

their bodies in the greatest profusion, so that during the last six or seven days of feeding, the worms discharge more than their own weight, and this chiefly in the form of an invisible vapor. Now, if the air be moist, this exhalation is prevented from escaping, for the same reason that a piece of wet cloth is prevented from drying, and the presence of the moisture obstructs the breathing pores, situated, like the exhalants, over the surface of their bodies. Whatever tends to obstruct the perspiring and breathing functions, must subject the animals to disease, and hence the well known fatal effects resulting from stagnant air. In France and Italy, the occurrence of a very calm and sultry spell during the latter stages of feeding, frequently causes the destruction in a few hours, of whole apartments of worms. Nearly all the late European improvements in the art of managing silk worms, are mainly directed to increasing the supply of fresh and dry air, and thus obviating defects of climate. Now the climate of these United States is naturally far more dry than that of the western portions of Europe, and the reasons are these: It is well known, that within the tropical regions, where there is no interference of land, the wind blows invariably from the eastward towards the westward, whilst, without the tropics, both north and south, the predominant winds blow from the westward towards the eastward. In the United States, the westerly winds predominating, tend of course to sweep the moisture from the land, and thus render the climate drier than that of western Europe, which receives the prevailing westerly winds, fraught with moisture from the ocean. This conclusion is not to be regarded as founded entirely on theoretical deduction, since it has been established by accurate meteorological observations, made on both sides of the Atlantic. Any one who examines a map of those portions of Europe which have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the silk culture, will find such districts situated at a considerable distance from the sea board, and generally to the eastward of mountain ridges. Thus in France, the principal silk departments lie to the eastward of the Cevennes mountains, which run from the Pyrenees towards the upper Alps; whilst in Italy, under the lee of the lower Alps, the only winds from which they apprehend danger in the feeding time, are those which occasionally blow from the south or Mediterranean sea.

It is well known that the Chinese empire possesses natural advantages for the silk culture, superior to those of any other country where this culture has yet been extensively pursued, and it is in the northern or temperate portions of China where the best silk districts are found. A very warm climate produces an inferior quality of silk. Bengal, for example, where, owing perhaps to the moisture associated with the heat, the cocoons are so weak and poor as to require thirty-five or thirty-six pounds to yield one pound of silk, of a quality inferior to that produced by any other silk growing country. Some Bengal silk worms eggs having been lately brought home to France by the frigate Bonite, Mr. Boucher, who has long been devoted to the silk trade, observed at a meeting of the Paris silk society, that if a very superior breed of worms was required, this must not be sought in Bengal, but in countries endowed with a drier and more temperate climate, such for example as that of China, and especially the more northern provinces of that empire, the silks of which are of a superior quality to those of the southern provinces. Dr. Emerson stated, in conclusion, that he thought the natural facts referred to, supported by the evidence furnished by the extremely fine quality of the silk made in various parts of our country, for the climate of the United States, a superiority over that of western Europe, for the silk culture, and to rank our country with China, which occupies a geographical position on the eastern portion of the Asiatic continent, similar to that of the United States in reference to the North American continent.

## General Intelligence.

### HARD TIMES.

We give a conspicuous place to the following accounts from Mississippi, not because we rejoice at the calamities of our Southern brethren—far from it—but because we do rejoice at the exemption which our good old North State enjoys from such evils. We have said it again and again, and experience daily confirms the truth of the declaration, that take her all in all, there is no State in the Union so desirable as a residence for a man, and especially for a woman, as North Carolina. We have peace and plenty; a soil and a climate, capable of producing every comfort and blessing of life; a people as virtuous as any land can boast; an exemption from embarrassment at home, and a credit unimpaired abroad. What we want, are a higher appreciation of our advantages, and a little more enterprise, to avail ourselves fully of them. Those we shall soon have. These we have already to a much greater degree than five years ago, and the proper spirit is rising. What we have not, and do not want, are the riots, the infidelity, the corruption, political and moral, of the North; and the debt, the bad credit, the Lynch law, the irreligion, of the South. Many of the emigrants to the South from this State, now admit that they have not bettered their condition, in any respect; and those who remain, are beginning to feel that they might "go farther and fare worse." Our motto is still—"the old North State yet." Fayetteville Observer.

