

## POETICAL.

Here is a Poem which must have come from the heart of the author, and we hope it may reach the hearts of many who have it in their power to relieve the distress of suffering humanity.

### THE POOR—GOD HELP THEM.

BY MRS. MARY E. NEWITT.

Old Winter hath come with a stealthy tread,  
Or the fallen Autumn leaves,  
And shrilly he whistles overhead,  
And pipeth beneath the eaves.  
Let him come! We care not amid our minds  
For the driving snow or rain;  
For the weal of the cold old heart,  
Or the broken window pane.  
Till a stormy night, but our eyes shall mock  
At the winds that loudly rave,  
As they echo the moan of the poor that knock  
With their cold hands at our gate.  
The poor! We give them the half-piled bone,  
And the dry and mill-dewed bread;  
Ah! they never, God help them! know the pain  
Of being over-fed.  
Fill round again with the cheering wine  
While the fire grows warm and bright;  
And sing me a song, sweet heart of mine,  
Ere you whisper the words "Good night!"  
You never will dream, beneath the covering warm  
Of your soft and cushioned bed,  
Of the scanty rag and the shivering form,  
And the yawning roof overhead.  
The poor! God pity them in their need!  
We've a prayer for their every groan;  
They ask us with outstretched hands for bread,  
And we give unto them a stone.  
Can help them? God help them! for much we lack,  
Though loth and rich we be,  
And open our hearts unto all that knock  
With the cry of charity!

### GLASS WARE.

The first discovery of glass was made by one of those accidents, which happen to the most important and unlooked-for results. Pliny, an ancient writer, tells us that some merchants were driven by a storm to take shelter near the mouth of a river, in Syria, where they were obliged to continue several days. They landed, therefore, and made a fire on the sands on the edge of the shore, in order to cook their food; and they gathered the wild plants growing about, for fuel. To their great surprise, when their fire was extinguished, they discovered certain lumps, of a half-transparent substance, which glittered almost like precious stones.

Some persons who heard of this wonder, made inquiry as to the plants used, which they found to be what is commonly called *half*. They tried experiments, by burning this plant; but nothing came of it; they then burned some of it with some of the sand intermingled, and soon found they could thus form, at pleasure, the substance now called *glass*. The people of the neighboring city, Sidon, were very industrious in pursuing the discovery, and they established a manufacture for the supply of all the countries round.

The glass then manufactured must have been much inferior to what is now produced; materials so coarse, and so little selected, could not furnish an elegant fabric.

Sand, and the ashes or salts of the plant *kali*, will make glass, if melted together in a fierce fire. But, in the present day, other things are added, in order to render it brilliantly clear, or give it some beautiful color. The salts requisite are called, from the original plant *alkalies*. Instead of sand, which is a mixture of many stony substances, clear flint, ground to powder, is used for the finest specimens; but this is too expensive for common use. Sands, which under the microscope appear white and half-transparent, do well.

Some stones found in rivers are excellent, as are many in our gravel pits; but the white sand is in greatest repute. Manganese, lead, and nitre, are in use, as additions, but very sparingly; these tend to render the glass more clear and colorless, if not added in too great quantities.

To two hundred weight of this white sand, or stones pounded small, is added rather more than half that quantity of pearl-ash, which is the alkali; this is kept in a furnace for about an hour, by which time the mass is melted and well incorporated together. The fire is then greatly increased, and continued for five hours more, by which time the mass becomes what is now denominated *frit*.

As in metallurgy many ores will not melt without something, called a *flux*, to make them flow, so here the crystal sand is melted by the help of the alkaline salts; and being run into one body, is ready for use.

If you should go into a glass-house, you would see a man who has a long tube of iron in his hand. He dips one end into a pot of melted glass, some of which sticks to the iron tube. The glass in that state is almost liquid, and will run any way. The iron being hollow, he can blow through it. He claps his mouth to the near end, and blows; his breath is dilated by the heat of the glass, and the glass swells out like a bladder when blown into. The more it swells in size, the thinner it becomes in substance. He repeatedly rolls it, too, on a flat piece of iron, or marble, to shape and polish it. If he is going to make a goblet, he opens the end of the bladder of glass, and whisks his iron, which makes the glass fly open into the wide shape wanted; were it a bottle, he would put the lump into a mould, and his blowing would force the glass into the exact shape of the mould. Then he would open the neck, forming it with a piece of iron, or cutting it with scissors.

