

ling in beauty, and about ten months old. He was led to notice them, from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently out of the banquet before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, as usual; but at length he "missed them from the accustomed place." This he did for two days, until, on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he stopped his dog before the house, alighted, and rapped at the door. No answer; silence was in the mansion! He pushed open the door and went in. There lay the husband and the wife, on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former decaying. The child was alive, and with its little arms around the dead mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says, that familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to the same extent. With a praiseworthy benevolence he has taken measures to have the infant protected.—New Orleans Times.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charlotte Journal.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

In this age, when every thing calculated to throw light on the early history of our country is sought after and read with eagerness, we believe that the document which we have inserted below will be read with pleasure, not only for its antiquity, but for the lofty spirit which it breathes. Jealousy lest the reputation of a single great name should be shaded has induced a spirit of opposition to the pretensions of our primitive history which is at variance with all justice, and is hostile to all historical truth. This document is one of several which exist, to show the spirit of Mecklenburg county, in the memorable year of '75. It is dated Sept. 1, 1775, and purports to be instructions to the Representatives of Mecklenburg County in the colonial Legislature. It is the original draft in the hand writing, it is believed, of Dr. Ephraim Brodard. It was found recently amongst the old surveying papers of John McKitt Alexander. The paper, besides being important as it illustrates the state of public sentiment and the course of political proceedings at the period, is valuable, as it confirms the historical truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It speaks of North Carolina as a province! It alludes to the late establishment. Its first article of instruction is, that "North Carolina" is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State, invested with all the powers of legislation, &c., and so the delegates are directed to vote. It gives rise to many reflections which we cannot pursue at present. It is our wish that the memorials which illustrate our early history may be gathered now while there remains amongst us some of the memorable men whose personal knowledge and participation in those events enable them to give us the necessary information. We must approve the time which is left us—or the opportunity will soon be lost forever.

Instruction for the Delegates of Mecklenburg County proposed for the consideration of the County, &c.

1. You are instructed to vote that the late Province of North Carolina is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State, invested with all the powers of Legislation, capable of making Laws to regulate all its internal Policy, subject only in its external connections and foreign commerce, to a negative of a continental Senate.
2. You are instructed to vote for the execution of a civil Government under the authority of the People, for the future security of all the Rights and Privileges and Prerogatives of the State, and the private, natural and unalienable Rights of the constituting Members thereof either as Men or Christians. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.
3. You are instructed to vote that an equal Representation be established, and that the qualifications required to enable any person or persons to have a voice in Legislation, may not be secured too high, but that every Freeman who shall be called upon to support Government either in person or property, may be admitted thereto. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.
4. You are instructed to vote that Legislation be not a divided right, and that no Man, or body of Men be invested with the negative on the voice of the People duly collected, and that no honors or dignities be conferred for life, or made hereditary, on any persons or person, either Legislative or Executive. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.
5. You are instructed to vote that all and every person, or persons, seized or possessed of any estate, real or personal, agreeable to the last establishment, be confined in their seizure and possession, to all intents and purposes in law, who have not forfeited their right to the protection of the State by their criminal practices towards the same. If this should not be confirmed—protest.
6. You are instructed to vote that Deputies to represent this State in a continental Congress be appointed in and by the supreme Legislative body of the State, the form of nomination to be submitted to, if free, and also that all officers, the influence of whose office is equal to extend to every part of the State, be appointed in the same manner and form—likewise give your consent to the establishing the old political divisions, if it should be voted in convention; or to new ones if similar. On such establishments taking place, you are instructed to vote, in the general, that all officers, who are to exercise their authority in any of the said districts, be recommended to the trust only by the freemen of said division—to be subject however, to the general laws and regulations of the State. If this should not be substantially confirmed—protest.
7. You are instructed to move and insist that the people you immediately represent, be acknowledged to be a distinct county of this State as formerly of the late province, with the additional privilege of annually electing their own officers, both civil and military, together with the election of Clerks and Sheriffs, by the freemen of the same.—The choice to be confirmed by the sovereign authority of the State and the officers so invested, to be under the jurisdiction of the State and liable to its cognizance and inflictions, in case of mal-practice. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.
8. You are instructed to vote that no chief justice, no secretary of State, no auditor general, no surveyor general, no practising lawyer, no clerk of any court of record, no sheriff, and no person holding a military office in this State, shall be a representative of the people in Congress or Convention. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.
9. You are instructed to vote that all claims against the public, except such as accrue upon attendance of Congress or Convention be first submitted to the inspection of a committee of nine or more men, inhabitants of the county where said claimant is a resident, and without the approbation of said committee, it shall not be accepted by the public, for which purpose you are to move and insist that a law be enacted to empower the freemen