From the Columbus (Miss.) Argus.

The Times.—The following which we copy from the Nicksburg Whig, we feel convinced, is not an overdrawn picture. The experience of every day in Lowndes county teaches us, sadly, indeed, that the citizens of this section of the State are but little better off than their neighbors in the West. Whichever way we turn our eyes for relief, nothing but dark and murky clouds present themselves. We feel the pressure in this quarter severely now, but the worst is to come, for the Banks, whose notes are now ruinously under par, are drawing in their circulation as rapidly as possible, and ceased long ago from discounting or making issues, and soon we shall be without even a bad currency, unless individuals find it to their interest again to curdle the lead with their irredeemable and worthless shin-plasters. Our only hope of relief is in the Union Bank, which, if it issues post notes liberally and discounts impartially, will save many an enterprising citizen from ruin.

### DISTRESSING TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Never in the history of Mississippi has there been such a pressure in monetary affairs as at the present moment—and never, we imagine, has the future been shrouded in a deeper and more portentous gloom than at this time. Here in the city of Vicksburg, and the county of Warren, the darkest days of 1837, presented but a faint picture of what is now exhibited, and from every town and county in the State we have the same melancholy prospect. The whole community is literally on the rack, and the best men in the country find it im-

possible to raise any amount of money, except at the most ruinous sacrifices. We are entirely destitute of a circulating medium, whilst thousands upon thousands are pressing for the collection of their claims—suit after suit is instituted, until the docket is becoming swelled beyond any former precedent. Property is sold daily in our streets for one-fourth its value. Men give up all they possess to satisfy their creditors, see their property knocked down under the hammer of the sheriff or the marshal at one-fourth or less of its value, and find themselves beggars, so far as present want of means can make them so, and still hopelessly involved. We can mention a case that has come to our knowledge, which will illustrate the truth of what we have said more forcibly than language can. A portion of a stock of goods was sold last week to satisfy an execution from the Federal Court—the goods cost in New York \$5,000, independent of freight, charges, insurance, &c.; they were all new, seasonable and well selected, and when sold brought only \$2,500, or much less than half of the original cost. Scenes such as this are daily exhibited. A gentleman informs us that a lot of ground in this city, which one year ago brought \$5,000, was sold last week for less than five hundred dollars.

And yet horrible as affairs are becoming here, they are comparatively trifling to what we hear from Yazo, Holmes, Hinds, &c. We are informed that land and negroes are selling under execution for a fifth of their real value. Negroes, first-rate hands that will generally command 1,000 dollars, have sold for less than two hundred while some of the best plantations in the State are being sacrificed for one-tenth of their value. Where or when this is to stop God only knows. When, or from whence relief is to come we know not, but unless relief does come and come speedily, this country will present a scene of wide spread ruin and desolation, such as has never been witnessed before. The prospect is absolutely frightful to contemplate—we are told that there are some plantations in Yazo, the owners of which have made every arrangement for planting, who within a few days past have had their slaves driven off by the sheriff, and sold at enormous sacrifices, and who in consequence will not be able to raise a single bale of cotton this year. Already we hear of resistance to the execution of the laws spoken of in that county, and should judgment be rendered at the May Court upon half of the suits brought, there is no telling what a people, with ruin and beggary staring them in the face, may not be driven to.

From the Republican Banner of April 19.

### AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the new seat of Government, had not at that time made their report, but were then out viewing the proposed sites. It was the general impression that its location would be on the Colorado River, either at or near Bastrop, a most fertile, beautiful, and healthy part of the country. If located on the Brazos river, it would be in Robertson's Colony, either at the town of Nashville or Viesca. By an act of Congress, named THE CITY OF AUSTIN, in compliment to Stephen F. Austin, the first North American Colonizer of Texas.

The City of Houston continues to improve rapidly, notwithstanding the impending removal from it of the seat of Government. Though but two years have elapsed since it was laid off, it has already a population of four thousand. A great many new houses are now building, and a daily increase of the number of inhabitants. There are two theatres, which are well patronized, and supplied with Theatrical Stars from New Orleans. When our informant left Mrs. Mrs. and Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. J. H. Eaton, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Plummer, the English Vocalist, and the celebrated Comedian, Mr. Fun, were performing at Houston.

Magnificent Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are now building. The celebrated Mr. Beckenridge, of Baltimore, was preaching there, and made a great impression.

The City of Galveston (on Galveston Island) is improving at a still more rapid pace; four splendid Steam-ships now run regularly thence to New Orleans. They generally perform the trip in about forty-eight hours. Galveston is the best harbor on the Gulf. There are usually from twenty to thirty vessels in port; and the trade is fast increasing. A direct trade is opening with Europe, and an English Ship loaded with merchandise, direct from Liverpool, had arrived there, and was taking in return a cargo of Cotton.

The Indian troubles have been much exaggerated. They are confined to remote frontiers, whilst the settled parts of the country are entirely exempt from them.

There is no prospect of further war with Mexico, which is at this time flaring with civil war between the Centralists, led by Santa Anna and Bustamante, and the Federalists, headed by Pedraza and Urrea. Should the latter party prevail, one of the last named persons will come in power.

M. DE SALISBURY, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington City, is now in Texas by order of the French Government, on a tour of observation, with instructions to make a report on the resources and prospects of the country, and its ability to maintain its independence. He was much pleased with the country, and it was believed that his report to the French Government would be very favorable, and would lead to a recognition of the independence of Texas on the part of France.

Large crops of Cotton will be cultivated the ensuing season. It is the opinion of good judges, that it is over-rated as a Sugar country, but that beyond all question it is the best Cotton country in the world.

Many rich mines of gold and silver have lately been discovered in the mountainous or northwestern part of the country.

Salt, coal, and iron ore abound in almost every section.

The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, (the second of March), was celebrated with great eclat in every part of the new Republic.

Upper Canada.—The Kingston Herald states that 4,000 barrels of flour, two or three cargoes of wheat and some hundred barrels of pork, had arrived there, destined for Montreal, thence to be shipped to England.

The Herald says, non-intercourse is the order of the day between Canada and the United States.—The steamboats of both countries run only to their own ports. Indeed, so far as this is carried, that we have been informed the sentries at Brockville and Prescott fire on the American boats even in the day time. The United States steamer was fired on last week, and an American schooner received several balls. And even one of our own schooners, that came to Brockville in the night, was fired on before they could cast anchor. They were hailed from the shore, but could not hear from the noise, and five or six shots were fired on them.—One of the balls passed close between two of the men—

This practice should be instantly stopped, as it not only incurs the danger of killing innocent persons, but also must provoke retaliation, and an active border war. We trust the Lieutenant Governor will immediately suppress this conduct. On the other side, a quantity of oak plank, &c., was lying at Ogdensburg for the Hon. John Hamilton's steambot at Prescott, and when it was known where the plank was going, some "sympathizers" set fire to it and burnt up the whole.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

MAMAKATING, Sullivan Co., April 22.

On Sunday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, Mr. Robt. M. Smiley, being insane, made an attempt to murder his wife and child, with a bush hook.—He was prevented from injuring them by his youngest sister, being present, and holding him back by his coat until his wife made her escape with the babe, about 8 weeks old. He then turned upon his sister, and cut off one of her arms, and inflicted several wounds on her head, which caused her death in less than 24 hours after they were inflicted. This affair is the more to be regretted because of the former good reputation of Mr. Smiley and those with whom he stands connected.

