

POETICAL.

THE POOR MAN.

God grant the poor man constant health
To toil for daily bread;
He has no earthly wealth,
And must be clothed and fed.
The proud of place will grind his face,
The hard-winded will hold his breath—
Great parent! heed his piteous case
And guard his cottage fire.

Thou carest for the little birds
That own no earthly lord—
Thou carest for the flocks and herds
That crop the flowery sward—
Hear'st the young ravens when they cry,
Heed'st the young lion's roar,
And wilt regard the poor man's sigh,
And meek petition more.

Then grant the poor man constant health,
And strength for daily toil,
With sweet content, the dearest wealth
Of weary mortal soul.
And grant him power to rule his mind
To own affection's sway,
And nurse the charities designed
To smooth his pilgrim way.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript.]
LINES ON A SLEEPING WIFE.

Delicious task—to sit and watch
The breathing of a sleeping wife,
Amidst the fountains of that state
Dividing Death from Life!
How sweet her slumber! On her lids
The angel peace hath set its seal,
And to her couch the Guard forbids
An evincous Care to steal.

How beautiful! She would compel
The tribute of a stoic's kiss—
Angelic purity might dwell
In such a shrine as this.
And here it dwells—whenever bright—
Though half concealed by modest fear;
Yes, were this soul divorced to night
I'd see an Angel here!

How sweet her slumber! None but those
Whom Heaven hath numbered for its bliss
Have promise of such calm repose—
Such perfect rest as this.
Unconscious of the woes and cares
That weight us down in waking hours,
Her gentle spirit only warms
A burden now of flowers.

She dreams! her radiant features speak
Of themes that waken deep delight,
For smiles adorn her lip and cheek—
Smiles adorning bright.
Oh could I lift the jealous veil,
That doth those joyous thoughts conceal,
The spotless page a similes tale
Would presently reveal.

And hark! her parting lips disclose
Some cherished secret long repressed:
Mark how her cheek with blushes glows—
How leaves her swelling breast!
She breathes a name amid her dream—
The soul of Love is in the tone—
Her cheeks with deeper blushes tinge—
That name—it is my own!

Joy! joy! my bliss is perfect now—
The boon I craved is mine—'tis mine—
Upon my husband's knee I bow,
And thank thee, God Divine!
By night or day, awake, asleep,
The tokens of her love I see—
I know that love is pure and deep,
And centered all in me.

THE PYRAMIDS.

Geologically considered, Egypt is a very peculiar country, the quarries of different kind of stone lying at great distances from each other in distinctly marked localities. If you see a piece of *basalt* on the beach of the Mediterranean, you know that there is no *basaltic* quarry nearer than between the first and second cataracts, and when you find a block of granite at Memphis, you know that no granite exists but at the first cataract—nearer than the eastern desert on the Red Sea with the peninsula of Mount Sinai. Early civilization and extended dominion are indicated in these facts, and when we reflect upon them, we most think that we witnessed the work of transportation going on, that we see the builders themselves in the process of erection. The blocks of Arabian limestone used in the interior of the Pyramids were brought from the ancient quarries of Toorah, on the opposite side of the Nile, distant about fifteen or twenty miles from each pyramid. These very quarries, vast halls as it were, excavated in the living rock, wherein entire armies might encamp, adorned with now mutilated tablets, recording the age of their respective openings by different Pharaohs, not only show the *very beds* whence the stupendous blocks of the pyramids were taken, but are in themselves works as wondrous and sublime as the Memphis Pyramids! Nay, at the very foot of these quarries lie the countless and sarcophagi of unnumbered generations of ancient quarry-men! These quarries are of intense archaeological interest, because the tablets in them record that stone was cut in them for Memphis, on such a day, such a month, such a year of the reign of such a king; and these things begin from the remote times before the sixteenth dynasty, and, at different intervals, come down through the Pharaonic period with many of the others, till we reach the Ptolemaic epoch—and end with Latin inscriptions similar to others in Egypt attesting that "these quarries were worked" in the propitious era of our Lords and Emperors Severus and Antoninus, thus enabling us to descend almost step by step from the remote antiquity of 2200 years B. C., down to 200 years after the Christian era. The hand of modern barbarism, prompted by the destructiveness of Mohammed Ali, has since 1830 done more to deface these tablets, to blow up many of these halls in sheer wantonness, than has been effected by time in 4000 years!

