A REAL OF BE DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPANO OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTO The states and a first QUARLES.

BY

The following lines from a correspondent-besides the deep quaint strain of the sentiment, and the curious introduction of some ludicrous touches amidst the serious and impressive, as was doubtless intended by the author-appear to us one of the most felicitous specimens of unique rhyming which has for some time met our eye. The resources of English rhythm for varieties of melody, measure, and sound, producing corresponding diversities of effect, have been thoroughly studied, much more perceived, by very few poets in the language. While the classic tongues, especially the Greek, possess, by power of accent, several advantages for versification over our own, chiefly through greater abundance of spondaic feet, we have other and very great advantages of sound by the modern usage of rhyme. Alliteration is nearly the only effect of that kind which the ancients had in common with us. It will be seen that much of the melody of "The Raven" arises from alliteration, and the studious use of similar sounds in unusual places. In regard to its measure, it may be noted that if all the verses were like the second, they might properly be placed merely in short lines, producing a not uncommon form ; but the presence in all the others of one line-mostly the second in the verse-which flows continually, with only an aspirate pause in the middle, like that before the short line in the Sapphic Adonic, while the fifth has at the middle pause no similarity of sound with any part beside, gives the versification an entirely different effect. We could wish the capacities of our noble language, in prosody, were better understood .- [ED. AM. REV.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary, Over many a quaint and curious volume of torgotten lore, While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping, As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. "Tis some visiter." I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door-Only this, and nothing more."

Ab, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December. And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor. Eagerly I wished the morrow ;-vainly I had tried to borrow From my books surcease of sorrow-sorrow for the lost Lenore-For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore-Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain Thrilled me-filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before : So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating "Tis some visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door-Some late visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door ;---This it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer, "Sir." said I. "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore ; But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping, And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door ;---

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing, Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before ; But the silence was unbroken, and the darkness gave no token. And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, "Lenore ! This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word, "Lenore !" Merely this, and nothing more. that the enterprising proprietor will be liberally ly compensated for his laudable efforts to ad vance the agricultural interest of the old North State.—Raleigh Star.

## The following is No. 5, of a series of Essays Carolina newspapers.

ESSAYS ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY. Surely there is nothing in cotton spinning that can poison the atmosphere of South Carolina. Why not spin as well as plant cotton? The same hand that attends the gin may work a carding machine. The girl who is capable of making thread on a country spinning wheel, may do the same with equal facility on the throstle frame. The woman who can warp the thread and weave it on a common loom, may soon be taught to do the same on the power loom ; and so with all the departments, from the raw cotton to the cloth. Experience has proved that any child, white or black, of ordinary capacity, may be taught in a few weeks to be expert in any part of a cotton factory ; moreover, all overseers, who have experience in the matter, give a decided preference to blacks as operatives.\*

