POETRY.

The World we have not Seen.

There is a world we have not seen,
That time shall never dare destroy;
Where mortal footstep hath not been,
Nor earth hath caught its sound of joy.

There is a region, lovelier far,
Than eagles tell or poets sing,
Brighter than summer beauties are,
And softer than the tints of spring.

There is a world and O how blest!
Fairer than prophets ever told,
And never did an angel guest,
One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose;
And there to dim the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fann'd by summer gale,
'Tis not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moon beam pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No—for this world is ever bright,
With a pure radiance all its own;
The streams of uncreated light
Flow round it from the eternal home.

There, forms that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unutterable grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtain'd sky:
It is the dwelling place of God!

VARIETY.

Anecdote.—A certain physician at sea, made great use of sea water among his patients.—Whatever disease came on, a dose of the nauseating liquid was first thrown down. In process of time the doctor fell overboard. A great bustle consequently ensued on board, in the midst of which the captain came up, and anxiously enquired the cause. "Oh, nothing, sir," answered a tar, "only the doctor has fell into his *medicine chest*."

Royal Pun.—When Lord Brougham was dining with the King at Brighton, he apologised, in relating to his Majesty a story of some very notorious criminal, with whom the rope broke as he was being hanged, and who was accordingly strung up again. "Oh," said his Majesty, "since the man was so famous, he well deserved to be *re-corded*."

A Rogue in Grain.—A person wishing to purchase a number of yards of bed ticking, he called at a store, the merchant had but one piece, and it *lacked* just one yard of the quantity, the purchaser *must* have just such a number of yards, and was about leaving the store, when the merchant said he carried a piece to his house the day previous that contained just about the quantity wanted, the piece they were looking at would answer his purpose and he would carry it to the house, and bring back the other. "I started," said he, (we had the story from the merchant's own mouth) "ran into a back yard, unroled the piece put it round a smooth post, and gave it a most a d——l of a pulling, rolled it up and returned with it, measured it off to my customer, when it held out a *quarter of a yard over what he wanted*, which, in consideration of his waiting for me to go to my house, I very generously *gave him!*"

Dr. Rees mentions as one of the most extraordinary facts on record, that, some years ago, in the examination of an Egyptian mummy, which had probably been preserved 1000 years, there was found in one of the hands a bulbous root, which was put into the ground, and vegetated as fresh as if it had been recently transplanted.

Lord W——was looking very sour and blue at a long bill from Madam Maradan Carsons, enlarged, not contracted, by her Ladyship. "W——, my love, are you angry with me," said her ladyship in a tone of bewitching softness, "that you look so cross!" "Oh no," said his lordship; "I feel at this moment you are *dearer* to me than ever!"

Scolds.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold is because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

Two tory members, standing at the window of a club-room the other day, observed a man running past in breathless haste. "What can that fellow be in such a hurry about?" asked one.—"Oh," replied the other, "he is afraid of being caught and made a peer."

Appearance of the dead.—It frequently happens that the features of the dead retain their entire form and individual likeness for many years after their burial. Experience, however has proved that on an exposure to the air for some minutes, dust returns to dust again. The following circumstances occurred at the disinterment of the body of Robert Burns, the Poet, sometime in the year 1815, for the purpose of being entombed beneath a splendid monument.

As a report had been spread that the principle coffin was made of oak, a hope was entertained that it would be possible to transport it from the north to the east corner of St. Michael's without opening it, or disturbing the sacred deposite it contained. But this hope proved fallacious. On testing the coffin, it was found to be composed of the common materials, and ready to yield to the slightest pressure; and the lid removed, a spectacle was unfolded, which considering the fame of the mighty dead, has rarely been witnessed by a single human being. There were the remains of the great poet, to all appearance nearly entire and retaining various traces of vitality or rather exhibiting the features of one who had newly sunk into the sleep of death—the scalp still covered with hair and the teeth perfectly firm and white. The scene was so imposing that most of the workmen stood bare and uncovered, as Dr. Gregory did at the exhumation of the remains of the illustrious hero of Bannockburn and at the same time felt their frames thrilling with some undefinable emotion, as they gazed on the ashes of him whose fame is as wide as this world itself. But that effect was momentary when they proceeded to insert a shell or case below the coffin the head separated from the trunk and, the whole body with the exception of the bones crumbled into dust.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 42.