Every atom of the hundred thousand tons of granite used in the pyramids was cut at Syene, the first cataract, distant six hundred and forty miles. The blocks, some of which are forty feet long, had to be cut out of their beds with wooden wedges and copper chisels; then polished with emery till they were smooth as looking-glass, and then carried by land half a mile to the river—placed on rafts and floated down six hundred and forty miles to Memphis, brought by canals to the foot of Lybian chain—conveyed by land over the gigantic causeways from one to three miles in length to the pyramids for which they were intended, and then elevated by machinery and placed in their present position with a skill and a masonic precision that have confounded the most scientific European Engi-

near with amazement. The *very basaltic* sarcophagi that once held the mummy of the Pharaohs, in the innermost recesses of these pyramidal mounds 84 feet long by 31 broad and 3 deep, were all brought from Lower Nubia, from the *basaltic* quarries of the second cataract, not nearer than seven hundred and fifty miles up the river! Looking into the interior of the pyramids, there is still much to stagger belief, to excite our admiration. In the pyramid of five steps, the upper beams, that support the roof of the chamber are of oak, larch and cedar, not one of which trees grows in Egypt, and establish the fact of the timber trade with Illyria, Asia Minor, and Mount Lebanon in ages long before Abraham! In the fragments of a mummy the cloth is found to be saturated with the "Pissasphaltum"—Jew's pitch or bitumen Judicum, compounded of vegetable pitch from the Archipelago, and of asphaltum of the Dead Sea in Palestine; we find Gum Arabic, that does not grow nearer than twelve hundred miles from the pyramid, attesting commerce with Upper Nubia.—The gold leaf came from the mines of Suakim on the Red Sea, or from remote Fozzurg. The liquor which cleansed out the body of the mummy was *Cedar* the fluid resin of the pinus cedrus—that grows not nearer than Syria. The spices sent us to the Indian Ocean, the aloes to Socotro, the cinnamon to Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, and the arts and sciences brought to bear upon the pyramids that must have arrived at perfection long before that day, are not only themes for endless reflections, but oblige us to confess that in *Chronology* we were yet children!—Gliddon.

BYRON'S RESIDENCE IN GENOVA.

To-day, accompanied by Mr. Rurande, I have been over the palace Lord Byron occupied when he was in Genoa. Here were gathered for a while Byron, Hunt, Shelley, and the Countess Guiccioli. Count Guiccioli, a Frenchman, has bought the place. I had often met him in society, and he showed us with great civility the various rooms, together with the improvements he was projecting. When Byron first started for Greece he was driven back to Genoa by a storm, and he is said to have expressed sad forebodings as he again wandered over this, his then solitary dwelling.

The palace stands on a hill, called the Grand Paradise, from the magnificent view it commands. As I stood in the front corridor, and looked out on the varied yet ever glorious prospect, I felt that Byron, with his sensitive nature, must have often been subdued by it, and especially his bold scepticism have stood rebuked in the presence of the majestic Alps that towered on his vision. He wrote the *Vision of Judgment*, here, yet I could not but fancy that often at evening, when he rose from his unhallored task and came out to look on this lovely scene, his troubled spirit must have resolved to abandon his sinful work. The voice of God could reach his heart through nature, and tell him to his face that his evil was not good. His Italian teacher has been mine, and I often question him of Byron's habits and character. He fully confirms the assertion of Hunt that Byron was a penurious man, and capable of great littleness. His generous actions were usually done for effect, and if followed out were found to be so managed as not to bring personal loss in the end. Shelley, he says, was a nobler man than either Hunt or Byron. Hunt was cold and repulsive, Byron, irritable, and often very unjust—while Shelley was generous and openhearted. He had a copy of the "Liberal" which they presented to him, and which I looked over with no ordinary feelings.

In visiting Byron in his room, he said that he noticed four books always lying on the table—No matter what others might have been with them, and taken away, these four always remained. It struck him they must be peculiar favorites of the poet, and so he had the curiosity to examine them, and found them to be, the Bible, Machiaveli, Shakespeare, and Alfieri's Tragedies. It immediately struck me that these 4 volumes were a perfect illustration of Byron's character, Machiaveli, he loved for his contempt of mankind, making them all a flock of sheep, to be led or slaughtered at the will of one haughty man. It harmonized with his own undisguised scorn. The Bible he read and admired for its lofty poetry, and which Byron, by the way, never scrupled to appropriate. If, on his great ode on Bonaparte he had followed Homer as closely as he has Isaiah, he would have been accused long ago, of downright plagiarism. Alfieri he loved for his fiery and tempestuous nature, so much like his own. There was also in Alfieri the same haughty scorn that entered so largely into Byron's character. He had stormed through half of Europe, without deigning to accept a single invitation into society, treating the proudest nobility of England with supreme contempt. He had also the same passion for horses, and the same fierce hatred of control. Shakespeare he admired in common with every man of feeling or intellect.