Seat of Government for Texas.—The steamboat Cuba arrived yesterday from Galveston. The papers brought by her were of a date not more recent than those received by the Columbia. A private letter, however, has been received from Houston, later than previous advices, that gives important information respecting the location of the seat of Government. The commissioners, it seems, have located the Metropolis on the Colorado river, at a point called Waterloo, thirty miles above Bastrop, and ten miles below the mountains. The situation is very fine, and in a healthy, fertile region of the country, and near the centre of the large grant made by the Mexican Government to Stephen F. Austin. There will be a great run of speculators and emigrants to the spot. The name of the place is to be changed to Austin, which the capital of Texas will hereafter bear in honor of its illustrious founder.—New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of April 18.

Tea in Russia.—The Russians are the most inveterate tea-drinkers out of China; and, with such excellent tea as they have, the passion is quite excusable. Tea in Russia and tea in England are as different as pepper and water and senna. With us it is a dull, flavorless drink—in Russia it is a fresh, invigorating draught. They account for the difference by stating, that as the sea air injures tea, we get only the leaves, but none of the aroma of the plant which left Canton; while they, on the other hand, receiving all their tea overland, have it just as good as when it left the celestial empire. Be the cause what it may, there can be no doubt of the fact, that tea in Russia is infinitely superior to any ever found in other parts of Europe. Englishmen are taken by surprise on tasting it. Even those who never cared for tea before, drink it during their whole stay in Russia.—Bremer's Excursions in Russia.

The moral effects of Rail Roads.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, in taking a view of the anticipated effects of Rail Roads upon national character, makes the following observations: "The steam engine, in its effective state, is not half a century old. The railway, in its present power, is not ten years old, yet it is spreading, not merely over Europe, but over the vast savannahs of the new world. What will all this come to in the end? What will be the effect of this gigantic stride over the ways of this world? What the mighty influence of that mutual communication which even in the feeblest state, has been, in every age, the grand instrument of civilization? Throw down the smallest barrier between two civilized nations, and from that hour both become more civilized. Open the close shut coast of China or Japan to mankind, and from that hour the condition of the people will be in progress of improvement. The barbarian and despot hate the stranger. Yet, for the fullest of civilization, freedom and enjoyment of which the world is capable, the one thing needful is the fullest intercourse of nation with nation, of man with man. The European passion for the Rail Road is certainly one of the most singular as it is one of the most cheering characteristics of the age. Like all instruments of national power, it may be made an instrument of national evil; it may give additional strength to the tyrannical, and accumulate force against the weak, pour resistless invasion against the unprepared, and smite the helpless with unexampled rapidity of ruin. But its faculties are made for peace; its tendency is to make nations feel the value of peace; and unless some other magnificent invention shall come to supersede its use, and obliterate the memory of its services, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that the whole system, which is now in course of adoption with such ardor throughout Europe, will yet be acknowledged as having given the mightiest propulsion to the general improvement of mankind.

A True Gentleman.—(Written by a Lady.)—A true gentleman and a fine gentleman are not, as is too universally supposed, synonymous characters. A true gentleman misses no opportunity of obliging his friend, yet does it in so delicate a manner that he seems rather to have received, than conferred a favor. He is honorable in himself, and in the judgment of others, his word is sufficient for the fulfillment of an engagement. In his demeanor is combined mildness with firmness, dignity with condescension, affability with discretion; sincerity, simplicity, and ease, are prominent characteristics. He is neither a slave nor an enemy to pleasure, but approves or rejects, or refuses, as his reason dictates; he stops not to flatter a knave, but respects honesty though he may find it in a cottage. He defies the malice of an enemy with forbearance, his understanding is never supplanted by vanity. He does not love where he does not esteem; in his friendship he is steady and sincere; and if he understands the true character of an intelligent lady, he never smites her with a profusion of what a fine gentleman would call, eloquent flattery, (but creates in the mind of an intelligent female, disgust, disapprobation, and dislike,) but addresses her with a proper degree of respect, and converses for the purpose of mutual instruction.