- of each county to choose a committee of not less than nine men, of whom none are to be military officers. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.
10. You are instructed to refuse to enter into any combination of secrecy as members of Congress or Convention, and also to refuse to subscribe any ensnaring jests binding you to an unlimited objection to the determination of Congress or Convention.
11. You are instructed to move and insist that the public accounts fairly stated, shall be regularly kept in proper books, open to the inspection of all persons whom it may concern. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.
12. You are instructed to move and insist that the power of County Courts be much more extensive than under the former constitution, both with respect to matters of property and breaches of the peace. If not confirmed—contend for it.
13. You are instructed to assent and consent to the establishment of the Christian Religion as contained in the Scriptures of the old and new Testaments, and more briefly comprised in the 39 Articles of the Church of England, excluding the 37th Article, together with all the Articles excepted and not to be imposed on dissenters by the act of toleration; and clearly held forth in the confession of faith, compiled by the assembly of divines at Westminster, to be the Religion of the State, to the utter exclusion forever of all and every other (falsely so called) Religion, whether Pagan or Papal, and that the full, free and peaceable enjoyment thereof, be secured to all and every constituent member of the State as their unalienable right as Freemen, without the imposition of rites and ceremonies, whether claiming civil or ecclesiastical power for their source, and that a confession and profession of the Religion so established, shall be necessary in qualifying any person for public trust in the State. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.
14. You are instructed to oppose to the utmost any particular church or set of clergymen being invested with power to decree rites and ceremonies and to decide in controversies of faith to be submitted to under the influence of penal laws—you are also to oppose the establishment of any mode of worship to be supported to the opposition of the rights of conscience, together with the destruction of private property. You are to understand that under modes of worship are comprehended the different forms of swearing by law required. You are moreover to oppose the establishing an ecclesiastical supremacy in the sovereign authority of the State. You are to oppose the toleration of the popish idolatrous worship—if this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.
15. You are instructed to move and insist that not less than four-fifths of the body of which you are members, shall in voting be deemed a majority. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.
16. You are instructed to give your voices to and for every motion and bill made or brought into the Congress or Convention, where they appear to be for public utility, and in no way repugnant to the above instructions.
17. Gentlemen, the foregoing instructions, you are not only to look on as instructions but as charges, to which you are desired to take especial heed as the general rule of your conduct as our Representatives, and we expect you will exert yourselves to the utmost of your ability to obtain the purposes given you in charge, and wherein you fail, either in obtaining or opposing, you are hereby ordered to enter your protest against the vote of the Congress or Convention as is pointed out to you in the above instructions.

STEAMERS.

The recent successful attempts made to navigate the Atlantic by steam, have induced the British Government to enter into large arrangements to extend the benefits of this mode of communication to her colonies and her commerce in general. The following statements made on this subject by Mr. G. Wood in the House of Commons, will be read with interest.