My teacher told me, also, that in all his frequent visits to the poet's house, he had never seen him walk. How like a spurn the side was that club foot always to him. His appearance on horseback, with his pale face long hair and velvet cap, he said, was very striking. The countess Guiccioli, seldom appeared in public with him, but her brother, Byron's secretary, usually accompanied him on his rides.—*Headley's Letters.*

Sale of Pigeons.—An extraordinary sale of pigeons, comprising almost every description of that remarkable bird, took place yesterday, at the auction mart, Bartholomew-lane, Bank, under direction of Mr. Bryant, of Kennington-row. The room in which the sale was effected was very well attended by town and country pigeon fanciers, and the bidding and competition were sprightly and amusing. The birds, which numbered altogether 150 pairs, appeared in excellent wing and feather.—The prices of the lots sold varied from half a crown up to three guineas per pair. An almond cock and black kite hen, rare and beautiful birds, (coupled), were knocked down at 2s. 10. Lot 18, a pair of almonds, sold for 21s. Lot 17, an almond hen, brought two guineas; and lot 126, a pair of fine black carriers, ran up to three guineas, at which price they were knocked down.

THE PLANTER.

The following description of a Southern planter appeared in a late number of the "Planter's Banner," and, as its correctness is vouched for by the New Orleans Tropic, we presume that it may be copied without apology into other journals:

"Now for the picture of the Planter.—He wouldn't sell a chicken, nor a dozen of eggs, nor a bushel of peaches, nor a calf, for any consideration. He is above that! He raises a carriage, for which he is in debt. His daughters thrum a piano that never will be paid for. He buys corn which he could raise at 10 cts. a bushel, and pays sixty cents for it, after 14 pr. cent. advance in his commission merchant. He could raise his own tobacco, yet he pays \$3 a pound for "Richmond scented." He could raise his own hogs—yet he patronizes *Cincinnati*. The consequences are disastrous. Being possessor of one staple, he fluctuates with the market with that article. He takes the "Price Current"; he pays postage—he gobbles down the English news like a cormorant. If he sells to-day he'll lose—therefore he'll wait for better advices. He is a "mixed up" in cotton, and is a *gambler* therein. Meantime he wastes money: draws on his factor. He wants cotton goods and clothes for his plantation, that he could make at home. He orders them and feels "large." The manufacturer, the insurer, the shipper, the freighter, the draymen, the warehousemen, the seller; and finally the commission merchant, all have, a finger in the pie of profits, and the proud foolish planter pays them all. The year closes, he is "up to his eye brows" in debt. This is the result of his not 'calculating' nor even guessing the difference between *farming* and *planting*. One supports a family; the other supports *pride* until pride gets a fall."

Long Haired Men.—In 1649, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Magistrates of New Hampshire published the following agreement or resolution, showing their horror of the *sinful practice of wearing long hair*. Could those good men become members of a modern Common Council, we presume an ordinance similar to the dog law would be passed forthwith, to curtail the lengths to which our young men seem disposed in this particular: "For as much as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New England, contrary to the code of God's word, which says it is a shame for man to wear long hair, as also the commendable costume generally of all the godly of our nation until within these few years; We, the magistrates, who have subscribed this paper, (for the showing of our innocence in this behalf) do declare and manifest our dislike and detestation against the wearing of such long hair, as against a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt manners. We do, therefore, earnestly entreat all the elders of this judiciary (as often as they shall see cause) to manifest their zeal against it in their public administrations, and to take care that the members of their respective churches be not defiled therewith, that so such as prove obstinate and will not reform themselves may have God and man to witness against them."