There are many reasons why blacks should be preferred, two ot which may be adduced : First-You are not under the necessity of educating them, and have therefore their uninterrupted services from the age of eight years .--The second is, that when you have your mill filled with expert hands, you are not subjected to the change which is constantly taking place with whites. In the Northern States, these are inconveniences of no small moment. In Massachusetts, the laws forbid the employment of persons under fourteen years of age, unless the employer can show a certificate from a schoolmaster, stating that the individual has been at school three months in the year. The teaching of new hands and the constant change of operatives, are evils seriously felt; and in the summer season, when it is desirable to ramble in the country, many Eastern tactories have onethird of their machinery standing idle for the want of hands. While on this part of the subject, I would ask, shall we stop at the effort to prove the capacity of blacks for manufacturing ? Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who in this land of plenty live in comparative nakedness and starvation ? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not some part of the time been stinted for meat. Many a mother is there, who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread, and much more scantily with meat; and if they be clad with comfortable raiment, it is at the expense of their scanty allowance of food. These may be startling state. ments, but they are nevertheless true, and if not believed in Charleston, the members of our Legislature, who have traversed the State in electioneering campaigns, can attest their truth. It is only necessary to build a manufacturing village of shanties, in a healthy location in any part of the State, whave crowds of these poor people around you, seeking employment at half the compensation given to operatives at the North. It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation but on the other hand, it is pleasant to witness the change which soon takes place in the condition of those who obtain employment. The emaciated, pale faced children soon assume the appearance of robust health, and their tattered garments are exchanged for those suited to a better condition ; if you visit their dwellings, you will find their tables supplied with wholesome food ; and on the Sabbath, when the females turn out in their gay colored gowns, you will imagine yourself surrounded by groups of city belles. How easy would it be for the proprietors of such establishments, with only a small share of philanthropy, to make good use of the school fund in ameliorating the condition of this class of our population, now but little elevated above the Indian of the forest. The cause of this degradation and poverty will here. after be noticed; it is an interesting subject, and one that ought to engage the attention of every philanthropist and christian. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that there are twenly-nine thousand white persons in this State, a. bove the age of twelve years, who can neither read nor write-this is about one in every five of the white population. That we are behind the age in agriculture the mechanic arts, industry and enterprise, is apparent to all who pass through our State ; our good city of Charleston speaks a language on this subject not to be mistaken ; she has lost 1000 of her population, according to the census of 1840, while her sister cities have doubled and quadrupled theirs; she has had for thirteen years the advantage of the South Carolina Railroad, which under ordinary circumstances would have doubled the number of her population. How does she now stand ? Precisely where she stood twenty years ago, and but for the two conflagrations which swept off many of her old houses, she would present at this moment the same appearance that she did in 1824. Where is the city, in this age of improvement, except Charleston, that a book binder, or job-printer is prohibited the use of a small steam engine, to enable him to carry on his business with more facility, and to cheapen the price of those articles that we are purchasing from other cities, more liberal to their artisans? and where a carpenter is not allowed the use of the same to turn a circular saw or drive a mortising chisel, to enable him to compete with others in supplying us with ready-made doors, blinds, sashes, shutters, &c.? Even the boxes in which our merchandise is packed, are made in the city of New York by steam power, and brought to our very doors. The book-binder, maker, turner, tinner, and in fact, persons en- for a considerable time, and to have agaged in every branch of mechanism, find steam power indispensable ; and knowing, as we do, that they are unrestricted in its use in other cities, why are our mechanics torbid its use in this city? There is a strong disposition manifested by this class of our citizens to elevate and improve their several trades, and if they are properly encouraged, there is no doubt that a •Montgomery, an English manufacturer, after a resi-dence of eight years in this country (in his Treatise on the Cotton Manufactures of the United States compared

We hope it will be every where adopted, and great change would soon he brought about ; = but the information of negroes and blind horses can never supply the place of steam, and this pow-er is withhold lest the smoke of an engine should disturb the delicate nerves of an agri-culturist, or the noise of a mechanic's hammer should break in upon the slumber of a real es-tate holder, or importing merchant, while he is institut documents are find. at the labor of negroes and blind horses a

now in the course of publication in the South indulging in fanciful dreams, or building on paper the Queen city of the South-the paragon of the age. No reflections on the members of the City Council are here intended, they are no doubt fairly representing public opinion on this subject; some of that body are known to be in favor of a modification of these restrictions, which are certainly behind the age, and a reproach to our city. Our mechanics ought to rise in their strength, and procure the signature of every liberal-minded man to a petition to the city authorities, asking that they may be placed on the same footing, in this respect, as the tradesmen of other cities.