With respect to the conveyance of the North American mail to Halifax, the lowest tender which Government had received in answer to public advertisement was for £45,000 a year, the mail to be carried once a month. This appeared to Government much too high, and they had consequently made a private bargain, by which, for a slightly increased sum, they would have double the quantity of work performed. The contract was for the conveyance of the mail to Halifax once a fortnight at the rate of £50,000 yearly. Government had also made arrangements for a mail from Halifax to Boston once a fortnight, and the total yearly expense would be £100,000. Those arrangements were made for seven years. With respect to the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies, no contract was yet made, but he did not anticipate that the service would be performed at the same low rate, unless the party contracting to do it, had important interests of another kind at stake in the West Indies. No offer had been made to the Admiralty half so good as that which had been taken. Certain persons had come to the treasury and admiralty, and said they would perform the duty for £240,000. That was agreed to. What was the service to be done! There was now a communication by sailing vessels twice a month between this country and the West Indies, and there was a communication once a month by the same with Mexico. But the mode of communication by sailing packets was altogether deficient and unsatisfactory. There was no regular communication at all with Malabar, and the communication between the whole of our West India possessions and the coasts of South and North America was very defective; thus there was no packet communication whatever between Mexico and the West Indies, and no direct communication between Cuba and the east coast of America. If specie were to be conveyed from Mexico to any part of the West Indies, there was no mode of doing it but by a ship of war. In fact, there was no communication which could be depended upon between the West Indies and the whole of North America.—These were deficiencies which would be supplied by the parties with whom this contract had been made. Twice a month steamers of 400 horse power would cross the Atlantic; and such lines would be established as would connect all the Islands of the West Indies, whether British or Foreign, and as would also connect our colonies in the West Indies with those in Demerara and Berbice; with the Caraccas and Honduras; with Havana; with Vera Cruz, and the southern part of the United States. A connexion would also be established between Havana and New York. The number of steamers required would be about 14; and the result would be, that they would have communication between the whole northern part of South America and the whole Southern part of the United States, and with the British Islands; and such a one, too, as might be reckoned on as certain.—This would be established early in the summer of 1841. Which was as soon as so many steamers, which would be of a size of which there were as

yet only two examples, could be built.—This he thought was a satisfactory arrangement as could be; and that it was a fair one there could be no doubt, when it was considered how heavy must be the expense of building so many vessels, and also of sending out coal from the country to supply them.—The arrangement had been made to last for ten years, the reason for which was, that unless they had settled that the contract should last for a considerable time, the Admiralty would not have been able to get the services performed for the same money."

WORTH PRESERVING.

Gathering and Preserving Seeds.—It will soon be time to think about gathering seeds of many kinds for next year. There are but few people who consider that plants as well as animals may be much improved by selecting the best, most perfectly grown and earliest seed. The next year's crop will not only by this means be increased in quantity, but its quality will also be improved.—All kinds of seeds that grow in husks or pods should be strung up and suspended from the ridge pole or a rafter in the garret, where they will be out of the way of mice, and where they will dry gradually. Great care should be taken to keep them from an excess of moisture, which will cause them to mould, and destroy the germinative principle; and on the other hand, they will not be so good if they are shelled out (especially if it is done before they are perfectly ripe) and placed in the sun, or any situation where they will dry rapidly: they that become shrivelled and will not so readily vegetate, although the vital principle may not be destroyed. The seeds of squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, &c., should be carefully cleaned from the pulp that surrounds them, and then placed in a situation where they will dry gradually, being every day stirred up or turned, to prevent their moulding.—Seeds after being thus prepared, may be preserved almost any length of time, in a perfectly good state by packing them in pulverized charcoal, and keeping them in a dry place, or stopping entirely from the air in a glass bottle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Fever in Augusta.—We deeply regret to learn from various accounts, that this dreadful disease continues to rage with unabated fatality in our sister city. We stated in our last that the Board of Health had reported 33 persons as having died with it, up to 12 o'clock on the first inst. Since that time, to Saturday morning half past 7 o'clock, the Board of health reports 28 as having died.—The report up to Sunday 12 o'clock, M. was two from fever, during the 24 hours immediately preceding.

We have no disposition to magnify the sad effects of the prevailing fever in Augusta, for it is bad enough any how, but we feel it to be our duty to state that private letters, from that place, received from gentlemen, whom we believe would be the last to misrepresent—state that there are many more deaths than reported by the Board of Health. One of these letters dated 7th inst. says: "The deaths for the last 3 days amount to about 49, although our city has only about one third of its inhabitants."—*Geo. Journal.*

From the Northampton, (Mass.) Gazette, THE MULBERRY BUSINESS.

