

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1831.

[VOL. XII. NO. 376.]

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum, in two dollars and a half.
Advertisements, if not otherwise directed, will be charged at the rate of five cents per line for the first week, and three cents for each week thereafter. The day will be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be inserted.

By Authority.



Act passed at the Second Session of the twenty-first Congress of the United States.
CHAPTER—NO. 1.

An ACT to change the time of holding the rule term of the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the District Judge of Tennessee, to hold a term of the Circuit Court at Nashville, for the District of West Tennessee, on the first Monday in March, in each year, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings, or proceedings, that may be pending in said Circuit Court, or that may have issued returnable to the Circuit Court to be held on the first Monday in September next preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and all writs and process may hereafter be returnable to the said Courts to be held on the first Monday in March, in the same manner as to the sessions of the Circuit Courts directed by law to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in September of each year; and the writs and other process returnable to the said Circuit Court on the first Monday in September of each year; may bear date on the first Monday in March.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said District Judge shall have power to adjourn from day to day, or to any other period of time, more than three months before the September term of said Court. Provided, That no final judgment be rendered at said term to be held by the District Judge, except by the consent of both parties.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, January 13, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 2.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public land within the same."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled, "An act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same," approved the twelfth of December, eighteen hundred and twenty, as requires an annual account of the application, by the said State, of the said three per centum to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 13, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 3.

An ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, as stipulated for by the fifth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Chipewyan tribe of Indians, one thousand dollars;

For the payment of the annuity of two thousand dollars, and also the sum of two thousand dollars for education, as stipulated for by the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Petawattamies, the annual sum of four thousand dollars;

For the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing annually one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For the payment of the permanent and limited annuities provided for by the second article of the treaty with the Petawattamies, of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, annually the sum of three thousand dollars;

For tobacco, iron, steel, education, annuity to the principal chief, and employment of laborers, by same article, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For payment of permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Mississippis, of the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For iron, steel, tobacco, and laborers, by same article, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For support of the poor and infirm, and for education, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Approved, January 13, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 4.

An ACT for the benefit of schools in Lawrence county, Mississippi.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one section of the public lands subject to private entry and sale in the State of Mississippi, be located for the use and benefit of schools in Lawrence county, in said State, in lieu of the sixteenth section sold and patented to Will Whitehead.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person appointed by order of the Probate Court, in and for the county of Lawrence, be, and he is hereby authorized to locate the quantity of land named in this act, for the purposes above named.

Approved, January 13, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 5.

An act to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, so much of the act of the first of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States," as imposes a charge of ten dollars for passports, and of four dollars for a clearance, on any ship or vessel bound on a voyage to any foreign country, be, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect from and after the thirty-first day of March of the present year.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 6.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the State of Missouri, and Alabama, three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same," approved the third of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, as requires an annual account of the application of the said three per centum, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 19, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 7.

An ACT for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for arrearages in the Indian Department.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for arrearages in the Indian Department, the same to be applied to the payment of balances on accounts presented and settled by the proper accounting officer, and now actually due, which accrued previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of settling and closing the accounts in the office of the Second Auditor, relating to Indian affairs, prior to the date of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to direct transfers to be made from such balances of moneys heretofore appropriated to carry into effect certain Indian treaties as are no longer required for their several objects, to the credit of certain other heads of Indian expendi-

tures, under which balances accruing previously to the above date, remain due to certain individuals, and appear upon the books of the Second Auditor; also, to direct similar transfers to be made to and from the several specific heads of contingencies of the Indian Department, pay of agents, sub-agents, and presents to Indians; and, also, of the sum of five thousand and fourteen dollars and fifteen cents from the head of subsistence of the army, to the head of Indian expenditure, under which that amount was actually applied and expended. Provided, always, That no such transfer shall be made unless it satisfactorily appear that the specific expenditure was actually made for the service of Indian affairs, in good faith, by an authorized agent of the Government, and before the date aforesaid, and that the balances from which such transfers are authorized to be made are not necessary for the specific purpose of their original appropriation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to Mark and R. H. Bean, of Arkansas, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, for supplies furnished to the emigrant Creek Indians by direction of former Indian agents: Provided, That the said Beans shall first present sufficient evidence to the proper accounting officer, that credit was originally given by them to the Government of the United States, and that no part of the amount has been received by them, or satisfied, directly or indirectly, from the agents through whom, they sold or contracted.

Approved, January 27, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 8.

An ACT making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for paying revolutionary and invalid pensioners, viz:

For payment of revolutionary pensioners, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, one million eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

For paying the invalid pensioners, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, two hundred and seventy six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of appropriation for invalid pensioners of twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty six dollars ninety five cents.

For pensions to widows and orphans, five thousand dollars.

Approved, January 27, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 9.

An ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts of the United States for the District of Maine and Illinois, and Northern District of Alabama.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, which are now directed by law to be held on the first Mondays of March and October in each year, shall hereafter be held on the second Mondays of April and October in each year; and that the term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, which is now directed by law to be held on the second Tuesday of September in each year, shall hereafter be held on the first Tuesday of September in each year; and all processes which may have issued, or which shall hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding terms of the said District Courts as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms to which, they are severally changed by this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois, which are now directed by law to be held on the third Mondays of June and November in each year, shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays of May and December in each year; and all process which may have issued, or which may hereafter issue, or which shall hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding terms of the said District Court as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms to which they are severally changed by this act.

Approved, January 27, 1831.

