

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1825.

[NO. 250.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILIP WHITE.

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society; the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices; the goods consist of some *Dee Goods*, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER. Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

All in one Day,

TO be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by an improved mode of drawing, secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

Cogges's Office, Baltimore, April 7th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the Fourth Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland.

The mode of drawing on an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

| SCHEME. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars. | 20,000 Dollars. |
| 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. | 10,000 Dollars. |
| 1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars. | 5,000 Dollars. |
| 5 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars. | 5,000 Dollars. |
| 4 Prizes of 500 Dollars. | 2,000 Dollars. |
| 20 Prizes of 100 Dollars. | 2,000 Dollars. |
| 30 Prizes of 50 Dollars. | 1,500 Dollars. |
| 50 Prizes of 20 Dollars. | 1,000 Dollars. |
| 200 Prizes of 10 Dollars. | 2,000 Dollars. |
| 300 Prizes of 5 Dollars. | 1,500 Dollars. |
| 10,000 Prizes of 2 Dollars. | 20,000 Dollars. |
| 10,612 Prizes. | 70,000 Dollars. |

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!
Entry Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Mode of Drawing—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to proceed in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 10,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$2.

Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of MAY, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by this scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to run, (there not being one Blank to a Prize) and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a great number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit of a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets, \$4
HALVE, 2
QUARTERS, 1
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 Dollars—20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. AND WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.
ORDERS from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore, Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FROM CHALMERS'S ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.
Who shall assign a limit to the discoveries of future ages? Who can prescribe to science her boundaries, or restrain the active and insatiable curiosity of man within the circle of his present acquirements? We may guess with plausibility what we cannot anticipate with confidence. The day may yet be coming, when our instruments of observation shall be inconceivably more powerful. They may ascertain still more decisive points of resemblance. They may resolve the same question by the evidence of sense which is now so abundantly convincing by the evidence of analog. They may lay open to us the unquestionable vestiges of art, and industry, and intelligence. We may see summer throwing its mantle over its mighty tracts, and we may see them left naked and colourless after the flush of vegetation has disappeared. In the progress of years, or of centuries, we may trace the hand of cultivation spreading a new aspect over some portion of the planetary surface. Perhaps some large city, the metropolis of a mighty empire, may expand into a visible spot by the powers of some future telescope. Perhaps the glass of some observer, in a distant age, may enable him to construct the map of another world; and to lay down the surface of it in all its minute and topical varieties. But there is no end of conjecture, and to the men of other times we leave the full assurance of what we can assert with the highest probability, that yon planetary orb is so many worlds, that they teem with life, and that the Mighty Being who presides in high authority over this scene of grandeur and astonishment, has there planted the worshippers of his glory.

The discoveries of science widen the empire of creation far beyond the limits which were formerly assigned to it. They give us to see that yon sun, throned in his planetary system, gives light, and warmth, and the vicissitude of seasons, to an extent of surface, several hundreds of times greater than that of the earth which we inhabit. They lay open to us a number of worlds, rolling in their respective circles around this vast luminary—and prove, that the ball which we tread upon, with all its mighty burden of oceans and continents, instead of being distinguished from others, is among the least of them; and from some of the most distant planets, would not occupy a visible point in the concave of their firmament. They let us know, that though this mighty earth, with all its myriads of people, were to sink into annihilation, there are some worlds, where an event so awful to us, would be unnoticed and unknown, and others, where it would be nothing more than the disappearance of a little star which had ceased from its twinkling. We should feel a sentiment of modesty at this just but humiliating representation. We should learn not to look on our earth as the universe of God, but one paltry and insignificant portion of it, that it is only one of the many mansions which the Supreme Being has created for the accommodation of his worshippers, and only one of the many worlds rolling in that flood of light which the sun pours around him to the outer limits of the planetary system.

PENSION LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

An official report made to Congress from the War Department, at the last session of Congress, exhibits the following results.

Of Half-pay Pensioners, the total number is 2,918, and the annual amount of money paid to them, is 206,664 dollars.

Of Revolutionary Pensioners, the total number is 13,127, and the total amount annually paid on that list is 1,242,848 dollars.

Of Invalid pensioners, the number is 3,743, and the amount paid to them is 2,97,000 dollars.

Of Pensioners on half pay for five years (in lieu of bounty land) the number is 202, and the amount annually paid to them 9,876 dollars.

So that the total number of pensioners of the United States is 19,990, and the amount annually paid for Pensions is 2,556,388 dollars.