The Old Bay State vs. Every Other State in the Union.—The annexed is the substance of a written communication from Mr. Ebenezer Warner of Belchertown, Mass., under date of Aug. 24, 1839: "Remarks having been made in the Hampshire Gazette, about a white mulberry tree, which I sold last winter, for the extravagant sum, as was then thought, of \$50; it may be interesting to mulberry dealers to be made acquainted with its origin, and know what has become of it. About the year 1830, I purchased some white mulberry seed in N. York, which I sowed in my garden, in Belchertown. Among the seedlings, were four trees of unusual thrift, and larger leaf than the others, one of which was removed from the nursery into the street, in front of my house, where it now stands. It has so large a leaf as to attract the attention of travellers, especially of mulberry dealers. Last winter, (1838-9) a mulberry dealer from Connecticut, who had seen the tree when clothed with foliage, asked what I would take for it. I stated \$50, and he said he would take it. I afterwards understood that he sold it for \$150 to another dealer, who, within the last three weeks, told me, that he had sold many of the buds at \$1 each; that he attempted to start the buds in the hot house last winter, but none vegetated; that in the spring, he inserted some buds into the roots of the white mulberry stock, which have grown seven feet this season; that the leaves are larger than any Mulcunus leaf to be found in this vicinity; that about 2,500 buds were taken from the tree last winter and spring; and that there are at this time, probably not less than 3,500 equally fair and good buds on the tree. He also said he had been offered for the tree, and this year's product, the very handsome sum of five thousand dollars, which offer he declined. Any person doubting the foregoing statement, may be fully satisfied by inquiring of—
EBENEZER WARNER.

The above is a "whopping story," but we suppose it is true. We think two very silly men met, when \$5,000 were offered for a mulberry tree, and the sum refused.—*Ed. of Gazette.*

ORIENTAL AFFAIRS.

The news brought by the Great Western seem to indicate that the Turkish question will be arranged by the five great powers of Europe—England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Lord Palmerston has assured the Parliament that the Sublime Porte would suspend all negotiations with Mehemet Ali until suggested or approved by the Ministers of the Five Powers. This act of diplomacy must, for the present, preserve the peace of Europe.

It does not, however, appear what are the terms which the five powers propose for the adjustment of the controversy between the youthful Sultan, Abd-ul-Mejid, and his powerful viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Ali will doubtless insist upon his former pretensions to the pachalicks of Syria, and to the island of Candia. He will also pretend to the hereditary possession of these pachalicks by his family, thus establishing an Egyptian dynasty.—With this concession on the part of the Sultan, and his guarantee by the European powers, he will doubtless be content with his *de facto* independence regardless of any speculative distinction that may be drawn by diplomatists between that condition of political existence and a *de jure* independence.

As a Mussulman, Mohammed Ali prefers to acknowledge a quasi allegiance to the Osmanli Sultan, as the Caliph or successor of the Prophet.—This spiritual submission may be expressed by tribute or presents, which latter, imply no political subordination. They are the oriental law of intercourse, of social civility, and of diplomatic address. This spiritual dependence upon the Sultan of Constantinople, who is the head of the Moslem church, is analogous to that of the crowned heads of Europe upon the Papal See, in the middle ages,

and of the kings of England prior to Henry VIII. If the Pacha of Egypt, therefore, be allowed to retain the empire which he now governs, peace will be preserved. But if one of the great powers of Europe should resist his pretensions, and the interests of Eastern politics becomes, as it is now, extremely complicated.—England at least, will enforce her policy at all hazards. Russia, with adverse views, but which may be deferred, will certainly accomplish her purposes of aggrandizement, when the proper occasion may offer.

The Egyptian Viceroy holds at this moment a most commanding position. The Capudan Pacha of the Ottoman fleet has delivered up his squadron to him. Ibrahim Pacha has totally routed the Turkish army in Syria. An Egyptian force is now on the Persian gulf. The army and navy of Egypt are both better disciplined and more effective than those of Turkey. In this condition of things, the *status quo* will probably be preserved.—*Globe.*



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, September 20, 1839.

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court of this County is in Session the present week. His Honor Judge Dick presiding.—There are no cases of much importance on the Docket.

Abolition Convention.—Conventions are the order of the day, and all the rage now, in Pennsylvania and also in some places elsewhere. Some few months since, the Anti-Masonic Whigs held a Convention in Harrisburg, Penn., at which they nominated Genl. Harrison for President, and Mr. Webster for Vice-President, and this too, as stated in one of their resolutions, with the consent of both the nominees.