To make window-glass, which you know must be quite flat, he dips the iron tube several times in a the melted glass, and blows till it becomes of a large size. He is obliged to take his work to the furnace frequently, to heat it afresh, because when it gets cool he cannot work it any longer. This globe of glass is opened, and the opening is worked wider and wider, till

the glass, which was a globe, becomes quite flat—a whole circle of thin flat glass—except the knob in the middle, by which the iron rod held it.

At another furnace you would see them making what is called plate glass, for mirrors. Here you perceive a flat table covered with copper, with ledges at the sides to keep it in. They pour some melted glass from the furnace upon the table. It runs all over it, up to the ledges; but in order to make it perfectly flat, and of an even thickness, the man passes a large metal roller over it.

When cold, this plate of glass must be ground on both sides with sand; then polished with emery and putty, till the surface is extremely smooth. Yet it is not a looking-glass till a thin coat of quicksilver is fixed on the back of it.

When the glass is brought to its proper shape, it must undergo another process before it is fit for use: this is called annealing. The pieces of ware must be brought so near the fire as to be almost in a melting state; they must be drawn away in a very gradual manner, so as to cool gently; else they would be so brittle as not to bear hot water, and they would break, too, with the slightest stroke.

The silvering of the plate glass for mirrors is not done at the glass-house; but as I suppose you are curious to know how quicksilver can be fastened upon glass, I will tell you. It is called silvering the glass; although, in fact, it is tinning the glass; for it is a sheet of tin foil, which is fastened upon the glass by the help of quicksilver, which dissolves and mingles with the tin foil, and thus adheres. Tin foil is pure tin, beaten out to a very thin leaf. This must be the whole size of the glass. The foil is laid on a very flat, smooth stone table; quicksilver is poured on this, till it is floated with it; the glass is then placed on it, and pressed down with leaden weights. It remains there for several days, till the mixture cleaves firmly to the glass.

You would perhaps like to know about the cutting of glass. You see many wine glasses and decanters have formed of them beautiful shapes, knobs and angles, which glitter and show a variety of colors; now this is done by grinding. Glass, to be cut, is held against a sharp wheel, which revolves swiftly; and the workman, by moving the glass, produces the different designs—squares, triangles, diamonds, &c., which you see upon it.

### THE ANCIENT TUSCULANS.

The Tuscans opposed the Roman arms by a method so entirely new, that it made it impossible to commit hostilities against them. When the troops entered their country, the inhabitants neither abandoned their places in the line of their march, nor desisted from cultivating their lands. A great number of the citizens, dressed as in the times of peace, came out to meet the generals. Camillus, having encamped before the gates, which were open, and desiring to know whether the same tranquillity prevailed within the walls as he had found in the country, entered the city. All the houses and shops were open, and all the artificers were intent upon trades; the schools resounded with the voices of the children at their books; the streets were full of people going backwards and forwards upon business, without any sign of terror or amazement, and the least trace of war. Everything was tranquil and pacific. Camillus, surprised at such a sight, and overcome by the enemy's patience, caused the assembly to be summoned by the magistrates. "Tuscans," said he, "you are the only people who till now have found the true arms and forces capable of securing them against the anger of the Romans." Such probably will be the conduct of Christians, on gospel principles, as an introduction to the glorious millennium, the universal tranquillity, under the spiritual government of the true Solomon, the Prince of Peace.—*Doddridge's Lectures*, 191.—Note by Dr. E. Williams.

### IT IS A BAD THING TO PROMISE AND NOT TO PERFORM.

A gardener, who had three sons, Frank, Mark and Peter, having occasion to leave home, told Frank to be sure to water some plants which had been just put in the ground; but Frank did not even reply to his father. He then asked Mark if he would take care that the plants were watered, and Mark said he would if he could find time. Being rather doubtful of the work being done, the gardener applied to Peter. "Peter," said he, "can I depend on your watering the plants?"

