

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY PHILIP WHITE. The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

State's Statute Laws. An Act to authorize the building of Light-Houses and Light Vessels, and Beacons, and Monuments, therein mentioned; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract for building Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacons and Monuments, and placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A light house on a proper site on Moose Peak Island, in the state of Maine; and a monument on a proper site on Stage Island, in the same state. A light house on a proper site, at or near the mouth of Burlington Harbor, in the state of Vermont.

A house at the entrance of Nantucket Harbor, for the keeper; with a tower on the same for the lantern, in the state of Massachusetts. A light house, on Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, in the state of Rhode Island; and a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state.

Three small beacons at the entrance of Mill River Harbor, in the state of Connecticut. A light house near the Fire Island Inlet, on the south side of Long Island, in the state of New York; and a light house on Stony Point, instead of Verplank's Point, as heretofore directed, in the same state.

A light house on Cedar Point, at or near the mouth of Patuxent River, in the state of Maryland; and a small beacon light on Point Look Out, at the mouth of Potomac, in the same state. A light vessel for Albemarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, to be placed either at or near south point of Roanoke Island, or at the end of Wade's Point Shoal, at the mouth of Pasquotank River, in the same state.

A light house on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to wit: For a light house on the Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine, four thousand dollars; for a monument on Stage Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for placing a buoy in Winter Harbor, in the same state, fifty dollars.

For a light house at the mouth of Burlington Harbor, in the state of Vermont, four thousand dollars. For the keeper's house at the entrance of Nantucket Harbor, with a tower on the same, in the state of Massachusetts, sixteen hundred dollars. For a light house on Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, three thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

chusefts, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars. For erecting a pier at the mouth of Cayahoga River, in the state of Ohio, five thousand dollars; and for completing the pier at the mouth of Grand River, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

And for surveys, to be made under the direction of the President of the United States, for the following purposes, to wit: to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the Harbor of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and also a pier in the Harbor of Holmes' Hole, for the same object, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of four hundred dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President Senate pro tempore Washington, March 24, 1825. Approved: JAMES MONROE. An Act to change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, shall be annually holden in the City of New Orleans, on the second Monday of December, instead of the third Monday of November, as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said District Court, or which are, or may hereafter be commenced for, or returnable to, the said District Court, on or before the third Monday of November, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Court, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved, March 3, 1825. An Act making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, for the payment of the expenses of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated for the same object.

Approved, March 3, 1825. An Act further to amend an act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person having claims for a building destroyed by the enemy during the late war, under the ninth section of the act to which this is an amendment, and of the act to amend the same, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which shall have been presented to the Commissioner of Claims, appointed under the act first aforesaid, at any time before the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and which was not paid under said acts, nor finally rejected by said Commissioner, may, within nine months hereafter, present the same, with the advice to support it, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, for examination and adjustment; and if he shall be satisfied the building or buildings for which damages are claimed, was, at the time of its destruction, occupied by order of any agent or officer of the United States, as a place of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States, he shall proceed to assess the damages, and certify the amount for payment, in the way pointed out in the act first above referred to, which shall be immediately paid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That, if the Auditor shall be satisfied the evidence before him is insufficient to enable him correctly to decide between the United States and the claimant, he may, on giving notice to the claimant, cause other evidence to be taken: And provided, also, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of this act, where the property destroyed was occupied under a contract with the owner, and at the risk of such owner.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount which shall appear to have been paid to the owners, as rent, for the use or occupation of their property, shall be deducted from the amount directed to be paid to them under this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in case the whole amount of claims presented, and allowed, under this act, shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then, and in that case, the claimants shall, respectively, receive only their ratable proportion of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be liquidated by the said Auditor in the adjustment of the amount to be received by such claimants, respectively. Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the sale of unserviceable Ordnance, Arms, and Military Stores. 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 cause to be sold any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other military stores, or subsistence, or medical supplies, which, upon proper inspection or survey, shall appear to be damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, whenever, in his opinion, the sale of such unserviceable stores will be advantageous to the public service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the inspection or survey of the unserviceable stores shall be made by an Inspector General, or such other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint for that purpose; and the sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to make Castine a port of call for ships on vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of April next, Castine, in the state of Maine shall be, and is hereby, made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Approved, March 3, 1825.

A LOTTERY FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

- Scheme. 1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH. NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE! 1 Prize of 500 Dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500 1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300 1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250 1 do. \$150 (do.) is 150 1 do. \$100 (do.) is 100 2 do. \$100 (side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200 2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160 2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40 3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42 2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24 3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30 1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8 10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60 10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50 1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4 1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3 20 do. \$1 (do.) is 20 300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600 431 do. \$1 (Fire Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) is 431 793 Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, including the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON, GREEN KENDRICK, JNO. BOYD. N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Estate of Alex. Long, decd. THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd, at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES L. LONG, Executor. Dec. 24, 1824. 40

PALLFOX, A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-gester, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar-Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. JAS. DINKINS. Oak Grove, April 3, 1825. 658

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts. The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

EARLY RISING. To rise early is so truly the one thing needful above all—to all who are candidates for either of those capital prizes—Health, Wealth, or Wisdom, that it is the only sure foundation for securing any chance of obtaining either of them. "He that would thrive Must rise by Five; He that has thriven May be till Seven."

Instances may be found (but very seldom) of persons who have set up late becoming wealthy, but they have paid for it otherwise the price of their health. You cannot remember one solitary example of a sluggard having ever obtained one of these blessings of life. "Shake off dull sloth and early rise." There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning between sleeping and waking. He who is awake may be at work or at play; he who is asleep is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing and slumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed the sooner you will be confined to it. When old people have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their longevity, they have uniformly agreed in one thing only, that they "all went to bed and all rose early."

