

Dr. M. S. N. Bazarov, of the Military Academy of North Carolina, well known in this State as a gentleman of Science, has been entertaining our Citizens for several nights past, with his interesting lectures on Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Chemistry, &c., accompanying the same with many beautiful experiments, illustrative of these subjects. We attended them, and must say it has rarely been our privilege to hear a lecturer who afforded so much pleasure, and at the same time, profit to his audience as Mr. Bazarov. He is rendering a valuable service to the people wherever he goes, in that he imparts to them a knowledge of many things in the sciences which could not be so easily obtained otherwise. His "Medical Helix," a wonderful apparatus, invented, we believe, by Dr. Page, for "affording persons who have weak nerves an opportunity of taking shocks," produces effects decidedly laughable. All his experiments are truly interesting, and it is indeed a rich treat to attend his lectures.

PROTEST OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER AND REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

We find the following correspondence in the N. Y. Express of the 18th inst., obtained and communicated to the editors by their correspondent at Washington:

[TRANSLATION]
The undersigned, &c. &c., has the honor to address the Hon. John C. Calhoun, &c. &c., for the purpose of making known to him the profound regret with which he has seen that the general Congress of the United States has passed a law consenting to, and admitting into the American Confederation, the Mexican province of Texas.

The undersigned had flattered himself that, in this question, the good sense and sound opinions of the citizens most distinguished and experienced in the management of public affairs in this Republic, would have prevailed in the deliberations of the legislative body, and of the Union—but, unfortunately, this had not been the case; and, contrary to his hopes and most sincere wishes, he sees consummated by the American Government, an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be remembered in the annals of modern history—such as is the spoliation of a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable part of her territory.

For such reasons, the undersigned, in fulfillment of his instructions, finds himself obliged to protest, and he does accordingly, in the most solemn manner, in the name of his Government, against the law passed on the 23rd of last month, which by the general Congress of the United States, and sanctioned on the 1st of the present month by the President of the said States, by which the province of Texas, an integral part of the Mexican territory, is allowed to be admitted into the American Union.

The undersigned in like manner declares that the aforesaid law can in no manner invalidate the rights which the Mexican nation possesses to recover the aforesaid province of Texas, of which she is now unjustly despoiled, and which rights she will sustain and enforce at all times by whatever means are in her power.

The undersigned will say in conclusion to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, in order that he may be pleased to inform the President of the said States of the same, that in consequence of the law against which he has just protested, his mission to this Government is terminated from to-day. Consequently the undersigned requests the Hon. Secretary of State to be pleased to send him his passports, as he has arranged to quit this city as soon as possible for New York.

(Signed.) T. N. ALMONTE.

Washington, 6th March, 1845.

Department of State,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1845.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has received the note of General Almonte, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, of the 6th inst., addressed to his predecessor, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, protesting in the name of his Government against the resolution of the late Congress for annexing Texas to the United States; and he has submitted the same to the President.

In answer, the undersigned is instructed to say, that the admission of Texas as one of the Union, having received the sanction both of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, is now irrevocably decided, so far as the United States are concerned. Nothing but the refusal of Texas to ratify the terms and conditions on which her admission depends, can defeat this object. It is, therefore, too late at present to re-open a discussion which has already been exhausted, and again to prove that Texas has long since achieved her independence of Mexico, and now stands before the world, both de jure and de facto, as a sovereign and independent State amid the family of nations. Sustaining this character, and having manifested a strong desire to become one of the members of our Confederacy, neither Mexico nor any other nation will have just cause of complaint against the United States for admitting her into the Union.

The President nevertheless regrets that the government of Mexico should have taken offence at these proceedings, and he earnestly trusts that it may hereafter be disposed to view them in a more favorable and friendly light. Whilst entering upon the duties of the Presidential office, he cheerfully declares in advance, that his most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister Republics.

The undersigned has the honor to transmit to Gen. Almonte his passport according to his request, and to assure him of his distinguished consideration and regard.

(Signed.) JAMES BUCHANAN.
The Brigadier General,
Hon. T. N. ALMONTE, &c. &c. &c.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

DEMOCRACY IN A SNARE.

The Locofoco Convention which met in this Town on Saturday last, turned out, as every body predicted, a complete jockeying, wire-working, caucus affair. Its doings were the most extraordinary that have ever been recorded among the doings of the "great, glorious and untrifled Democracy." It held no public meeting, at all. All its proceedings were private. It sat with doors closed and locked. It did not even hold a public meeting to announce the result of its secret deliberations.

It met for the ostensible purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a public meeting—sat in secret conclave from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon—succeeded in pitching both Toole and Arrington over board—nominated Henry S. Clark as a candidate for Congress—and then adjourned sine die.

After determining that the vote should be taken by Counties, and each County should have as many votes as Captains' districts, the balloting commenced. On the first ballot, Carteret, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington and Edgecomb voted for Toole—44; Beaufort, Craven and Pitt for Clark—43; Greene and Nash for Arrington—16—as we are informed by a delegate.