"Yes," replied Peter, "leave it to me, and all shall be right, I will not only do it, but I will set about it directly." A day went the gardener to see to some other affairs, but when he returned he found not a single drop of water had been given to the plants. "I did not expect," said he, "that Frank would trouble his head about the matter, because he promised nothing. I was very doubtful whether Mark would do as I required him, because he seemed to hesitate about it himself. But I felt certain that Peter would not disappoint me, because he fairly and faithfully promised that he would not only do it, but set about it once. I am grieved at the conduct of Frank, and still more so at that of Mark, but Peter has grieved me more than both put together."

Remember, that though we cannot expect much from thoughtless boys, who despise, or who care very little about the Sunday school, yet we do expect much from those who regularly attend it. That attendance implies a promise to fear God and keep his commandments; and if this promise is not fulfilled, the scholar, like the son that said he would water his father's plants, will not be a promise keeper, but a promise breaker.

In 1659 the authorities of New Hampshire agreed to discontinue "the sinful practice of wearing long hair."

**Our Navy in the Mediterranean.**—An interesting letter from the American Consul at Genoa, (J. Edwards Lester) to a friend in New York, and contributed to the Tribune, gives a gratifying account of the condition, conduct and reception of the American Squadron at that place last summer. He says:

"Com. Smith may possibly know; he is from Boston, and is a true N. Englander; he guesses, and is generally right. Every ship in his squadron is in perfect order, and as neat as a Shaker kitchen. Every officer and every man knows his place. Count Admiral de Vely told me, after examining the vessels, that he had never seen a squadron in such perfect order, nor such beautiful vessels. Our Naval vessels always excite universal admiration, but this squadron is what the Italians call *veramente un incanto*, and the Columbia is without doubt one of the most beautiful frigates in the world. You may judge of the perfect discipline of the fleet, when I tell you that 1200 men came on shore, and not one broke his liberty, and only one got drunk. But the Temperance Reformation must take its share of credit for this, for the flag ship is a tea-table, and very little is drunk in the other vessels. The impression created in the Mediterranean by Com. S.'s squadron will be infinitely more to our credit than any other that has recently entered it; for generally the Italians at least have supposed our seamen were 'a fighting and drinking set of fellows.' The squadron remained twelve days, and it was a season of festivity. Every day at dinner, or every evening at a soiree or the opera we met. Nearly all the officers spoke either French or Italian, and many both, which made their society courted universally. When the squadron came, the old Marquis de Negro was at his country villa. He came in the town as soon as he could to make arrangements to give a succession of fetes at his *villetta*, with illuminations in the garden. But the Commodore had been detained at Mahon by adverse winds four weeks, and he could no longer delay his summer cruise; and day before yesterday, we all went on board to say good bye; and in four hours the main-top-gallant yards of the frigates were hid behind the blue waters. The Fairfield sails for Mahon and then joins the squadron at Naples, where the Plymouth had been ordered, and then they all sail round to the Adriatic and the coast of Greece. So much for Naval news."

**The Grave of Washington's Mother.**—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Fredericksburg, Virginia, says:—"I did not see Washington's tomb, I have seen his mother's. She lived and died here in Fredericksburg. The long white house in which she lived remains, and is inhabited by others, while a monument out in the fields, half finished, covers her remains, and is a sad picture of something—completion and desolation. It is on the estate of Mr. Gordon, who has tentatively built a brick wall around some family graves near by, as if their remembrance depended upon being linked with her's who has no need of epitaph or 'pointed stone.' The monument was designed, and so far finished, by a New Yorker. He afterwards failed, having expended about \$15,000 on it, and the monument stands unfinished. The base is ten or twelve feet high, formed of several blocks of marble, each lessening in size and wrought in Corinthian order; while the obelisk which is to crown it, a huge block of grey marble nearly fourteen feet in length, lies near by in the rough, well embedded in the sand soil. Some wretches have made one side of the monument a shooting target, and have despoiled it in many ways. I never felt sorrow and indignation, it was while looking on a picture like this. The mother of Washington! with an unfinished monument!—or shame, Virginia! Where is thy civility, thy blush! But why do I chide—they are most to be pitied who can live and look on such a desecration. This is one of the oldest towns in Virginia, has a little commerce on the Potomac, contains about 500 inhabitants—but with all looks dilapidated and poor, like something once vigorous but now decayed."