A few days ago the Abolitionists also held a Convention in the same place, (which, by the way, seems to be head-quarters for such assemblies) pretty numerous attended, in which they passed resolutions declaring that they will vote for no man who is opposed to immediate abolition. This being so, of course, those worthies will go for Genl. Harrison, as he is the only abolitionist in the field. Perhaps they may nominate Arthur Tappan, the abolitionist silk merchant of New York, and have a candidate of their own,—though we believe it is understood, that they will go for Harrison and Webster.

But the Anti-Masons and Abolitionists must not expect to have all the Conventions to themselves, for in December next, the friends of Mr. Clay are preparing to have a Convention at the same place, for the purpose of nominating him for the Presidency.

We thus see three of these Conventions, or as they used to be called, Caucuses, in rapid succession at the same place, held for the purpose of saving the people the trouble of thinking or acting for themselves. If this practice shall continue to increase, as it has for several years past, the election franchise might as well be set aside entirely, since it will be, in a great measure, subverted, and the people become mere tools, called into use, as a matter of form, to ratify the will and previous acts of a few party managers.

It is most strange, that even now, after the election is over, in this District, and the result decided, some of the opposition will continue the practice of their old tricks of misrepresentation, and falsehood. It is probable, they have become so habituated to the lying, that they now find it extremely difficult to break off suddenly.—Our attention has been requested to the notice of a false report, doubtless known to be so by the circulators,—which we are informed is circulated in parts of this District, in relation to the correctness of the Davidson County returns, of the Congressional election.—This report states, that the Sheriff of Davidson County made an incorrect return to the number of 100 votes more than were polled.—A friend has taken the trouble to obtain from the Sheriff, a statement of the poll at the different precincts in the County, which we give below.

This certainly will suffice to nail that false fabrication to the board.

Official returns of the Election in Davidson, on the 9th August, 1839.

	FISHER.	HENDERSON.
Lexington,	405	280
Clemmonsville,	9	62
Hampton's,	112	69
Haines',	141	240
Lee's,	15	42
Ward's,	76	4
Pickett's,	59	3
Adderton's,	161	40
Total,	975	747

I certify that the above is a correct list of the Election returns in Davidson County—taken from the lists of the returning officers.

JNO. M. SMITH, Sh'f

Sept. 17, 1839.

Parties in the next Congress.—or rather, in the House of Representatives.—It is now certainly ascertained, that the Nullifiers hold in their hands the control of the House of Representatives. At the same time that this is cause of real gratulation to them, it must not be forgotten, that this commanding position adds immensely to their responsibility. They are a party, peculiarly regardful and zealous of their principles.—It now behooves them to stand firm on principle.—they hold a position that commands not only respect, but power; a power which they are called upon to exercise like true patriots, for the good of the Country.

In the consideration of any measure that may come before Congress, without troubling themselves to enquire with which party it originated, we hope to see them apply the rule of principle, and follow its *strait lines*.—If these never failing guides lead them into the ranks of the Federal Whigs, why, let them act with them for the time;—if they conduct them into the ranks of the Democrats, let them there co-operate cheerfully, and cordially.—but as we conceive, it is not their part, to travel out of their way with either party, farther than their principles extend. We most sincerely believe that this is the course the Nullifiers ought to pursue.—Very much depends upon the action of the next Congress, for the ac-

complishment of a great and salutary reform in Government.

This they know, and we doubt not they will discharge their high duty honestly and fearlessly.

IREDELL SUPERIOR COURT.—The term of the Superior Court for Iredell County was held last week. We are informed that there was a variety of civil business transacted, but the attention of the Court was occupied during the time allotted to the criminal side of the docket, in the investigation of a single case of homicide. It was an indictment preferred against John Hoover, a citizen of the County, for the murder of his own slave.

The testimony in this case our informant writes us, disclosed a scene of wanton barbarity, which perhaps never been equalled in the history of criminal causes among us. The following extract of a letter gives some account of the case.