Fifty-two votes were necessary to a choice, and Mr. Toole lacked only eight. Had Beaufort gone for him, he would have had the nomination; but by skillful jockeying her vote was for Clark by a majority of one. In the Convention that met here two years ago, of the 30 Beaufort delegates, 23 were for Toole. Since then his services for the party, as candidate for elector, have endeared him more and more to his friends, and there is no doubt but that the voice of the Beaufort Democracy, fairly expressed, is nearly unanimous for him now.

On the second ballot, Greene voted for Clark, and he got 50 votes, Toole 44, Arrington 9.

The result of the third ballot was the same. Here some of the friends of Toole proposed to unite with the Nash delegation, and give the nomination to Arrington. But the Carteret delegation, preferring any body else, became alarmed, and on the fourth ballot voted for Clark, which gave him 59 votes, and secured him the nomination.

The friends of Mr. Toole then proposed, that as this was merely a preliminary meeting, the Convention should adjourn, as usual, to the Court House, and there make the nomination public. But they were choked down; resolutions, cut and dried for the occasion, were introduced and passed, and the caucus adjourned.

These are all the particulars we have been able to gather of this extraordinary nomination, which will doubtless be ushered forth, through the Locofoco papers, as the united voice of the harmonious democracy of the 8th Congressional District! When the nomination was announced in the streets, there was a general burst of indignation among the Beaufort Democrats, the friends of Mr. Toole, who feel for him nearly the same warm, devoted attachment, the Whigs entertain towards Mr. Stanley. They denounced the nomination as a humbug, an insult to the democracy of Beaufort especially—spoke of their severe struggles with the Whigs, in all of which Mr. Clark had taken side with the Whigs—said he had voted for Stanley against Wilson and Hall—spoke of his going to Raleigh during the Session of the Legislature in '42-3, and opposing Mr. Rodman, the democratic nominee for Solicitorship of this Judicial circuit, and receiving the vote of every Whig member. They declared him a mere "white-washed" Democrat—said he had never shown any regard for democracy or democratic principles, so long as the District was Whig, but as soon as it was democratic, then he professed to be a first rate democrat; and now had shown his democracy by opposing and defeating one who had done more for the democratic cause than any other man in the District, who, while he (Clark) was acting with the Whigs, had been spending his time, and substance, and talents, devoting himself, body and soul, to the advancement of the democratic cause. While giving utterance of their feelings of indignation in bitter denunciations, they said many things concerning the nominee, which we shall not repeat, and which we hope are not true.

After the excitement had sufficiently subsided to give place to the "sober second thought," they called a meeting at the Court House. A large audience assembled—as large perhaps as ever attended a Democratic meeting there, if not larger. Col. Jno. W. Williams, a leading and influential democrat in the County, who has been several times elected to the Legislature, was called to the chair. In stating the object of the meeting, he said there was great dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the Convention—that many were anxious Mr. Toole should be the candidate for Congress—that the meeting had been called for the purpose of publicly adopting measures to ascertain whether or not Mr. T. would consent to be a candidate—that so far as he (Col. W.) was concerned, he intended to vote for Mr. Toole whether he was a candidate or not. This announcement was received with great applause, and a motion was made that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. T. and request him to address the meeting.

An attempt was here made by a relative of Mr. Clark to get the nays to the motion taken, for the purpose, it was thought, of trying to vote it down. This called out James W. Satchwell, Esq., another leading, influential democrat, who spoke in the truest sort of language of the men who had been "drilled, in a certain Lawyer's office, to misrepresent the voice of the Beaufort democracy." Mr. Satchwell's remarks were received with rapturous applause. He was at the meeting,

in Wilkinson's shop, that appointed the Beaufort Delegates to the Convention, and he tells some curious tales about the packing process that was then carried on, and of the appliances that have since been made to bear on some of the delegates—of the superior fleetness of a certain gentleman's blooded nag on which an emissary was sent with instructions to certain delegates.

After Mr. S.'s remarks, to which the Chairman added a few words about the impropriety and incivility in any one who was not friendly to the purpose of the meeting, attempting to create disturbance, the committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Toole. When he appeared in the Court room, the Whigs were firing cannon at the market, rejoicing that he, their great foe, had been thrown overboard by his own friends. He was received, however, with loud cheers. He commenced his remarks by alluding to the Whig guns, and spoke for nearly a half-hour—chiefly of his services and sacrifices in the democratic cause, particularly in Beaufort—of the effects his labors had produced—of the doings of the Convention and the foul play in the Beaufort delegation. And he closed by announcing himself a candidate for Congress. "I appeal," said he, "from the packed Convention to the great unpacked jury of the people."

On the whole, the Convention has given great satisfaction to the Whigs.—They are highly pleased to see that Mr. Arrington's friends have been sorely mortified, and that the pride of Edgecombe is not to be gratified by having a son of hers to represent her in the next Congress.

[North State Whig.]