These restrictions are but in character with many other things ; and while we are on this subject, permit me to ask, whether any other town of the same size would have allowed the greatest work of the age-the Hamburg Railroad-to come into the city and find its terminus in a mudhole, scarcely passable in the winter season for a family carriage, much less for a loaded wagon ? It cannot be denied that it is a disgrace to the city and Neck, that this great work, which will immortalize its projectors, should not have been met by a stone road leading from it to our wharves. That the hundreds of thousands of bales of produce and merchandise that have entered into and depart- Or two copies for \$5, and five copies for \$10. ed from our city during the last thirteen years, should have been dragged through the sand and mud of King and Meeting streets, demonstrates a fact about which there can be no mistakethe hand of enterprise is not among us. And shall we continue in our downward course ?-Is it not time that a warning voice was raised, to proclaim to the good people of Charleston. that in these times of enterprise, no city need expect to thrive that does not encourage and foster the mechanic arts and artisans ? It is this class of men that gives life, strength and vigor to all branches of trade, and every depart. ment of life, and if they were properly encouraged, our city authorities would no longer have to resort to dramshop licenses for revenue; money would soon be found to pay her debts and pave her streets. Let our City Council begin, by removing the restrictions on the use of the steam engine. Who would not rather have an occasional whiff of smoke from a steam engine, than the scent of an odious grogshop ? The former a benefit, the latter a curse to the community. So far as fimerisks are concerned, it would be safer to have three engines, than one such magazine of mischief and corruption, licensed by our City Council, under the title of retailers of ardent spirits."

NO Edition of Mrs. HALL'S far famed Tules and Sketches of Irish Character, has ever been publish-ed in this country, although her name and merits are fa-millar to all renders of light literature, so called. Who has not read "The BANNOW POSTMAN," " LILLY O'Bar EN," and " ALICE MULVANY ?" and who that has read them can ever forget their sparkle, their pathos, their deep, absorbing interest ?

deep, absorbing interest i 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 n bers, at 121 cents each, on fine white paper, and in clear bold type, a splendidly illustrated edition of these ad-mirable portraits of Irish life and character. The wood cuts alone will cost several hundred dollars. 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 satiated, from the mass of cheap (dear !) reading villainously printed, 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 is the publishers' most pleasant task. In offering the work we now do, to the reading public, we experience a pleasure that is nev-er felt, when a dark, digny looking affair, with type fatally small for the eyes, is thrust forth. A sigh and a sense of shame go with the one ; but we launch proudly with the other upon the tide and ask for favoring gales ; and favoring gales, we know, await the admirable volume we now present to the reader.

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. As it will be published in numbers, at regular periods, it can be sent by mail at periodical postage. Each num-

ber will contain only a single sheet, and, therefore, the postage will be light. For sale at the different Periodical Offices throughout

the United States. The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

A specimen number will be sent to any one who will A specimen numerical stage. write to us, free of postage. E. FERRETT & Co.

Publishers' Hall, No. 101 Chesnut Street Philadelphia

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HALL & HALL WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general Coros cory IBustingess added to that of Forwarding; and 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 G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession. Fayetteville, May 24, 1844

worth the Attention of the Reading Publi

Imerican Review.--- The first of t number of the "AMERICAN REVIEW" y circulated, and a second is now dense Meanwhile a great change has come over atry. Against all just calculation, by stander, d, and illegal suffrages Henry Clay and the Whig and the best hopes of the Nation have been defe they are not vanquished—they are still the sum more honored by such adversity than their oppose

in their prosperity. They are in reality stronger than when the trumpets were blown for the onset; for the have practically conquered in their principles, while they now know themselves to be virtually a majority of the American People.

American reope. It belongs to the Whig party therefore still to stand un-dismayed and unbroken. The battle is but just begun. New issues must constantly arise to bind them close to gether ; and the positions already long occupied by them though falsely assumed, in part, by the enemy, for purpo-ses of the hold, must naturally revert to their sole poses sion, or become in their disjointed body the elements of dissolution.