Indian Outrage.—Capture of two Mexican Girls.—The N. O. Picayune states that the Comanche Indians are making dreadful inroads on the Mexican towns bordering the Indian country. Thousands and thousands of horses and cattle have been driven off, women and children have been led into captivity, and ranches and haciendas innumerable have been made desolate; nor is there force enough to make headway against and rid the country successfully of the invaders. When repulsed in one place they appear in another, and commence anew their depredations and atrocities. To show the daring of the Indians, and the extent to which they go in their maraudings, a party of some two hundred and fifty recently dashed boldly into Cuernavaca, a town of several thousand inhabitants near the southern line of the State of Durango, and carried off a large lot of valuable horses, besides many prisoners—the panic-stricken inhabitants hardly making a show of resistance. Among the prisoners were two young, pretty, and well informed girls, the daughters of a wealthy Spanish merchant of that place. The girls were at a small country seat of their father's near the edge of the town, were among the first taken, and were carried off by their captors to the north. Their half-frenzied parent offered a heavy amount for their ransom or recapture, but all his efforts have been ineffectual up to last accounts.—*Balt. Sun.*

Spring Fashion For Hats.—Learly & Co., of New York, the great manufacturers of hats, as well as of fashions, for the U. States, present the following as the dimensions of the hat to be worn by the sex during the approaching summer:

Crown, 7 1/2 inches high, 5-16 bell at sides, 1/2 bell in front and rear, 1/2 yeoman, 1/2 curve, tip, 3-16 inch oval, the edge rounded on 1-16 inch, brim 2 1/2 inches wide all around—set, natural curve—curl, wide; and band and binding, 1 inches wide. The brim is to be made to the features and form of the wearer, and average from one inch to two and a quarter.

A Freak of Nature.—There has been found at Oysters bay, on Long Island, a singular animal production of the sea; it is nothing more nor less than an Oyster united to a crab, of the kind commonly called sea spider. The oyster has grown up on the spider's back, and consequently should be classed as an animal of the quadruped tribe—here is truly one set of limbs grovelling through the mundane course, with two distinct hearts and bodies, with no evident affinities.—The oyster is a fine plump one, and its growth has doubtless been materially advanced by the moving propensities of the spider, which are now rendered nearly stationary by its heavy burden.

The Right of Search.—The European Times says: The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved of late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end. The Commission which has been appointed on the part of the English and French Cabinets to modify the evil may throw dust in the eyes of the Exeter Hall saints, but it will assuredly deceive no one else. For all practical purposes the power is gone. Public opinion in France is so potent against the principle, that no ministry can withstand it, and some of the most clear-headed of English statesmen think that not only does this obnoxious right of search constantly keep us on the confines of a collision with the United States, but that so far from mitigating the horrors of the slave-trade, it has actually increased it. Lord Howick, whose talents as a debater and keenness as a politician place him foremost amongst the master-spirits of the British Senate, has unequivocally given vent to his belief that the right of search might be abolished with advantage to the African and to England.

Walcott's Improved Machine for Making Shingles.—This invention is so admirable that it would make the old carpenters and builders about the country stare if they could see it. A one horse power (whether by horse, hand, or steam) puts in motion a machine which makes one hundred and twenty revolutions in a minute, and each revolution cuts from a block a perfectly and exactly fashioned shingle; much more perfectly fashioned, indeed, than can be effected in the old way, for the operation is mathematically regular and precise. Another operation *joins* these shingles with the most minute and unvarying accuracy.

To give the reader some idea of this wonderful improvement, let him understand that, by the old drawing-knife plan, no hand, however skillful, could turn out in a day much over three hundred shingles; by this a one horse power can turn out, and that with much greater perfectness, more than forty thousand in one day! We need say no more. *Richmond Whig.*

From an English paper.
JUSTICE AFTER DINNER.—Has it ever entered to the reader to attend the Old Bailey evening sessions! We mean at that genial time, when the digestion of justice and the trial of a pickpocket may be going on at the same time; when Justice, to engage her contemplation, has dinner on the one hand and a sinner on the other! If the reader has not visited such Newgate Court after the cloth has been withdrawn and the bottle gone round, then does he not know the possible alacrity of Justice. We have known her in the morning; say, up to the time that the "twain of the soul, the dinner-bell," has rung, serene, self-balanced, full of the awful subject pending; and then Justice has retired to dine. The dinner, how very often does a different Justice sit upon the bench! We have seen her with a rosette tinged upon her cheek; a look of fulness; in fact, altogether summed up in the forenoon. Doubtless it was some belief that morn and evening Justice was not one and the same-high quality, that, a few days since, caused the question to be mooted in the Court of Aldermen whether the Old Bailey after-dinner sittings should not be altogether abolished. The proposition was, however, negatived; the majority of the Court doubting whether Justice never had so soft a heart as when her belly was full, and, though proverbially blind, not so infallibly cleared her intellectual vision like sparkling Burgundy, and fine full bodied Port. Besides, as we have said, Justice is alert after dinner! We have known some half-dozen prisoners, justice, in an early part of the day, might have pestered the court for some time, we have known them all arraigned, tried, and sentenced, ay, in comparatively a few minutes! How often, too, has a Recorder passed a tremendous sentence upon an offender, simply because he has seen his iniquity double!