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and thirty six thousand four hundred and five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the annuities due to the various Indians and Indian tribes hereinafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated for education of Indian youths; twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gun smiths, millers, millwrights, agriculturists, and laborers employed on Indian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron and steel et caetera; and four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, that is to say:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanee tribe, three thousand dollars, and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Shawanee and Seneca tribes, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottowa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottowa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths' tools and agricultural implements.

To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture.

To the Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulatubbe, a chief one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Eel river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Seneca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox and Ioway tribes three thousand dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Potawatomie Indians, five thousand dollars, also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for the support of the poor and infirm, and education of youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yancton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes and others, as stipulated for by the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

To Little Billy of the Seneca tribe, of New-York, for the term of his natural life, an annuity of fifty dollars.

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dollars, and to Lapahnilhe, one hundred and forty dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, agreeably to an understanding of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements, and tools, not otherwise provided for, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annuities and stipulations herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 31, 1832.
Approved June 4, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 45,

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the isle of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut.

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 is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the sight of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: *Provided*, The use of such wharf shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

No. 46.

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands for the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Arkansas as are now vested in, and required of, the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor for Missouri and Illinois to deliver to the surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in Arkansas, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records, and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the surveyor of Arkansas, which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of Arkansas, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skillful draughtsman and two clerks, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Ranger of Rowan County, hereby forewarns all persons from keeping Strays and not entering the same under the penalty of the Law within the time prescribed. I will keep the Book myself about 3 miles from Salisbury at my residence. 3:34

WOODSON MONROE.

$25 REWARD.

ON Sunday night the 10th inst., my Store was broken open and robbed of sundry articles: Also, on the same night, was stolen out of my stable a Bay HORSE, with long main and tail, fifteen and a half hands high, a small star in his fore-head, several saddle marks on his back, and six years old last spring. Suspicion has rested on a man who calls himself *JOHN SMITH*, and, who, from his own report, has been a driver of show waggons for several years. He appears to be about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, sallow complexion, full faced, and pug-nosed. —Had on a white hat with black crape on it: also, a brown dress-coat, velvet collar, pantaloons the same colour—the above reward will be paid for the thief and horse or either of them.

J. F. De BARDELABEN.
Chester D. C. June 23d, 3:32

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

A Dwelling house, with every necessary out building, on one of the most eligible lots in town for sale. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

4:31 WILLIAM J. POLK.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th, 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1832.* 17:

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseillas, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Seenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Saddler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Japan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 28tf

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39PD.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14:37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

TAILORING!
HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Saguezs, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place: which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD,

Sagebury, 1832.

DR. ASHBEL SMITH

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

New Goods!

DANIEL R. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 609

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH,
Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C

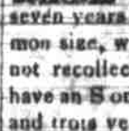
5 CENTS REWARD.
RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th day of May last an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, by the name of *JOEL SMARTT*; he perhaps may call himself *NOEL*. He is about 16 years of age, about four feet 3 or 4 inches high. He had on when he left, a white pair of pantaloons and blue and white check waistcoat. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law 3t31

JESSE DEADMAN.

June 25th 1832.

Strayed.



FROM the Subscriber, on the 5th day of April last, a BAY MARE, about seven years old this spring, of common size, with one hind foot white, not recollected which, believed to have an S on her left shoulder, racks and trots very well. The last information had from her was at Col. Kelly's plantation, on the South Yadkin. It is supposed that she will make her way towards West Tennessee as she was lately brought from there. Any person who may take up said mare, may direct information to Mocksville Post Office where they shall receive a reasonable reward, and all expenses paid by

JACOB CORNATZAR.

Rowan County, June 14th 1832

3t31 PD.

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831 92tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

State of North-Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, *Clk.*

PRICE ADV. $6.50. 13:33

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.