**A FACTORY GIRL.**—The Kennebec Journal gives the following description of the romantic adventures of a New England "Factory Girl." "Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec Co., while in a factory in Dorchester, Massachusetts, some four or five years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She, with eight others, accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer during which she received letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last, via New York, where she obtained a license and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico; a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Herrera is now President of Mexico, having his headquarters at the National Palace in the city, and this Kennebec 'Factory Girl' 'revels in the Halls of the Moneximas.'"

**Temperance Revival.**—The Baltimore Sun says: "The Temperance cause in New York and Philadelphia has been greatly revived within a few weeks past, from the dropping condition in which the recent political excitement had reduced it. This, we learn, is mainly to be attributed to the lectures of Mr. Gough, a young man, whose style of speaking is represented to be excellent, and his matter pertinent and persuasive. He was to deliver his farewell lecture in Philadelphia last evening, and may be expected in this city in a few days. By the way, we observe that the Washingtonians are brushing up for a regular winter campaign, and will doubtless give him a cordial reception in this city."

### BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.

A happier illustration of the wonderful character of the Bible, and the facility with which even a child may answer by it the greatest questions, and solve the sublimest of mysteries, was perhaps never given than at an examination of a deaf and dumb institution, some years ago in London.

A little boy was asked in writing, "who made the world?" He took the chalk and wrote under the question, "In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth." The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote:

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." "A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise. 'Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?'"

"Never," said an eye-witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat upon his countenance, as he took the chalk and wrote."

"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

From the Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.

### DEVOTIONAL STANZAS.

COMPOSED BY THE LATE MRS. FRANCES RUTHERFORD.

"The Rock that is higher than I." Ps. lxi. 2.

Though friends disappoint, and enemies rage,  
Yet God has a balm the wound to assuage;  
On this golden antilep I will rely,  
And look to the Rock that is higher than I.

With confidence I lead at the throne of his grace,  
Invoke the continual smiles of his face;  
At the foot of his mercy a suppliant lie,  
And look to the Rock that is higher than I.

I'm travelling a desert both dreary and wide,  
But have an inviolable, heavenly guide:  
Thou' dangers and snares thro' this wilderness lie,  
Yet I look to the Rock that is higher than I.

Though gloomy and dark he can light up the way,  
Turn fear into hope, and night into day;  
With this blessed promise, O why should I die,  
When there is a Rock so much higher than I.

While under its shadow I sit with delight,  
The promises claim, so cheering, so bright,  
I'll look to that haven of rest in the sky,  
And lean on the Rock that is higher than I.

Though trouble surround me, and conflicts within,  
Beset with temptations, and burden'd with sin,  
Though tempests affright me, and billows run high,  
I will cling to the Rock that is higher than I.

And when the last summons to yield up my breath,  
He'll light up the valley and shadow of death,  
Then swift over Jordan I'll mount to the sky,  
To dwell with the Rock that is higher than I.

Gileston, Texas, Nov. 9, 1840.

### Terms of the Carolina Waterman.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.  
No subscription received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.  
No subscription discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrears are paid.

One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty cents for each continuation.  
Court notices and all Court orders will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.  
A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered to a certain number of times.  
Letters addressed to the Editors must come post paid to ensure attention.

### The State of Mississippi, LA FAYETTE COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1844

William R. Cunningham, } Attachment for \$1,920 00

William Kennedy, }  
THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kennedy, is a non-resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon it. It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that unless the said William Kennedy appear before the Judge of our next Circuit Court, to be held for the county of La Fayette, at the Court House, in the Town of Oxford, on the 3rd Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur to said suit of Attachment, judgment will be rendered, and the property so attached will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt, damages, and cost. It is further ordered by the Court, that a copy of this order be published in the Carolina Waterman, a newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, for six months successively.

Attest, a true copy.  
C. M. PHIPPS, Clerk.