JEALOUSY AND BUSTLES.—"Please, widow Wimple, may I please lend her the biggest pertater you've got?"
"A sweet potato?"
"Yes'm."
"Why, ain't your ma going to Mrs. Wallop's party?"
"Yes'm."
"Ain't the ready?"
"Yes'm—al! but her bustle. She had to bile her'n for dinner to-day, and she wants the pertater quick, cos she expects Dr. Posum right away."
"Dr. Posum! He going to call for the widow Fizzle! Tell your ma I hav'n't a sweet potato in the house."
"That artful woman. She don't get no potato of mine. Let her see corn cobs!"—*Richmond Star.*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being determined to remove to the west, offers for sale a fine tract lying on fourth creek, within two miles of Concord Church, two miles of Liberty Hill, and eight miles Northwest of Statesville, containing 380 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 new
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 planter can be bought in this section of country with equal soil and improvement.—
Terms accommodating. **SILAS D. SHARPE.**
Liberty Hill, Irredell co., May 20, 1844. **115**

NEW GROCERIES,
AND
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CONFECTIONARIES,
Soda Biscuit, and Water Crackers;
Raisins, Almonds, Prunes;
—Segars and Snuff, (Scotch and Macaboy);
A GREAT VARIETY OF CANDIES,
And Toys.
Fish—Sardines, Salmon, Herring, and Mulletts;
OLIVE OIL,
Shoe-Blacking, fiddle Strings, sperm and tallow Candles,
NASH BRANDY,
AND VARIOUS OTHER LIQUORS & WINES,
such as French Brandy, Holland gin, Jamaica rum; Madeira, Port, Tenerife, Claret, Champagne, Muscat Malaga and domestic wines. Also, some splendid
Porter, Scotch Ale and Albany Ale.
BEST
A great variety of other articles in my line of business too tedious to mention; and which I will sell as low as they can be sold for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. All the above fine articles will be found at the *Salisbury Confectionery and Bakery*, opposite J. & W. Murphy's store, or at the *Salisbury Grocery and Confectionery.* **F. R. ROUECHE.**
Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1844. **45**

FLOWER SEED.
JUST received the following flower SEED.
Golden Eternal Flower, Scarlet Cactus, Carnation Pink, Devil in a Bush, White Immortal Flower, Double Balsam, Mignonette, Ten week Stock, (Gills), Violet cold of York do, Battersea, do, Sugar Loaf, do, Savry do, Red Dutch do, Early Battersea, do, Long Green Cucumber, Early Frame do, Small Gerkin do, Short top Radish, Long curled do, Cabbage Lettuce, Ice Head do, White solid Celery, large Dutch Parsnip, Curled Parsley, Onion Seed, (silver skin) Vegetable Oyster, Tomatto seed, Turnip seed, &c., &c. **J. H. ENNIS.**

LIQUORS
In store and for sale low,
1 pipe best article, French Brandy,
1 bbl fine old Madeira,
1 do Port Wine, (superior)
1 do Malaga Wine,
1 do Holland Gin,
Salisbury, Feb 1, 1845. **J. H. ENNIS.**

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the
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, Wash-stands, Bed-stands,
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 State, or in the State.
All kinds of country produce and articles will be taken in exchange for work. **DAVID WATSON.**
Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1844. **254**

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
HALL & HALL
WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general
Salisbury, May 24, 1844. 116

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1844!
At the Old Tailoring Establishment.
HORACE H. BEARD
HAS just received of Mr. F. MARAN, 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 is ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. 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—123 **H. H. BEARD.**

New Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1844-5.
THOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its various branches, he is ready to receive all orders of his customers in a style and manner not inferior to any work done in this respect. 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. **113**

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1845—JUST RECEIVED.
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 *Mansion Hotel*, 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, therefore, 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 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 us out and make.

