raleigh Register, Miners' and Farmers' Journal, and North Carolina Spectator.

TO THE ADMINISTRATION MAJORITY IN THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
GENTLEMEN: As the second Thursday in August is not far distant, and as no doubt many of you will be Candidates for re-election, you will of course feel it to be incumbent on you to satisfy your constituents that your actions and doings, as their "Representatives," have been such as to merit a renewal of their confidence.—But you have learned, by experience, that in these degenerate times, when true republicanism seems to be on the wane, much may be expected from a good stump speech; and that, in spite of schools and newspapers, the very good people, the very sweet people, the very generous people, may be flattered, cajoled, and completely drilled, at pleasure, by those who, whether they have heretofore been Federalists or Republicans, now declare themselves for Gen. Jackson, who, let his words and actions be what they may, these good folks will have to be a Republican of the genuine stamp. Why so? Because he fought the Indians and the British; and because, in his Messages, Veto's, and Speeches, he seldom fails to flatter the dear creatures himself.

It has been the practice among princes and rulers, when they discovered their popularity to be in danger, to draw the attention of the people from their faults, and fix it upon some foreign subject upon which all the people were likely to unite, such as war, &c., and it may be profitable for you to adopt a similar expedient. But, as you cannot resort to things abroad, you must continue to excite the people by something at home, and probably the convention law, or the good or bad effects expected to result from the proposed changes of the Constitution of the State, may answer your purpose.—For if you are conscious any act of yours, which you have found, on returning home, is not quite so popular as you expected,—for instance, Pott's Resolutions; your business will be to smother that affair, by changing the subject whenever it is mentioned. It is to be feared, however, that the people, good natured souls as they are, will not let you off quite so easy in this case; they see that your instructing resolutions were intended to drive Judge Mangum from the Senate of the United States. But why did you not include Senator Brown in this Resolution? Were you sure, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he would vote to expunge without instructions! It is certainly true that, judging from the past, you had little to fear on that score; but acting, as you did in this case, in the character of "Representatives of the people," and attaching to the affair so much importance as you pretended to do, you should have closed the door even against remote possibilities. We must take it for granted, therefore, that you knew to a certainty that Mr. Brown needed no such protection: That this was the case may be further inferred from the inordinate zeal you manifested for the continuance of his Senatorial services; for you scarcely left found yourselves at the Capitol before you elected him for another term of six years. There was another thing you appeared to have in view: you intended to cast an obliquity on the political course of Judge Mangum, as contradistinguished from that of Mr. Brown. It is, therefore, too plain that you intended to exhibit Judge Mangum before the public, in a high and laudable, and unflinching firmness in the way of your party.

But Judge Mangum was sensible that the independence of the States depended upon the independence of the Senate of the United States, and he battled the storm. The shafts you aimed at him rebounded upon yourselves, and the honor of the State was preserved. But what did your instructions require of Judge Mangum? This question is easily answered; they placed before him the insulting alternative, either to swear back and vote against what he had voted for, or resign. This was the aim of the whole plot. This proceeding has the appearance of persecution in its worst form, and it will deprive upon you to satisfy the people that it is not so, in fact, for they will certainly require you, to do so. How will you do it! In the first place, you required the Senators to do an unconstitutional act. Perhaps at that point the plea of ignorance may avail you, for you have none other to offer. But did any of you, when Pott's Resolutions were opposed by the first talents in the State, who that Judge Mangum's vote on Clay's Resolutions was wrong? If they did, let that be shown also: but no, they did not, could not, and would not.

And as to the House of Representatives, they, in the month of Mr. John Q. Adams, on another, but not very fortunate occasion, "doled the question." Now, gentlemen, if you do not satisfy your constituents on all the foregoing points, your situation must be any thing but enviable, you must be considered as a band of conspirators, whose end and aim was the destruction of a fellow citizen without a cause.

ONE OF YOUR CONSTITUENTS.
Who is no Bank Man.
The following Resolutions were accompanied by appropriate and interesting addresses from those gentlemen who offered them.

By Gen. Cook: Resolved, that the Temperance Reformation has an intimate connection with our civil and political welfare.

By Rev. Mr. McDonald: Resolved, that the Temperance cause claims and demands the cordial support and the prayer of Christians of every denomination.

By Rev. Mr. Sparrow: Resolved, that the hitherto unexampled success of the Temperance cause, affords good ground to expect its ultimate and entire success. These Resolutions being severally read and adopted, it was

Resolved, that the Rev. Messrs. Rothrock and McDonald, and Michael Brown, Esq., be a Committee to address a Card to each of the Physicians of this County, requesting of them, respectfully, a written opinion on the effects of ardent spirits upon the human constitution; to be laid before this Society at its annual meeting.

Resolved, that Mr. John C. Palmer, and Col. S. Lemley be a Committee to invite some gentleman to deliver an address before the Society at its annual meeting, and also to select some person to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, that the Rev. Messrs. Rothrock, McDonald, and Sparrow, Gen. J. Cook, and Richmond M. Pearson, Esq., be a Committee to invite any gentleman at a distance, whom they may think favorable to the cause, to be present at the annual meeting.

Resolved, that the Constitution being read, and an opportunity given to sign the pledge, twenty-four persons handed in their names as new members.

