

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at 25 cents per annum in advance...

Dr. W. D. Dempsey TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally...

WANTING PRESS FOR SALE. Desires of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Western Advertiser for sale.

A FRESH SUPPLY. MR. ROUCHE. HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following articles, in his line to wit:

PETERS' PILLS. Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S. RAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, etc.

Cotton Yarns. THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale...

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS. WE have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated New Levee Slakers' Garden Seeds...

WIRE in the country. A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood...

"My dear," said a gentleman to a lady whom he thought to have married, "do you wish to make trial of me?" "No," replied the lady, "Nature has saved me the trouble!"

A worthy old sea captain of our acquaintance took on board a large number of passengers at port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country. Approaching our coast, he, as usual, sounded a fog-horn to bottom. "And as he strikes the sand, captain," inquired one of the Irishmen, "No," was the reply. "And will ye go good as hell us," rejoined Pat, "how near ye came to it?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVENTURE WHILE SHIPE SHOOTING IN IRELAND.

"And so, Pat, you think you can show me plenty of snipe?" This was addressed by a young sportsman to an Irish peasant, who was hung over what was intruded for a game. Pat was dressed in a beautiful suit of rags, which left nearly every part of his brawny person exposed to the chill air...

"Well, now, Pat, I'll pay you well for your trouble."

"Ara, now, be after giving me half a gonn, and I'll show ye's as many birds as ye could shute in a mont."

"Well, show the game, and we won't quarrel about the money."

"Show you the money, and sure we won't quarrel at all, at all," said Pat.

"Well, here's a crown," said the stranger, producing a well filled purse, "and when I see the birds you shall have the mate to it."

Pat's eyes winked as he saw the well filled purse, and his fingers fidgeted about the club. He took the money, and in silence strode forth into the woods.

After pursuing a labyrinth like path through the bog for some time, Pat leading the way in sudden silence, they came to some higher ground, and were instantly among the birds. For some time the sportsman pursued his vocation, bird after bird falling, and Pat proving a most excellent retriever...

"Now, ye spalpeen of an Anglisher, what was ye's say if I was to break your tory skull, yer orange villain? Just be after handing me that purse with the swate shining gold, or be the club of St. Patrick ye'll never see Dublin again."

"But Pat, my good fellow, you don't intend to strip me and leave me to perish this cold day in the bog?"

"And be japers that's a life that's too good for the like of ye—so off wid yer clois atore I split yer bloody tory skull; and his little help ye'll get from myself to get out of the bog, and be the powers if ye find yer way out yourself, why ye'll be the first as ever did, and should yer just happen to die in the bog, why then it use me that I have the murdering of ye's on me conscience, any how."

"Well," said the poor sportsman, "I suppose I must give you all; and putting his hand up to his breast as if to pull off his coat, he produced a brace of double barreled pistols, and presenting them to the head of the astonishing robber, he said, "now you murdering villain, lead the way out of this bog. You shall have the pleasure of carrying my traps to town, and if you but turn your head, I will put a brace of bullets through your carcass. Now then march!"

"O sure its myself as I'll be delighted to do that same, and with all the pleasures in life; wasn't I only a joking about the coat and the tings, and didn't I intend to after carrying yer honor's gun, mang yer honor was mighty fatigued and tired, but yer hadn't be after getting into such a passion with a poor innocent boy, as is willing to work all the days of his life for such a swate Lord as yer-ill."

And Pat tramped forward with his load, caught in his own trap, for when he arrived in town the police at once recognized him as a daring rascal who had long evaded justice; and as two persons had lately mysteriously disappeared near the bog, very little doubt remained of their fate. The young sportsman had now probably to thank his precauti a d coolness, without which, he would have shared their comfortable resting place. The snipe bag.—Meadow.

COFFEE.

The use, or rather abuse, of coffee, is said to produce feverish heat, anxiety, palpitation, trembling, weakness of sight, and predisposition to apoplexy. The quantity and effects of coffee, however, differ according to the manner in which it is roasted. If unroasted, its virtues will not be imparted, and its misuses will lead and oppress the stomach; if it is overdone, its properties will be destroyed, it will heat the body and act as an astringent. Musgrave and Percival recommend its use in asthma; indeed, most persons laboring under that distressing malady seem to derive benefit from its use. The principle of coffee is the caffeine, discovered by Robiquet, in the year 1821; and it is its active principle that its beneficial or baneful effects can be attributed. Recent experiments tend to show that it is possessed of powerful astringent virtues. To obtain this result, raw coffee has been used. It gives to water a greenish hue, and thus saturated has been called the extreme of coffee. Grindel has used this preparation in the treatment of intermit-

tent fevers in the Russian hospital of Dorpat; he also administered the raw coffee in powder. In eighty cases of this fever, scarcely any resisted the power of this medicine, given either in powder, decoction, or extract; but he seems to consider the latter form the most effectual. From this physician's observations, coffee may become a valuable addition to our materia medica, and the homoeopathic practitioners maintain that they have sympathized it with great success in various maladies.—Dr. Milligan.

BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex county, New York. If the following account, which is taken from the Troy Mail be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon:

White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill in the town of Still-water. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never-failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance, it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre of dark portion of the Lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical up-risings; and the whole soil, for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the Lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where, then, is the grand deposite from which these countless myriads of unoccupied shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell mart deposite in the Eastern part of the State?

A Beautiful Reflection.—Bolwer, eloquently says:—"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity to float for a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts, are forever wandering about unattained? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth; and then pass off and leave us to muse their loveliness? Why is it that stars who hold their festival round the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the shallow streams of our hearts to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm, where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

A Humorous Vagant.—A humorous loafer was picked up in a gutter on the night of Friday last in New York, and when brought before the police, and asked why he slept in such a moist situation, humorily replied, "O! that era's nothing but the nat'ral effect of matters and things. You see the lodgin' house as I patronize is always run down at lecton times with votes from the water works an' other places, an' pays crack prices for beds; so that the reg'lar customers has to turn out an' sleep where they can until s'it's over."

"You might surely have found some better place to sleep in than the channel," observed the court. "I can't say that I could," replied Mr. Brook field, for the tap rooms was full—and it's six months on the Island for being catch'd sleeping in a hall or under stairs without invitation; an' if one puts up on a stoop, they is sure to throw dirty water on a feller out of the windows; an' in the middle of the streets is taken up with processions; an' its against the law to encumber the side walks; so I'm blow'd if there's any chance for a feller out alongside of the curb stones."

The Advantage of Early Training.—The following dialogue is reported to have occurred between a medical witness and a barrister:—Mr. Hayes, (the barrister).—If a person lying on wet straw were deprived of all the comforts of life, would it not hasten death? Doct. Edge.—That would greatly depend on whether they had been accustomed to them. Mr. Hayes.—Do you mean to tell us that if a person lived in a horse pond, it would not be injurious to him? Doct. Edge.—I think not, if he had lived sixty or seventy years in it.

Dunning.—In collecting debts, generally speaking, it is very unseasonable business to represent yourself to be a poor, half starved devil, greatly in need of your money. Such appears to have no weight in these days. Let a rich man call on his debtor, and the money soon comes; but a poor man may beg and plead his necessities till doomsday, and nobody cares for him. If he gets his money he must borrow it.—We wish it understood by all who are indebted to us for advertising, that we are rich and powerful—that we are making money hand over fist—sitting it down in bags every week—and that every debtor of ours must "fork up" on demand.—Sunday Morning Atlas.

Sailor's Yarn.—A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire. "How do they bide their winters then?" said an elderly lady. "Why, you see," said Jack, "a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys, which bring the sun in a focus, right into the kettle." "La me, what a curious world," said the old lady, as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.

Solitude sweetened.—To shut up a child in the cellar, and let him have free access to the molasses cask.

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, of Ky., Calhoun, Rogers, and Allen. On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard. On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Davis, Norvell, Ruggles, and Mooten. On Manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Knight, Buchanan, and Allen. On Agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Conn. On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas. On the Militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Smith, of Indiana, Anderson, Fulton, and Mangum. On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge, and Tappan. On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Ala., Prentiss, and Norvell. On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, and Huntington. On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sevier, Linn, White, Phillips, and Lumpkin. On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Norrick, Williams, and Huntington. On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden, and Robinson. On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson. On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Henderson, Mangum, and Smith, of Indiana. On Penitentiaries.—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Ross, and Huntington. For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merriek, Crittenden, Mangum, Southard, and Clayton. On the Patent and Patent Office.—Messrs. Sturgeon, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Porter. On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Fulton, Merriek, and Smith, of Conn. To Audit and Control contingent Expenses of Senate.—Messrs. Knight, Fulton, and Porter. On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Henderson, Porter, and Phelps.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Rives, Fillmore, Medill, Aaron V. Brown, Truman Smith, Botis, Philip F. Thomas, Randall, and Hariden. Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. John W. Jones, Evans, Atherion, Vanderpool, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Mason, Saltonstall, and Hubbard. Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Russell, Dawson, Banks, Giddings, Jared W. Williams, Gentry, John Hill, of N. C., Galbraith, and Mallory. Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Carris, Milten, Burke, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Bots, Weller, and Withrop. Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Morrow, Lincoln, Cray, Joe. White, Fisher, Garland, Jacob Thompson, Casey, and Chapman. Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKay, Hopkins, Briggs, Marvin, Leadbetter, Jas. L. Williams, Albert G. Brown, Reynolds, and John B. Thompson. Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. W. Cost Johnson, Christopher H. Wjlliams, Beirne, Clark, Daves, Graham, Cranston, Hawkins, and McCarty. Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Hoffman, Turney, Samuels, Barnard, Stanley, Trumbull, Sisson H. Butler, and Starkweather. Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Randolph, Hall, Taliaferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Ely, Swearingen, James, and Nathaniel Jones. Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Lord, Dismock, Crockett, Watterson, McCulloch, Green, Baker, Brockbridge, and McKays. Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Calhoun, Detlor, Wick, Wm. S. Hastings, Jameson, Cross, Warren, Vroom, and Boardman. Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Nisbet, Slade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Dromgoole, Mitchell, Eastman, and John Davis. Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Dobberty, Dennis, McClintock, John Smith, Hammond, Shaw, Dag, Hook, and Ridgway. Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Alford, Chiss, Lucas, Hunt, John W. Davis, Parish, and Ryall. Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Waddy Thompson, Miller, Coles, Kemble, John W. Allen, Munroe, Sumter, Goggin, and Wm. O. Butler. Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, D. D. Wagener, Good, Edward Rogers, Triplett, P. J. Wagener, and Wm. R. Cooper. Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Francis Thomas, Reed, Grinnell, Anderson, Proffit, Naylor, Sheppard, Dickson, and Montanya. Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pickens, Cushing, Dromgoole, Granger, Hawes, Everett, Clifford, Lovel, and Fine. Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Wm. B. Campbell, Stuart, Brewster, Garret Davis, Jas. Cooper, Morgan, and Dona. Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Carr, Andrews, Siscoard, E. Davies, Brockway, Taylor, Hand, and Peck. Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. S. Williams, C. Morris, Crittenden, Doan, Strong, S. W. Morris, Pelen, Sweeney, and Edwards. Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Ogil, Carroll, Hill, of Virginia, Thomas Smith, Rayner, Blackwell, Underwood, Crosby, and Albert Smith. Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher, Beatty, Prentiss, Newhard, and Paynter. Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Petrikin, Leonard, Keim, John Hastings, and Osborne. Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Peck, Parrish, Jackson, James, and Kille. Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Charles Johnson, Merchand, Floyd, and Andrews. Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Henry Williams, Judson Allen, and Kempshall. The six Standing Committees on Expenditures in the Departments were, under the Rules, appointed at the last session, to continue throughout the Congress. On that for Expenditures in the War Department, Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, and Mr. New York were appointed to fill vacancies, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rice Garland, of Indiana; and on that for the Post Office Department, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, was appointed in place of Mr. Anson Brown, of New York, deceased. As now organized, these Committees stand as follows: Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Underwood, Bryant, Craze, Lowell, and Trumbull. Committee on Expenditures in the Department of