At such a time, is it necessary to urge upon every one the importance of sustaining a National Review, cores, ponding to that which the Democratic party have long made an organ of influence so ably pernicious ? Is it not even possible that if such a work had been for many year circulated throughout the Union, we might now be in pos circulated throughout the Chich, we tright how be in pos-session of unquestioned victory ? But as things are, it is certainly now more needed than ever before since we were a nation. Great questions are to be argued—great public measures are to be assailed or defended ; and it time that the people in different sections who are alike op posed to radicalism, corruption and misrule had on all de finite matters of State greater uniformity of sentiment. Unanimity alone gives power. Aside from Politics, the state of American Philosophy

and Literature, so replete with speculation, error and his principles of taste, demands an earnest and vigorous or gan, which may penetrate every part of the land and gad ually influence the opinions of the present and rising gas. erations.

To these ends the "American Review" was begun for these ends we ask for it the support of the country. Its mere continuance is beyond contingency, but all know 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 Washington by the Whig Members of the Twenty-Ser eth Congress :

"Earnestly approving of the plan of such a National organ, long needed and of manifest importance, the m-dersigned agree to contribute for its pages, from time to time, such communications as may be requisite to set fort and defend the doctrines held by the united Whig Para of the Union .- Geo. P. Marsh, D D Barnard, J R Inne soll, E Joy Morris, T L Clingman, J McPherson Berner Daniel Webster, Robert C Winthrop, Thomas Bade King, Hamilton Fish, J P Kennedy; J Collamer, John Hardin, Wm S Archer, Rufus Choate, Alexander H. Ste

In addition to these, a number of able writers have been enlisted for its various other departments, so that even No. besides strong political articles, will contain about 80 pages of Literary Miscellany in History, Biography, Crit. cism, Fiction, Poetry, Statistics, Science and the Arts. N pains will be spared, or means left unemployed, to make a the first of American periodicals.

No. 1 has been for some time before the public. It was forth under great disadvantages, but we are willing abide by the impression it may make. It is intended as rule to give only three or four Engravings in the year but on these the cost of a dozen of the usual kind will be en pended. No. 1, however, is embellished with two (merzotinto of Clay and Frelinghuysen) and No. 2 to be issued about Midwinter for February, will contain a finished likeness and sketch of one who has been for many years an honor to the nation. Its articles also are from some a the ablest pens among us. The conduct of the Review will be under the control of GEORGE H. COLTON, associated in the Political Department with other gentlemen of known standing and attainments. Each No. will contain about 112 pages. TERMS-Five Dollars a year, to be paid on receiving the first and second Nos. To societies, Clubs, &c. five copies for \$20. Or any person becoming responsible for four copies, will receive a fifth gratis. Those that have bought the 1st No, only can subscribe for the remainder of the year by paying \$4 50 at the office, 118 Nassau street. IJ No one need hesitate about subscribing, as its existence for a year at least is guaranteed.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning, Soon I heard again a tapping somewhat louder than before. "Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice ; Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore-Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery explore ;---

'Tis the wind, and nothing more !"

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a fiirt and flutter, In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore ; Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stopped or stayed he; But, when with micn or lady, perched above my chamber door-Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door-

#### Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling, By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore, "Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven, Ghastly grim and ancient raven wandering from the Nightly shore-Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore !"

#### Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly, Though its answer little meaning-little relevancy bore ; For we cannot help agreeing that no sublunary being Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door-Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,

### With such name as "Nevermore."

But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour. Nothing farther then he uttered-not a feather then he fluttered-Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown before-On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before." Quoth the raven "Nevermore."

Wondering at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken, "Doubtless," said I, " what it utters is its only stock and store, Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster Followed fast and followed faster-so, when hope he would adjure, Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure-

That sad answer, "Nevermore !"

eguiling all my sad soul into smiling, But the raven Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust, and door ; Then upon the vet sinking, betook myself to linking Fancy unto fant puking what this ominous bird of yore-What this grim, up hinly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core ; This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamplight gloated o'er, But whose velvet violet lining with the lamplight gloating o'er,

#### She shall press, ah, nevermore !

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer Swung by angels whose faint foot-falls tipkled on the tufted floor. "Wretch," I cried, "thy God hath lent thee-by these angels he hath sent thee Respite-respite and Nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore ! Let me quaff this kind Nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore !"