BLANK DEEDS,
Every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Claims on France.—The following paragraph, conveying information of vast importance to many of our mercantile readers, we find in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last. We presume it is derived from private letters from our Minister to France, Mr. Rives. If from sources at the Seat of Government, it would we should suppose, have been promulgated in the official paper.

Negotiations with France.—It is said that the French Commissioners assert the conformity of the Berlin and Milan Decrees with the Laws of Nations! and report favourably on other cases, amounting only to two or three millions.

We should deeply regret such a result on every account. It would be an act of gross injustice to our plundered merchants—and from whose hand does the blow come? Not from the Bourbons but from the regenerated Government of France. In all their negotiations with Mr. Gallatin in Paris, the Bourbons never denied, that the Claims were fairly due. They never justified the decrees of Bonaparte. As well as we recollect, they never disavowed any responsibility for his acts; but they principally relied on their poverty, &c. &c. And now, when a more liberal Government is established among them; when it ought to be supported, on the principles of justice and faith, we are to be put off with a frivolous pretence, that some of the grossest outrages which were ever perpetrated against a neutral Nation. The character of France—the free and just principles on which alone her Government can be supported—the deep sympathy which we have felt in her recent struggles—the attachment of our countrymen, and the justice of their Claims, should have inspired her commissioners with a juster spirit.—We hope it is not yet too late to repair their errors, and that her Government will lose no time in reviewing her decision, and in doing justice to our citizens. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Astronomy.—At the beginning of the present century, no one of the natural sciences appeared to afford less hope of farther discoveries than astronomy. Of the comparatively few things which it is possible to know respecting objects so remote as the heavenly bodies, all that was attained by man seemed already to have been attained. The theory of the celestial motions as developed and established by Newton, was perfect; it admitted of no amendment. It was prepared to explain not only every common movement of the spheres, but every casual irregularity, and the observations of one hundred years has established its entire accuracy. The Stars to the sixth magnitude, were all numbered, and their precise stations in the concave, ascertained and recorded. On the discovery of the Georgian planet, at the distance of eighteen hundred millions of miles from the sun, the solar system seemed complete. Tables of the planetary motions, extending to their minutest irregularities, were formed, so accurate and precise, as to be scarcely capable of improvement; and finally, the heavens had been so often surveyed by the great telescopes of Herschel,—instruments of far greater power than most astronomers could hope to command, that man seemed already to have attained all that he was destined ever to know respecting the heavenly bodies. But the century had scarcely dawned, when the discovery of four new planets offered a hint of many unexplored regions, that still may be hidden in this boundless ocean which have hitherto concealed themselves from all that have navigated the skies. In the irregularities that attend the motions of the bodies composing the solar system, astronomers of different ages have imagined, that they saw in the system the elements of its own destruction; but the discoveries of Le Grange and Laplace, have clearly established this important fact—that all these irregularities are made to bal-

ance each other by so nice an adjustment, that they can never transcend certain narrow bounds, which lie within the limits of entire safety to the universe; and all the apparent discord proves to be only the tuning of the mighty organ.

Ceremonious drinking in China.
The parties arise from their chairs with their wine cups held in both their hands and proceed to the middle of the room. They then raise their cups as high as their mouth, and lower them again until they nearly reach the ground, the lower the more polite. This process is repeated three, six or nine times, each watching the others motions with the greatest exactness; nor will one of them drink before the other, until after repeated attempts, their cups meet their mouths at one and the same instant, when they empty them, and turn them up so as to expose the inside, and show that every drop has been drunk. After this, they hold the empty cups and salute one another in the same manner, retreating by degrees towards their chairs, when they sit down to resume their functions at the repast. Here, sometimes, a polite contention takes place who shall be seated the first, and it is not decided until a number of ceremonious nods, curvings of the bodies, and motions of the hands, when they contrive to lower themselves into their chairs, at one and the same moment. *Dobell's China.*

QUALIFICATIONS OF A LEGISLATOR.

CICERO says, "It is necessary for a senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution; and this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence of reflection; without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office." If such qualifications were exacted of all legislators, in this our happy and prosperous republic, how many who now deem themselves wise enough to sit in our legislative halls, would have occasion to vacate their seats! Such a test would prove far more cruel than any free hold qualification. *Journal of Law.*

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—A gentleman

residing in this neighborhood made his appearance in town, a few days ago, attired in a complete suit of silk—the product of his own filatory; the whole process of culture, spinning, weaving, and making, having been performed on his own farm and by his own family. The fabric, in appearance, nearly resembles Angora, but is much softer, and evidently a superior description of goods. It surpasses any domestic fabric of the kind we have ever seen. The suit is grey-mixt, and consists of coat, vest, pantaloons, and stockings.

We have no doubt, from what we have already witnessed, that the culture of silk in North-Carolina will, in the course of a few years, become a branch of industry claiming the attention of many of our industrious and enterprising farmers. In a measure, it will rival the growth of cotton, and become an article of not only domestic utility, but of revenue to the country. Those who have attempted its culture with proper attention, have always found their efforts crowned with success; and they will yet deserve the gratitude of the people for reducing the theory to successful practice. *Washington Union.*

HUMOR—If I may be so bold.

A gentleman on his way from Boston to Vermont, stopped at a tavern where he met an inquisitive fellow, who said to him, "where have you come from if I may be so bold? Not bold at all, Sir, I came from Boston, where are you going, if I may be so bold? I am going to Vermont. Who are you going to see there, if I may be so bold?—I am going to see the widow M—. Are you a married man if I may be so bold? I am a widower. Are you going to marry the widow M., if I may be so bold? Fire and furies! Sir, that's too d—d bold.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.