Noble Act.—On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, as the Peck Slip and Williamsburg Ferry boat was nearing the dock on the city side, one of the passengers, a boy about nine years of age, fell overboard and but for the daring efforts of a gentleman on board—Mr. William Reed, of the Franklin Theatre orchestra—he must inevitably have been drowned. Mr. R. on seeing the accident, without one moment's hesitation, and to the manifest risk of his life, as the current was running swiftly at the time, threw off his hat, and plunged in to the rescue of the little sufferer. After a desperate struggle, Mr. R. succeeded in bringing the lad safely to the shore, and restoring him to his agonized father who was one of the numerous spectators who witnessed the heart thrilling scene.

zed father who was one of the numerous spectators who witnessed the heart thrilling scene.



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1839.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES FISHER, Esq., as a Candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

"Old Rowan" has been received, but we defer the publication for the present.

The Crops.—From every section of the Country from which we have had any information, the crops present a promising appearance. Wheat looks unusually good. In Davidson, and the lower part of Rowan, there is here and there a farmer complaining of the approach of the bug; but notwithstanding, the general appearance gives great hopes for an abundant crop.

In these hard times, when money is scarce and duns plenty and urgent, we take great pleasure in congratulating our friends, the hardy sons of the soil, on the cheerful prospect before them: may their buoyant hopes be more than realized.

County Court.—This is the week of Rowan County Court, but we are happy to say that neither our civil or criminal dockets, are much crowded. In this respect, from all accounts, they furnish a remarkable contrast with the dockets of Mississippi: There, it would seem, at this time, that law suits are far more abundant than Bank bills, that is, good Bank bills, or even cotton: Here, law suits, Bank bills, and cotton, are alike scarce; nor is there much distress among us. There is a great scarcity of money it is true, but not much actual distress;—should Providence bless our part of the country with a good crop next Fall, this community will have no cause to cry out "hard times."

Canada Affairs.—Great excitement prevails on the Canada frontiers: Burning, robbing, and firing into Steam-Boats, are the order of the day. Several American Boats in passing the Canada borders, have been fired into, but as yet no lives lost. Such is the present crisis of affairs that the boats of each only ply to and from, their respective ports and harbors. Commercial matters are nearly at a stand. The assemblage of a British force on the frontier has excited considerable apprehension in the minds of the Officers commanding in that quarter.

We extract from a letter of Maj. Worth, Col. Commandant of the new York station, addressed to His Excellency, the Governor of New York, the following statement of the American force now in service, and ready to march at a moment's warning: "Major Gen. Scott, commanding the Eastern Division, made it my duty to report to your Excellency on all matters of interest to the State. The force, subject to my orders, consists, on the Champlain frontier, of seven companies of the first regiment of artillery, five with the head quarters at Plattsburgh; two (one of which is mounted,) at Rouse's Point, to look to that point, the village of Champlain, ten miles distant, and cover the four roads leading from those two places and intermediate points to the line; on the Ontario and St. Lawrence frontier, the 8th regiment United States Infantry, 600 strong, the whole being concentrated at Sackett's Harbor; the line to be guarded by armed steamers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully Your obedient servant, W. J. WORTH, Col. Commandant."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

### MAY DAY.

The ancient pastime of crowning "The Queen of May" was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, in the "shade grove," by the Young Ladies of the Salisbury Female Academy, with great glee, and in a style of beautiful simplicity, worthy of the Month of flowers.—They commenced their sportive ceremonies at the Academy, where a procession was formed, and then, preceded by music, marched to the grove, where previously the throne had been constructed under the beautiful Elm.