GERMANY. The following interesting passage is taken from an article in the last London Quarterly Review, upon a "Tour in Germany," &c. an engaging little work, recently published in England. Amongst the ladies of Weimar, as also of Saxony, there is a simplicity, which is quite delightful; knitting and needle work know no interruption at home or abroad, and a female to a route might forget her fan, but would, assuredly, remember her work-bag. At Dresden, even the theatre is not protected from the needle and knitting-pin; and our author has seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thekla had brought into her eyes, and immediately proceed with her stocking foot. It was not however, to be expected, that in a town which prides itself upon its learning, the softer sex would always be free from pedantry, and, accordingly, a few clubs of Blues have been formed to drink tea, and "talk about Shakespeare, taste, and musical glasses."

FREE NEGROES. A serious riot has taken place at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, on the 14th ult. A slave had ran away from his master in Maryland. He was apprehended by his master and lodged in jail in that county for security. The slave sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus, to show cause why he should not be discharged from imprisonment. The cause came on for adjudication on the 14th. The case being clearly made out in favor of the master, the Judge ordered the slave to be delivered into his custody. During the whole trial the Court-house was crowded with blacks, who had feed a lawyer to appear in behalf of the slave—but not satisfied with this, they collected in a cluster at the door of the Court-house, and attempted to rescue the slave by force; a number of blows were given and received, a pistol was fired, and a mulatto was shot: Nor did the fray terminate, and the rioters disperse, until a number of the blacks were arrested and carried to jail. The Harrisburg Intelligencer, of Friday last, states that the court commenced its sessions on Monday last, and that the Grand Jury found a "true bill" against twelve of the black men concerned in the riot and attempt to rescue a slave from his master. The trial lasted till Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty against twelve of the rioters, and an acquittal for four. One of them had escaped: The paper adds, that the Grand Jury appropriated \$300 for the erection of a tread-mill to give them employment.

New-Orleans, April 7.—We learn with pleasure that there is likely to be a greater concourse of people from the country during the present and approaching week, than was ever seen before in New-Orleans. La Fayette is the load stone that promises to fill the pockets of our tavern keepers, and perhaps of our grocers and dry good retailers.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER. I and WE. These pronouns have lived together for many ages in harmony; but lately the latter seems to be intruding on the province of the former. In these days of pre-eminent modesty, writers and speakers shrink from the charge of egotism; and the plural pronoun to denote an individual. It consists in often speaking of one's self from a point of ostentation. Among the theological pupils of the celebrated Doctor Bellamy, as I have been told, was a young man named B—, whose vanity was often offensive to his instructor, and who was one day reading for criticism a manuscript containing many sentences like this, "Such is my opinion, whatever others may think; and I am confident that my opinion is correct." At the close of such a sentence, the Doctor, in his peculiar authoritative tone said, "stop B—, I, I, I—who is this I?"—The offence, however, in this case, consisted not in the pronoun, but in the man.

When modesty uses this word because it is the very one, and the only one, that expresses just what it means, there is no egotism. The individual who manages an empire, (and he who conducts a newspaper too) is privileged by custom to speak of himself in plural; but "the king's English" forbids a common man, on common subjects, to speak in this manner. When I read in a newspaper, therefore, a communication from some obliging correspondent, in the singular number, saying: "WE have already said more than we intended," &c.—and when I hear a preacher, who seems to be nothing more than one man, saying to his hearers "the subject which we have chosen for your consideration, we think of infinite importance; and again, "We exhort you my hearers, to receive the truths which we have now delivered;" I often feel inclined to say, "Stop, —who is this WE?"

A HARDENED WRETCH! By the arrival at Boston of the brig Clarissa, which left St. Johns, Porto Rico, on the 27th ult. 8 days after the last despatch received from Lieut. Blout, information is received that the Captain of the Pirates (Cofrecinas) and twelve others, were to be shot on the 29th ultimo, and 9 others were to meet a similar fate a few days afterwards.

In addition to this, we learn from the Evening Post, that a Porto Rico paper, containing an account of the condemnation, confession, and execution of eleven, had been received at New York. When they were taken to the place of execution, the chief, Cofrecinas, refused to be blindfolded, saying that he had murdered three or four hundred, and thought that by this time he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they managed. National Journal.

In the British House of Commons, on the 21st ult. while discussing the supply bill for 1825, Mr. Hume objected to the item of 6,470, 12s. 6d. for carrying into effect certain articles of the Treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States. In reply to some objections which Mr. Hume made, Mr. Canning rose to explain, and observed, that: "America claimed from this country compensation for some property, of which she alleged that a part of America, which could not rightly be considered to be at war with this country, had been deprived. It was agreed upon that any difference that might arise on the article which guaranteed this compensation, should be referred to the Emperor of Russia. A disputed point did arise; a reference, according to the terms of this convention, was accordingly made, and the decision was against this country. It was to adjust the payment of this debt that the Commissioners had been appointed; it had made considerable progress. The information which was the cause of its formation only reached this country the year before last; and although he could not undertake to say that this was the last time that he should have occasion to renew this application, yet he hoped it was the last but one he should have occasion to do so."

(Mr. Canning alludes, in the above observations, to the slaves that the British Kidnapped and carried off during the late war between that country and this.) Professor Patton, of Middlebury has been chosen by the Trustees of New Jersey College, to the Chair of Languages, lately vacated by the resignation of Dr. Lindley.