On motion, Resolved, that the Editors of newspapers in this place be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Society adjourned to hold its Annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to which all the friends of the cause are respectfully invited.

The local Societies in the County are requested to send Delegates with a Report to the Annual meeting of this Society.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
MORNING EDITORS: I some times read the Van Buren "Standard," printed at Raleigh by Philo White, who used to be so much against Van Buren; and I scarcely see a number in which he does not express his great dislike to the word Whig: the very sound of it seems to discompose him all over. What is it to him? Perhaps it comes from some legendary dislike he has to the word. One thing is certain, no Tory of the Revolution hated the word Whig more than Philo White now does, and no doubt their dislikes are attributable to the same cause;—that is, hatred for Whig principles. The principles avowed by the Whigs of 1776, and now by the Whigs of 1835, are precisely the same; and no doubt the principles of those who opposed the Whigs of '76, and those who oppose the Whigs of '35 are likewise the same.—"Like will beget like." A WHIG.

From the National Intelligencer.
POLITICAL REGISTER, FOR 1835.
The following article is worthy of preservation for future reference:

UNITED STATES.
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, President.
Martin Van Buren, of New-York, Vice President.
John Forsyth, of Georgia, Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Sec'y. Treasury.
Lewis Cass, of Ohio, Secretary of War.
Mahlon Dickerson, of N. Jersey, Secretary of Navy.
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, Postmaster-General.
B. F. Butler, of New-York, Attorney General.
John Bell, of Tennessee, Speaker of the House.
Governors of the States.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.
Sweden, Charles XVI. King 70
Russia, Nicholas I. Emperor 36
Denmark, Frederick VI. King 66
Great Britain, William IV. do 69
Holland, William I. do 69
Belgium, Leopold I. do 44
Prussia, Fred. William III. do 55
Saxony, Anthony do 69
Brunswick, William Duke 28
Nassau, William do 42
Hesse-Homburg, Louis Landgrave 44
Baden, Ch. Leopold Pr. Grand Duke 46
Hesse-Cassel, William H. Elector 67
Westenburg, Louis King 46
Bavaria, Louis do 48
Austria, Francis Emperor 58
France, Louis Philippe King 61
Switzerland, John J. Hess Landman 45
Spain, Maria Isabella II. Queen 44
Portugal, Donna Maria do do 45
Sardinia, Chas. Emmanuel King 57
Tuscany, Leopold II. Grand Duke 46
Parma, Maria Louisa Dutchess 43
Modena, Francis IV. Duke 45
Lucas, Charles Louis do 45
States of the Ch. Gregory XVI. Pope 60
Two Sicilies, Ferdinand II. King 59
Greece, Otto do 19
Turkey, Mahmond II. Sultan 49

"I'd rather work with Rum drinkers."
Dialogue between Mr. R.—and John/him.
JONATHAN.—I don't drink rum; I don't care nothing about it. Though I'd rather work with them that do drink it, than with those cold-water men.
MR. R.—Why do you prefer to work with those that drink spirits?
JON.—Because they can't do half as much work as men that don't drink any. I've worked with both, and I tell you it's hard pulling to keep up with those cold-water fellows.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In this County, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. CHARLES BARRINGER to Miss ELIZABETH AREA.
In Lincoln, N. C., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. William C. Bonnett, Dr. A. B. CROOK, of Greenville, S. C., to Miss SARAH HOBBS, daughter of Col. John Hoke, of Lincoln.

DAVID L. POOL,
Clock and Watch-Maker,
JEWELLER,
AND
SILVER-SMITH.

MAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saul Leunly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more judicious attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore.—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
AND
Fancy Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double-cased and double both med. Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches; Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid sets of Toppas, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Carat, Cornelian, and Jet Ear-Rings and Breast Pins a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filigree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons—a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Best Turkeys, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Penicils Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Spring & Summer Fashions,
FOR 1835.
HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, fashionable, and durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia), and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undoubted elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.
Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.
Eloped.
FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, a bound Colored Girl, by the name of AMANDY HARRIS. Said girl is about 18 years of age, light complexioned, and tolerably intelligent; it is highly probable that she will attempt to pass herself off as a milliner, as she has had some experience in the business. From certain circumstances, I am induced to believe that she was persuaded off by some White man; if so, I will give a liberal reward for their apprehension;—that she may be brought to justice. I will also give a reasonable reward for the apprehension and delivery of said girl to me in Salisbury. And I caution all persons from harboring her, as I will enforce the law against any who may do so.
STEPHEN COWAN,
May 30, 1835.

Take Notice!
THE Subscriber, having purchased of Leonard I. and Boyden the Patent for E. H. Porter's Improved STRAW CUTTER, for the Counties of Rowan and Davidson, takes this method of informing the citizens of those Counties generally, that he is now preparing materials, and expects to make a number of these Machines. All persons wishing to purchase an article of the kind, would do well to call at the Mansion Hotel in Salisbury, or at Clemmonsville in Davidson County, where the subscriber lives, and examine the machines for themselves. All orders from persons wishing to purchase machines will receive immediate attention.
JAMES BOUGH,
Clemmonsville, May 23, 1835.