"The negro had been purchased from her former owner some six or eight months before her death, and appeared to be of humble and obedient disposition. Yet it seemed that no degree of submission, and no excess of labour could gratify the wishes of her master,—either for fancied causes of provocation, or he exhibited in the proof without any cause whatever, inflicted castigations—so repeatedly—and with such brutal severity, that her constitution was compelled to yield—and she began rapidly to decline in flesh and strength. Yet the temper of the prisoner seems to have felt no abatement of its barbarity,—and, notwithstanding considerations of prudence nor humanity were permitted to mitigate the harshness of his conduct. On the morning of her death, she was engaged in performing some labour in the vicinity of the barn—her conduct did not please her master—who lifted a cudgel which was convenient.—He struck a blow on the head which fell her insensible to the ground. He ordered her to arise—and exclaimed to his son not far off, by God she cannot rise.—She was then borne to a log bed chained to it for the remainder of the day—she was set free, and in attempting to walk to the kitchen, after a few paces she fell to the ground—and was by assistance conveyed to the house, where she in a few hours died. The case was conducted on the part of the State by Mr. Solicitor Dodge, assisted by Genl. James Cook. The prisoner was defended by D. F. Caldwell, and Anderson Mitchell, Esqrs. After a full investigation of the testimony, and full and able arguments for the prosecution and the defence—and a clear, and impartial charge from his Honor Judge Dick, the jury retired, and in a very few minutes returned a verdict of willful murder. Let not such an occurrence as this be repressed on the peculiar institutions of the South. In the criminal jurisprudence of that section which boasts that the genius of emancipation shackles every foot which treads her soil; we read of barbarity and murder in every domestic relation of life. The wicked tempers of men are not restrained by the affection which parents owe to their children—children to the parents—husbands to their wives. Each one of these relations has been the cause of infinite cruelty, and numberless murders. The propensities of a wicked heart will find exercise in every institution that for the comfort and happiness of mankind—All that can be done, is to annex to their gratification a decisive and appropriate punishment. In North Carolina we guard the relation of slavery by enactments which assimilate it to those of domestic life in every country—and stigmatize the abuse which the power no doubt to it affords, by the highest penal sanctions. 'Tis that should man's blood by man shall his blood be shed'—is true with us, whether the victim of malice be the low citizen, and equal of the murderer—or the humble slave over whose person for certain purposes he is vested with authority."

THE FAIR OF THE FAIR.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Society of this place, held on Tuesday and Wednesday evening of this week a Fair, which we were pleased to witness, resulted very successfully, in the amount received for the accomplishment of a worthy object.—It was well attended by the Citizens and Strangers in town, and happily conducted.—There was a variety exposed for sale, by the fair vendors,—articles of fancy, taste, and luxury.—Its beauties and attractions were manifold,—and "all went merry as a marriage bell." An agreeable participation would incline us to record of some of its pleasantness, but a limited space forbids the indulgence, so that we must

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

The Number of this periodical for September has reached us. Its well established character, for decided superiority needs no repeated commendation. The present number is rich with the usual variety of beauty and science. A notice of its contents next week.

TWIN COTTON.—The attention of the Cotton Planters of this region, will be attracted by the advertisement of a new kind of Cotton in this paper.—Mr. Thomas brought us a stalk, which may be seen at our office.—It is large,—well filled with bolls, and the staple is of a fine quality.—It is highly recommended in the South-west, by those who have tried it.

Bridging the Mississippi.—A proposition has been made to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Missouri. A St. Louis paper thinks the bridge will certainly be built, every newspaper in the city is in favor of the project: a unanimity not recorded before on any subject in the annals of that country.

We have been requested by several Gentlemen of the Town, to state that a meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Debating Society.

Notice will be given by the ringing of the Bell.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A number of delegates from different Counties met on September 11th and 12th, in the town of Salisbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of calling a Temperance Convention.

The Rev. John Robinson D. D. was called to the chair, and Mr. Abel Graham, appointed Secretary. After due deliberation in reference to the object of the meeting, and the propriety of the measure contemplated, it was unanimously resolved.

That it is expedient to call a Convention in the town of Salisbury to meet on the first Wednesday of November next, and continue in session till all the business which may be brought before it is fully discussed and acted upon.

Messrs. John Puffer, Col. S. Emory, and Walter W. Pharr, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the calling of said Convention, and to report to this meeting.

Adjourned to meet on to-morrow morning, Sept. 13th. According to adjournment the same day, the Convention met on the day, when the committee reported on the proceedings of the preceding evening, to make arrangements for the calling of a Temperance Convention, and a report which was accepted and adopted, and as follows:

The Committee appointed to make arrangements