6m36—Printers fee \$20

### NOTICE.

**LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber now offers for sale his plantation lying on the waters of Fourth creek, one mile north of Third creek church, and 15 miles west of Salisbury, containing upwards of

**FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,** Upon which there is a splendid set of MILLS, consisting of GRIST MILLS, SAW MILL and WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

all in operation; with a stream sufficient at any season of the year. The same is situated in the heart of a rich and flourishing neighborhood, and doubtless is not inferior to any station in the country. The plantation can be enlarged or diminished to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase such property would do well to call soon and examine the same, as I am desirous of removing and uniting my family in Davis county. A bargain will be given.  
CHARLES GRIFITH.  
Rowan county, July 6, 1844

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation lying on fourth creek, within two miles of Concord Church, two miles of Liberty Hill, and eight miles Northwest of Statesville, containing 280 ACRES, upon which there is about 100 acres in cultivation; 40 of which is fresh; a good Orchard and a first rate meadow; two

**DWELLING HOUSES,** one barn and other necessary outbuildings; the best kind of a spring; a first rate mill.

**SAW MILL AND OIL MILL,** now building; and will be finished before possession will be given; a good neighborhood and healthy section of country. Persons fond of machinery and a pleasant situation would do well to call and view the premises, as I will sell lower than any plantation can be bought in this section of country with equal soil and improvement. Terms accommodating.  
SILAS D. SHARPE.  
Liberty Hill, Fredrick Co., Nov. 20, 1844.

Warrants for sale at this Office.

### MRS. S. C. HALL'S SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER.

IN 21 NUMBERS—AT 12 CENTS EACH. SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NO Edition of Mrs. HALL'S famous Tales and Sketches of Irish Character, has ever been published in this country, although her name and works are familiar to all readers of light literature, so called. "The Bazaar Poetess," "Lilly O'Brien," and "Alice Molloy," and who has read them can ever forget their sparkle, their pathos, their deep, absorbing interest.

All who have been charmed by the beauty of these sketches, or the few of them that have occasionally found their way into our periodicals, will be gratified to learn, that the subscribers have commenced publishing in numbers, at 12 cents each, on fine white paper, and in clear bold type, a splendidly illustrated edition of these admirable portraits of Irish life and character. The whole, when completed, will make a volume of nearly 400 pages, and be one of the handsomest books ever issued in this country. It contains nothing that is sectarian, or at all offensive to any class.

It is gratifying to find that the public taste is returning, stimulated, from the mass of cheap (dreadful) realising villainous printed matter, that has come teeming from the press in the last two years, and that good books, well printed in large type, and handsomely embellished, are coming again into fashion. To cater for such a taste, the publisher has undertaken the task. In offering this work we most do to the reading public, we experience a pleasure that is never felt, when a dark, dingy looking affair, with type faint and small for the eyes, is thrust forth. A sign and a sense of shame go with the one; but we launch proudly with the other upon the tide and ask for favoring glances; and favoring glances, we know, await the admirable volume we now present to the public.

The work will be completed in about twenty-four weekly numbers. To any one transmitting us \$3 we will send the whole work by mail, as it regularly appears. Or two copies for \$5, and five copies for \$10.

As it will be published in numbers, at regular periods, it can be sent by mail at periodical postage. Each number will contain only a single sheet, and, therefore, the postage will be light.

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### FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1844-5.

**NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!**

**ALSOBROOK AND MILLER,** Tailors, (late of the City of Raleigh).

HAVING located ourselves in the Town of Salisbury, (permanently), we intend carrying on our business in a style not to be surpassed in the State or out of it. Our establishment is in the room on the corner of the *Mission Office*, formerly occupied as the Post-Office. We have employed the best of Northern Workmen. No expense or pains will be spared to render this a fashionable Establishment in all respects. Gentlemen, before may rely on having their clothes made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. We have been engaged regularly in cutting for the last five years, and a part of the time in some of the most celebrated establishments in the Southern States. We shall not hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit we cut and make.

London, Paris and New York

**RASSEURERS**

received months in consequence, should we be encouraged, no one will be under the disagreeable necessity to send away to procure first-rate made clothing.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and hope by fashionable work and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Reference, Thomas M. Oliver, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 14, 1844—1/26

### FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

**HALL & HALL** WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general *Wholesale and Retail* business, a set of Forwarding; and all having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.  
Fayetteville, May 21, 1844

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the *Establishment* in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. W. Murphy's store, and just opposite the Rowan Hotel. He has on hand a large assortment of furniture, and keeps in his employment the best of workmen, and uses the best materials the country affords. He has on hand at all times an assortment of such work as will suit the wants of the country, such as Bureaus, S. de laides, Secretaries, Cupboards, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash-stands, Bedsteads, &c.

Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c. A neat assortment of Coffins will also be kept on hand, and all orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to. All of the above shall be made in the best style, and the charges shall be as low or lower than at any other shop of the kind in this place, or in the State.

All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken in exchange for work.  
DAVID WATSON.  
Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1844

### THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

J. J. BRUNER & S. W. JAMES. Respectfully inform the Business Public, that they are now prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

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**JOB PRINTING** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND IN THE VERY BEST STYLE. Their assortment of TYPE for large Posting-Bills, Blanks and Cards, is perhaps superior to any in the State, and we flatter ourselves that we know as well how to use them as any Printer or Printers in the Southern Country.

### BLANKS.

They keep constantly on hand a large and handsome supply of BLANKS, of almost every variety used by Sheriffs, Clerks and Constables, (printed on fine paper).

**SUCH AS—** Marriage Licenses, Subpoenas, &c. &c. Courts, Ca. Sa. Bonds, Bail, do. Letters Testamentary, Notes of hand, Executions for c. &c. Courts, Juries tickets, &c. &c. Courts, DESIRES OTHER VARIETIES, among WHICH ARE A QUANTITY OF EQUITY BLANKS.

All orders of Job Printing, or for Blanks, which they may be favored, shall receive prompt attention; and no effort on their part shall be spared to merit the favor and patronage of the public.

Any BLANKS that they may not have on hand, will be printed to order without delay.

Salisbury, Nov. 9, 1844—428

### Well worth the Attention of the Reading Public!

**The American Review.**—The first edition of the first number of the "AMERICAN REVIEW" has been rapidly circulated, and a second is now being printed. It is a great change to have come over the country. Against all such calculations, by slanders, falsehoods, and illegal suffrages Henry Clay and the Whig party, and the best hopes of the Nation have been dashed. But they are not vanquished—they are still the same—and more honored by such adversity than by prosperity. They are in reality stronger when the trumpet is blown for the onset; for they have practically conquered in their principles, while they now know themselves to be virtually a majority of the American People.

It belongs to the Whig party therefore still to stand undismayed and unbroken. The battle has but just begun. New issues must constantly arise to bind them close together; and the positions already long occupied by them, though falsely assumed, in part by the enemy, for purposes of the hour, must naturally revert to their true possession, or become in their disquieted body the elements of dissolution.

At such a time, it is necessary to urge upon every one the importance of sustaining a National Paper, corresponding to that which the Democratic party have long had an organ of influence so why pernicious! Is it not even possible that if such a work had been for many years circulated throughout the Union, we might now be in possession of unquestioned victory! But as things are, it is certainly more needed than ever before since we were a nation. Great questions are to be argued, and public measures are to be assailed or defended; and it is time that the people in different sections who are alike opposed to radicalism, corruption and a mandate had on all definite matters of State greater uniformity of sentiment. Unanimity alone gives power.

As the first number of the American Philosophy and Literature, to be written with speculation, and all known that, to be stamped with any effective and permanent power, it must have a liberal subscription, through which its writers may be liberally paid.

The following is from the original Prospectus issued at Washington by the Whig Members of the Twenty-Seventh Congress:

"Extensive approval of the plan of such a National organ, long needed and of manifest importance, the undersigned agree to contribute for its pages, from time to time, such communications as may be requisite to set forth and defend the doctrines held by the United Whig Party of the Union—Geo. P. Marsh, D. D. Barnard, J. R. Ingels, E. J. Morris, T. L. Clingman, J. M. McKim, Daniel Webster, Robert C. Winthrop, Thomas Benton, Kinz, Hamilton, J. P. Kennedy, C. C. Claiborne, John J. Floyd, Wm S. Archer, Rufus Choate, Alexander H. Stephens."

In addition to these, a number of able writers have been enlisted for its various other departments, so that every No. besides strong political articles, will contain about 50 pages of Literary Miscellany in History, Biography, Criticism, Fiction, Poetry, Statistics, Science and the Arts. No pains will be spared, or means left unemployed, to make it the first of American periodicals.

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