the Treasury.—Messrs. Evans, Aberton, Ochsner, Warren, and Nathaniel Jones. Committee on Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Peter J. Wagener, Holmes, Jas. Cooper, Chapman, and Doe. Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpool, Simonton, Green, and Geary. Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, G. Davis, and Lane. Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Stanley, Fortnace, Gato, Earl, and John W. Allen. The Committee ordered on the 10th instant, on the motion of John Quincy Adams, to inquire and report respecting certain discrepancies or differences between the manuscript document of the San Antonio, respecting the negro captured in the Spanish vessel called L'Amistad, and the printed document, consists of Messrs. Adams, McKay, Barnard, Medill, and Dennis. The Committee on the Tobacco Trade, ordered on the motion of Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, consists of Messrs. Jenifer, Coleman, Sergeant, Dawson, Carroll, Grinnell, Triplett, Parrish, and Miller.

EXTRACT From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 7, 1840.

The undersigned respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the finances: He has great pleasure in announcing that, during the present year, the expenditures have been still further reduced; and, though the revenue has not proved so large as usual, all the public engagements have been met with promptitude.

I. The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office has been as follows: The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been \$2,246,749 00

Table with 2 columns: Description of receipts and means, and Amount. Includes items like 'The data on which this conclusion rests, connected with the actual receipts and expenditures in 1839...' and 'Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all these sources'.

These make the aggregate of ordinary receipts for the year 17,187,768 01

Add the estimated receipts of principal interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposits but not available on the 1st of January last \$650,000 00

Add also the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States Bank, do. from the issue of Treasury notes instead of others redeemed, 5,440,000 00

Aggregate from these additional sources 8,700,000 00

This will make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated \$23,234,542 01

It is proper to remark, that about \$700,000 of the sums computed to be received within the year, from the banks above described, have not yet been ascertained to be paid; and if, contrary to expectation, there should be a failure to pay any part of them until next year, it will make a difference to that extent in the preceding results.

II. The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenditures, and Amount. Includes items like 'For the first three quarters; civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous \$4,116,248 64' and 'For the same time, military 8,750,784 52'.

These make the aggregate of current expenses for the whole year 22,453,349 51

Add for funded debt and interest for that of the cities of the District of Columbia during the year, ascertained and estimated 100,000 00

Redemption of Treasury notes, including principals and interest accrued during the first three quarters 3,629,306 61

Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in the fourth quarter 425,000 00

This will make the aggregate of payments or expenditures of all kinds leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1840, computed to be 1,590,855 89

\$23,234,542 01

The funds on hand, considered not available for public purposes, at the commencement, as well as close of the present year, are described particularly in the statement annexed. Previous to the close of the year, should Congress pass any new appropriations which may be immediately expended, an additional charge to that extent will thus be imposed on 1840, and if amounting to any considerable sum, it might probably be accompanied by some provision of new means sufficient to meet the same.

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