The Queen elect, Miss Mary Fisher, under wreaths of flowers, upheld by her fair maids of honor, was conducted to the throne, which did not sparkle with "diamonds rare;" or "North Carolina gold," but which was ornamented, with what was yet more beautiful, with clusters of roses, "enriched from various gardens, culled with care."

The Crown of flowers was then very gracefully placed, "by the fair hand of Miss Elizabeth Paup," on the blushing temple of her royal Majesty, and Miss Martha M. Jones then delivered the Queen a lecture with such a modest air and earnest pathos, as almost to make us forget that the affair was sportive and not serious. The young Ladies then, with united voices, sang several pretty Odes that had been composed for the occasion. After the crowning ceremonies were over, all the visitors, young and old, gay and serious, were bountifully treated with a great variety of cakes, candies, and other dainties; nothing, however, in the way of potations, except from the glass of water, clear and pure, "from the Well hard by."

On the whole, this innocent holiday pastime passed off in the most pleasant manner. It drew the greater part of our Town folks together in social intercourse for a few hours. Even the elder part of the spectators appeared to forget, for a moment, that they were not children, and caught the "light spirit of other days."

What is more delightful than for age occasionally to drop the cares of life, and return to the gay scenes and innocent amusements of youth! It brings back the "light of other days," and revives many a green spot on memory's waste. Life, like the seasons, has its May, when all is sunshine and flowers; and life too, has its December, when the flowers are all dead, and the Spring birds of song are heard no more.

### A SPECTATOR.

MAY-DAY ODE, 1839.

To the Young Ladies of the Salisbury Academy:

Hail lovely month of genial show'rs!  
Of fragrant breeze and opening flower!  
Hail beautiful, rosy-footed May!

Hail dear and lovely holiday!

Our holiday, from care how free!  
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

We love thy bright, blue, sunny sky,  
When stars thy woodland cloths on high;  
We love thy dew-drop, bright and show'ry,  
Which girds the crown of our young Queen.  
Our holiday, from care how free!  
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

We love thy flower-embroider'd field,  
Whose mingled sweets thy zephyrs yield;  
Thy green sward smooth, thy costly grove,  
Thy pebbled crystal brook we love.  
Our holiday, from care how free!  
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

But there are joys that constant spring  
Beneath the School-room's sheltering wing,  
Where mind, and heart, and soul improve  
An image fair, of those above.  
We'll ne'er forget the School-room,  
In woe or woe, or far or near.

For friendship pure, if found on earth,  
Within the School-room has its birth;  
And friendship pure, on earth is giv'n  
To help us fit, for your bright heav'n.  
We'll ne'er forget the School-room dear,  
In woe or woe, or far or near.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Written on the occasion of the Festival, which took place on May-Day, in the yard of John L. Henderson, Esq., under those beautiful Elm shades; Miss Mary FISHER being crowned the Queen of May.

Come, lovely day of all the year,  
To infant minds and hearts most dear;  
We hail thee on thy gladsome way,  
With joy to crown our Queen of May.

Our joyous hearts, link'd by the cords of love,  
Join in the happy scene as those above,  
Who, when they see such happiness on earth,  
Know that in heaven it has its birth.

Dear MARY, chosen of our throng,  
We gladly place thee on our Rara! Throne,  
Its glories were not bought by bloody war,  
Or scenes of desolation wide and far;

But were gained by friendship kind and true,  
And hearts of joy, and love to thee;  
We all with one united voice  
Did bid thee, lovely Queen, rejoice.

To thee, Young Queen, of holiday,  
We give this sportive crown of May.  
It is not deck'd with diamonds' light,  
But vernal roses, fresh and bright.

Now the last bow we wish our Queen,  
With a starry crown may she be seen,  
Shining in splendor in the courts above,  
Where "love is heaven, and heaven is love."

FLORA.

We have taken the liberty of changing a few words of our young songstress: We hope she will excuse us for the freedom and not let it deter her from singing again.