There has recently been published in London, in two thick volumes, octavo, price 21 shillings, boards, a new Biographical Dictionary of Musicians. It contains 5000 memoirs and notices, and includes the lives of the most eminent living musicians.

One hundred pounds or wine pints of rich milk, will make five pounds of butter. A pint of milk, wine measure, weighs a pound, and five pints beer measure, is equal to six pints wine measure.

By Authority.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on or before the first day of January next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, six millions thereof reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and six millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may be redeemable after the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates to be sold: Provided, That no stock be sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above-mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That all subscription by transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the whole or any part of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum, per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one-half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months' public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one-half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or re-

imbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are also hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said Commissioners, as may be necessary, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair the right of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

Washington, March 3d, 1825.
An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and License to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company, owning a steam-boat or vessel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That enrolments and licenses for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such enrolments and licenses shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That registers for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steam-boat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and license, as the case may be, shall be taken out for such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, previously to granting a register, or enrolment and license, for any steam-boat or vessel, owned by any Company, the President or Secretary of such Company shall swear or affirm as to the ownership of such steam-boat or vessel, by such Company, without designating the names of the persons composing such Company; which oath or affirmation, shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, before granting a register for any steam-boat or vessel, so owned by any incorporated company, the President or Secretary thereof, shall swear or affirm that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no part of such steam-boat or vessel has been, or is then, owned by any foreigner or foreigners.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

February.—Keep on sledding wood till you have got a pile just 99 times as big as the Sea-Serpent. There are but few things more vexatious than to be obliged to tackle your team in the hurry of haying, or harvesting, in order to sneak home a green tree top for fuel, which won't after all burn much better than an ice island. The cultivator who suffers summer to come about not having a good store of dry wood under cover, may rank with him whose pork barrel is as empty as the head of a dandy. If you do not intend that your wife, daughters, help, &c. should be as crust as a litter of cat-mounds, and snap at you like a hemlock back-log, you will split and pile away some elegant billets (not billeted) for oven-wood. Give your ewes with lamb a few roots, to keep them in good heart; turnips at this season, it is said, will injure the lambs. Either keep your stock well, or knock them on the head, sell their hides, and take a cruise to the Ohio country, for the purpose of peddling w. den nutmegs, and other yankee notions.

NATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY.

Arrangements are now making at New-York for the formation of a National Tract Society, to be located in that city; and the managers expect to obtain a house for the Society, on the plan of the house of the American Bible Society. The Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, reported, that six printing presses, at least, are now kept in constant employ by the Tract Societies of the country; that their operations in general are extending; and that if they were all united in a National Institution, enjoying the local advantages of that city, free of rent, and of course able to furnish supplies of Tracts at a very cheap rate, a much larger number of printing presses, and a number little if any less than the number now employed by the American Bible Society, will, doubtless, with the Divine blessing, be brought into constant action. The American Tract Society, at Boston, has already seriously contemplated erecting a house in that city, for a supply of the country with Tracts. But there can be no doubt, that New-York will give the National Society convenient accommodations, the Society at Boston will relinquish her design, and receive her supplies of Tracts from the Society in New-York. The cost of a lot and house is estimated at \$20,000. Of this sum, upwards of \$12,000 have been subscribed, and a committee has been appointed to solicit further subscriptions. Providence Gaz.

It is proved by many observations, that the level of the sea must have been at some ancient period, higher than it is at present. This can be easily accounted for, if we consider that water heated must be more expanded than the solid earth. If we suppose, with Mons. de la Place, that the average depth of the sea is 96,000 feet, and assume the dilation of the earth to be equal to that of glass, we find that at a temperature of 100 centigr., the sea would be 4000 feet higher than it is at present, that it would cover most of the secondary mountains. The melted masses shrink during their cooling. If this happens in large masses, cavities garnished with crystals must result, geodes, &c.

Parsley—If after having bruised some sprigs of Parsley in your hands, you attempt to rinse glasses, they will snap or suddenly break.

A London paper of March 14, says, General Ja Fayette has sent from America to the Committee in London, appointed to manage the subscriptions for the Foreign Refugees, the following sum; 200 dollars for natives of France, 200 dollars for Spaniards, and 200 dollars for Italians.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New York, Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery, and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hudson, and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York, Bowdoinham, in the district of Bath, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the district of Cuyahoga, in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby, severally, made a port of delivery.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the port of delivery established at Topsham, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and purchase a site for a Navy Yard and Depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and to erect such buildings, and make such improvements thereon, as he may judge necessary for the accommodation and supply of the United States' vessels of war in that quarter; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for effecting that object, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.