Quoth the raven "Nevermore."

"Prophet !" said I, "thing of evil !- prophet still, if bird or devil !-Whether Temper sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore, .Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted-On this home by horror haunted-tell me truly I implore-Is there-is there balm in Gilead ?-tell me-tell me, I implore !"

Quoth the raven, " Nevermore.'

Need any thing be said about the amount of capital required for embarking in these pursuits ? It is only necessary to revert to the fact, that lands and negroes pay but three per cent. when engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and to name the price of 5 and 6 per cent. State stocks. Need a word be said as to the men who are to carry on these enterprises ? It is only necessary to point you to the bone and sinew that are leaving our city and State, to enrich and populate others. Any one that has visited Mississippi and Alabama can soon point out the maelstrom that has swallowed up so much of the enterprise and capital of South Carolina.

The period is fast approaching in South Carolina, which shall produce a great change in these matters. Many persons are now looking to the subject of manufactures with intense interest, and it is believed that many men of capital would at once embark in this business, could this field for profitable enterprise be laid open before our wealthy business men of Charleston, a host of whom can be found, with nerves that never tire, and with as much forecast and Respectfully inform the Business Public, that they are shrewdness as the merchant manufacturers of Boston, and these latter gentlemen see that it is only necessary that Georgia and the two Carolinas shall engage in the manufacture of LETTER coarse cotton fabrics, in order to monopolize the trade in these articles. What is to prevent such a result ? Have we not the raw material on the spot, thus saving the freight of a double transportation ? Is not labor cheaper with us than with our Northern brethren ? and if we believe that they are reaping such golden harvests, what shall prevent our participation in the spoils ? Let the ball be set in motion, then will our miserably poor white population at once rise from their ignorance and degradation, and we shall no longer hear the complaint, that planting capital will pay no more than three per cent. The commerce and trade of our State would at once receive a fresh impulseour city would become a mart for domestic goods They keep constantly on hand a large and handsom -railroad stocks would increase in value-our city would disrobe herself of her old-fashioned, rusty, tattered and torn garments, to be clad in the fashionable clothing of the day-her whitened walls and improved suburbs would remind the stranger as he passes through, that the hand of industry and enterprise was at work among us. Our retired merchants would find it no longer necessary or desirable to invest their capital, or look for rural retirement in other | Constable, do. States. They would find that we have in our up-country, within a few hours' ride of Charleston, all the advantages that we can desire for such purposes; and beside spending our money among ourselves, they would also find that there is no better country for the profitable employ. ment of capital, or rural retirement, than in our own State.

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! HE subscriber respectful-

L ly informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry

Calpinet IBusiness, 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, Sideboards, Secretaries, Cup-boards, Tables, Candle-stands, Washstands, Bed-steads.

Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c. A neat assortment of Coffins will also be kept on hand. arranged from twenty inches to the largest size. 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 OFFICE. ATCHMAN J. J. BRUNER & S. W. JAMES.

now prepared to execute at the shortest notice,



VERY BEST STYLE. IF 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**

supply of BLANKS, of almost every variety used by Sheriffs, Clerks and Constables, (printed on fine paper,

-sucii As-Sheriffs' Deeds, Marriage Licences, Common, do. Subpœnas, c. & s. Courts, Trust. Ca. Sa. Bonds, Adminstration Bonds. Bail, do. Letters Testamentary, Prosecution, do Ca. Sas, Notes of hand, Guardian Bonds, Executions for c. & s. Courts, Delivery, do. Warrants. Jurors' tickets, c. & s. Courts, BESIDES OTHER VARIETIES, among WHICH

ARE A QUANTITY OF EQUITY BLANKS. IF All orders of Job Printing, or for Blanks, with which

they may be favored, shall receive punctual attention ; & no effort on their part shall be spared to merit the favor. and patronage of the public.