### TWENTIETH OF MAY.

At a meeting held in accordance to previous adjournment, at the Court-House in Charlotte on the 20th ult., when the committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens held at the above-named place on the 9th ult., made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the returning anniversary of the 20th of May, reminds us of the glorious period of the 20th May, 1776, when at this very spot, the citizens of this County nobly dissolved all dependence or connection with the British Crown.

Resolved, That this event, so important at that period, transacted more than a year in advance of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the United States, shows the indomitable spirit of liberty, that animated our patriotic predecessors, and the noble manner which they sustained that declaration with their services and blood in a long and desperate strife, until their recollection to our dearest gratitude, and unqualified admiration.

Resolved, That the time has gone by when our most incredulous doubts the actual occurrence of it; or not only living witnesses among us testified to the fact, but the records of the country, as presented in the official proclamation of Governor Martin, the last of the royal Governor's, issued 23d August, 1776, was the good citizens against the Resolves of the county of Mecklenburg as subversive of His Majesty's Government.

Resolved, That this event is one of which no every North Carolinian, but every American should be proud, as tending to elevate the character of a State, which, although modest and unassuming, has not been backward, when liberty and free principles were at stake.

Resolved, That without distinction of party, we celebrate the coming 20th of May, in a manner worthy of its patriotic recollections.

Resolved, That Dr. Charles J. Fox, be appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, promulgated Mecklenburg county on the 20th of May, 1776.

Resolved, That James W. Osborne, Esq., be appointed to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

Resolved, That William Alexander, John B. Wilson, Dr. Francis M. Ross, Dr. Thomas Harris, William Harris, Col. John H. Wheeler, Maj. John F. Irwin, John H. Gibbon, Dr. P. C. Caldwell, James A. Johnston, Joseph H. Wilson, Dr. R. A. Wallace, Dr. James Gilmore, John J. Blackwood, Col. John Sloan, Col. I. Grier, Col. Z. Morris, Maj. Charles M'Ginnis, James G. Porter, John Walker, Esq., Andrew Grier, Esq., Dr. W. A. Ardrey, Robert Wilson, David A. Doolittle, Esq., Col. Samuel Lowrie, Col. Robert Cochrane, R. R. Taylor, Dr. William P. Jennings, W. F. Sloan, W. F. Davidson, Charles T. Alexander, Colonel W. Alexander, John M. Morrison, Alexander Roberts, Samuel A. Harris, G. W. Caldwell, be appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, and to determine the order of proceeding, and determine all other arrangements, which may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That all Revolutionary Soldiers and Officers of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, be invited to attend and partake in the celebration.

Resolved, That Maj. Benjamin Morrow, be requested to act as Marshal of the day.

Resolved, That the Volunteer Companies of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, and the Regiment of Cavalry in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, be invited to parade on the occasion.

At a meeting of a majority of the above general committee of Arrangements appointed by a meeting on Saturday evening, at the Court-House, Col. John H. Wheeler, was called to the chair, and James A. Johnston appointed Secretary.—When the following gentlemen were appointed as Committee of arrangements: William Alexander, chairman, John B. Wilson, Dr. J. F. Irwin, John F. Irwin, Col. T. I. Grier, Dr. J. F. Irwin, Col. Samuel Lowrie, Dr. John H. Gibbon, Dr. Robert Cochrane, Dr. F. M. Ross, John M. Morrison, Andrew Grier, Esq., Charles T. Alexander, Alexander Roberts, Samuel A. Harris, G. W. Caldwell, Esq., David A. Doolittle, Esq., Robert Cochrane, Esq., Samuel A. Harris, Esq., John Sloan.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Trustees: James A. Johnston, James Wilson, R. R. Taylor, Dr. William P. Jennings, F. M. Ross, William A. Harris, Dr. R. A. Wallace, W. F. Sloan, G. W. Caldwell, William F. Sloan.