Land, Paris and New York
PASSENGERS
received monthly by the *Wilmington and Charlotte*, and we are 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.
H. S. MILLER.
All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make settlement, as longer indulgence will not be given. March 1845—26: 1y

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Salisbury, Feb 1, 1845. **J. H. ENNIS.**

To the Freight Receiving Community

The time has now arrived when the Spring Goods are purchased, and will be coming on to go up the Cape Fear, as well as large supplies of Salt and other heavy articles. There are only two lines of Boats on the River. I have only to state my ability for carrying Freight. Having one of the best Freight Boats (the Wm. B. Meares), that can be started, not alone on this River, but any River in the three Southern States, drawing but 31 to 4 feet, and carrying the cwt. of 8 or 9000 bales of Cotton. Her performance I will say nothing about; that is generally known. She is built after the Richmond, owned by O. B. Hilliard of Charleston,—a longer boat, not so wide. She has attached sufficient number of Lighters for low water. My line never stopped last Fall; lightered on 15 inches water, and got up all the Goods we took in—not making expenses, which, after paying, left nothing for tolls,—which, but for the kind indulgence of the Navigation Company, allowed us to get along. Molasses and kinds of Sugar were as readily taken as Hat boxes. This appears to be forgotten altogether.

Allow me to ask for part of the Freight. I will attend to every part of it, receive and forward, and get it up too. My Boats can go. If any of you have trades to make, please divide it between the two lines. You will then aid to the support of each line of Boats. But do not give on line all the Freight. Divide. I am not well enough to go crying to all of you, and preferred giving this public notice. My charges for attending to your business will be 10 per cent., and no other charge. A highly qualified merchant will attend to the business here, and due notice will be given of all arrivals from foreign as well as home ports.

I am compelled to seek for business in this manner, have no doubt of my success. I have consulted several, and find that I have an equal chance from the good will of the owners of the Goods, and would not now interfere with the receiving and forwarding of them, if I had any chance at all,—but have been told the Salisbury and other merchants have ordered all their Goods by the other line. Well, I have seen some of you and you say it is not so,—I will see the rest of you soon. I will not store your Goods that come to me, neither will I tie them up in a Steam or Tow Boat at this end of the line,—but send them forth. All Goods consigned to me will have a decided preference, with some few exceptions. Please, in filling up your bills of lading, (those that send their Goods to me), insert, to be landed on O'Hannon's Wharf. That was the new tack of the opposition last Fall, to be landed free of wharfage. I never have charged it, but did not get an agent in New York to go about and tell it.

DOYLE O'HANLON, Proprietor
of Wm. B. Meares and
Cotton Plant line of Steamers.
Wilmington, March 15, 1845—48: 4w

WANTED
FROM 10 to 15,000 feet of Walnut or Cherry Plank, for which a liberal cash price will be paid.
Jan. 14, 1845. **D. WATSON.**

STATIONARY.
O N hand a superior article of letter paper, ruled, and glazed foolscap, account and note paper, quills, steel pens, superb black ink, red do, letter stamps, sealing wax, &c., &c. **140 J. H. ENNIS.**

RUNAWAY NEGROES.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of
two negro men, Prince and June. Prince is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, June is about 35 years old, 5 feet high, and say they belong to John D. A. Murphy of Lexington District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. **NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.**
Jan 11, 1845. **432**

MISS SARAH M. LINSTER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Mocksville and the surrounding country, that she has commenced the
Military and Mantua making Business,
in this place, at the residence of Wm. B. March, Esq., two doors below the Methodist Church, where she will be glad to receive orders for work in her line.
She trusts from long experience, to be able to give satisfaction. Charges will be moderate. Hats and bonnets bleached and trimmed to order.
Mocksville, January, 11, 1845. **3m37**

JOHN U. VOGLER,
Watch and Clockmaker,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he has opened his shop on main street, in the office formerly occupied by Wm. J. Plummer, as saddler, three doors below J. H. Ennis' Apothecary store, and is preparing to execute all work in his line of business. His work will recommend itself; to the aged he can say that come and you can have good spectacles, also glasses fitted to suit any age. Jewelry made to order, rings, breast pins, &c.
Old gold and silver, taken in exchange for work.
Jan 11, 1845. **137**

The State of Mississippi,
LA FAYETTE COUNTY.
CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1844
William R. Cunningham, }
vs. } Attachment for \$1,290 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, 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 5th day of January, next, to plead, answer or demur to said writ 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 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

ENTERTAINMENT.
ELI HARRIS,
At Richfork, Davidson Cty. N. C.
On the Great Stage Road from North to South,
Eight miles North of Lexington, and
27 S. W. of Greensboro.
TO THE PUBLIC:
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he still continues to carry on the business of **STONE CUTTING**, as usual, at his granite Quarry seven miles south of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for *Mill Stones*, of the best