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

Money may be sent free through all the Post Masters. N. B .- All 'Communications to be addressed, rost PAID, to the Editor, G. H. Colton, 118 Nussau st., New York.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS FOR 1844! At the Old Tailoring Establishment. HORACE H. BEARD TAS just received of Mr. F. MAHAN, the London, Paris and Philadelphia Fashions, for the Spring & Summer of 1844, which far surpasses any thing of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he i ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new ustomers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern try. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit its continuance. P. S. Reference he deems unnecessary, as his experience and work for the last thirteen years will show. Oct 5, 1844-tf28 H. H. BEARD. TO THE PUBLIC. HE subscriber takes this method of infor-

ming the public, that he still continues to carry on the business of STONE CUTTING, as usual, at his granite Quary seven miles south of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for Mill Stones, of the best grit, and on the shortest notice. Also, for sale, at the lowest prices, window sills, doot sills, door steps, rough building rocks, tomb stones, gold grinders, &c. &c.

J. HOLTSHOUSER. Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1844-1y27 N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

New Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1844-5.

HOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAI-LORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, two doors above J. & W. Murphy's store, where he is read to execute all orders of his customers in a style and man ner not inferior to any work done in this par: of the comtry. He is also in the regular receipt of the NEW YORK FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times. Oct 12, 1844

LAND

"Prophet !" said I, "thing of evil !--prophet still, if bird or devil ! By that Heaven that bends above us-by that God we both adore-Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aiden, It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore."

### Quoth the raven " Nevermore."

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend !" I shrieked, upstarting-"Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore ! Leave no block plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken ! Leave my loneliness unbroken !--quit the bust above my door ! Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door !" Quoth the raven, "Nevermore,"

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door ; And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming. And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor ; And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor

And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor Shall be lifted—nevermore ! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS ! The introduction of the method of grinding corn, cob, shuck and grain, just as it is pulled in the advertisement of Maj. Collins, in this paper, will form a new era a farmer feeds to his stock, it would not be an extravagant calculation to suppose, that it will be, productive force. The very strong recommendatory certificate of Wm. Boylan, Esq., whose productive force, and practical good sense are known throughout the State, it seems to us, is sufficient to induce every one who has the means, to secure it for himself without hesitation.—

Post Office Embezzlement .- A clerk in the post office at Nashville has been arrested for the abstraction of money from letters. His embezzlements are supposed tanner, currier, hatter, wagon-maker, carriage. by the postmaster to have been continued mounted to at least \$5,000. His father has been the receiver of the money, with which he made much display, building a fine house, &c.

Terms of the Carolina Watchman.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents it 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 arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty five cents for each continuance.

Court notices and 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 for a certain num-ber of times.

IF 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 is therefore, ordered by the Court, that unless the said William Kennedy appear before the Judge of our next Circuit Court, to be holden 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 or-

der be published in the Carolina Watchman, 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

BATERTARNERT, BY

ELI HARRIS, At Bichfork, Davidson C'ty. N. C., On the Great Stage Road from North to South and South-West-Eight miles North of Lexington, and 27 S. W. of Greensboro.'

Warrants for sale at this Office.

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, costaining 380 ACRES, upon which there is about 100 acres in cultivation ; 40 of which is fresh; \* 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 new

SAW MILL AND OIL MILL, now building ; and will be finished before possession v 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 improvements-Terms accommodating. SILAS D. SHARPE. Liberty Hill, Iredell co., May 20, 1844 15

AKEN up and committed to Jail in Rowan cou ty on the 4th instant, a negro man named JER RY : he is about 50 years old, 5 feet high, blind in one eye, and says he belongs to Mr. Harper, near Charlotte, N. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NOAH ROBERTS Jailor. Salistury, Nov. 9, 1844-4038