FRIDAY MORNING.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Richmond Compiler of April 29th, says:—"We have been prepared for a general defeat of the Whigs throughout the State. It is now placed almost beyond a doubt that the Democrats have carried the Senate and House of Delegates, and have elected fourteen out of fifteen members of Congress. It is of little use to endeavor to account for our disasters. We rejoice that in this election there is no ground for accusing either party of the employment of those unfair and discreditable means which more angry contests frequently produce. The Virginia election has gone against the Whigs by their own default. They have every where exhibited that apathy which forms a principal part of the practice, if not a chief doctrine of the Whig party, after being recently defeated. It is idle to pretend that the canvass in the city of Richmond has produced the general failure of the Whigs. At the most, it might have injured the election of Mr. Botts, if the contest had been a very close one, where a few votes would have turned the scale. But Seddon's majority is 266, and the falling off in Mr. Botts's vote is as great in the counties as in the city. The truth is, there has been in this quarter of the State, and throughout its limits, an actual indifference of the Whigs to the result of the election. It has been a common remark, all over the country, that politics are a dead letter. The superior discipline of our adversaries has always enabled them to take advantage of this state of things; and this defeat ought not to be a surprising result."

FROM MEXICO.

Advices have been received up to the 11th from Vera Cruz, and to the 5th ult., from the City of Mexico.

The American Minister, Mr. Shannon, had retired to Tacubaya, and was only waiting for despatches from this Government, before leaving for the U. States. There seems to be much excitement on the subject of annexation, and a disposition to resist it to the utmost, at least, so far as talking can do it. The papers call loudly for a declaration of war against the U. States, and the immediate commencement of hostilities for the recovery of Texas. Let them remember San Jacinto.

A severe earthquake was felt in Mexico on the 7th, destroying life and property to a great extent.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

The delegation appointed by the National Council left Tahlequah for Washington on the 1st instant. It consists of JOHN ROSS, JOSEPH VANN, DAVID VANN, and others.

Col. WASHINGTON and Col. ARMISTEAD, of the board of commissioners on the part of the United States, brought their labors to a close and left Tahlequah for Fort Gibson on the 28th of March.

The claims examined by them amounted to more than three millions of dollars, which, the Cherokee Advocate hopes, will be speedily settled for by the Government. A large meeting was held at Tahlequah on the 24th of March, at which it was resolved that measures be taken to obtain from the United States Government a speedy relinquishment of Fort Gibson and removal of the United States troops from the Cherokee country.

From Brazil.—The news from this country is, that there was much rejoicing among the people on the 23d of February, on account of the birth of a son to the Emperor.

Somebody's Lost.—"It is very curious," said an old gentleman a few days since to a friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

The number of French immigrants into this country is said, by very good authority, to be greater than that from any other European country, Germany and Ireland excepted. Louisiana is said to have from 75,000 to 100,000; Missouri 40,000; Michigan 20,000; New York 50,000, and the other States 50,000. This does not include the great number who came to this country from Canada, during the recent rebellion.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 23rd ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Crooks, Rev. JOHN LANTZ, to Miss NANCY, daughter of Mr. David Frisley.

DIED.

Near this place, on the 21st of April, FERDINAND, youngest son of Archibald and Mary T. Henderson, aged 16 months and 10 days.

At the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away. [Com.]

In this County, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. CATHERINE HELLARD, aged about 70 years. Mrs. H. was a member of the Baptist Church.

In Cabarrus County, on the 24th ult., FELIX D. LONG, son of the late David Long, in the 14th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

SALISBURY MARKET, May 3.

Flour \$3 a \$3½; Bacon 5 a 6 cents; Lard 5 a 6 cts; Sugar 7½ a 8 cts; Coffee 8 a 8½ cts.; Molasses 40 a 45 cts.; Corn 28 a 30 cts.; Tallow 6 cts.; Iron 3 a 4 cts.; Salt, sack \$2 a \$2½; Salt per bushel \$1.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, April 23.

Brandy, pe'ch, 60 a 75 Lard, 0½ a 7
Do. apple, 45 a 50 Molasses, 30 a 40
Bacon, 6 a 7 Oats, 30 a 35
Beeswax, 27 a 28 Oil, Linseed, 75 a 80
Butter, 12 a 15 Nails, cut, 5½ a 6
Bale Rope, 6 a 9 Rags, per lb., 2
Coffee, 7 a 10 Sugar, brown, 7 a 10
Cotton, 4½ a 5 do. Lump, 14
Cot. Baging, 16 a 20 do. Leaf, 14 a 16
Corn, 50 a 55 Salt, (bush.) 45 a 50
Flour, \$3½ a \$4 Rice, \$0 a \$2
Feathers, 28 a 30 Tallow, 6 a 7
Flaxseed, \$1 a \$1 10 Tobacco, 1½, 2 a 2½
Hides, green, 4 a 5 Wheat, 00 a 70
do. dry, 8 a 10 Whiskey, 26 a 28
Iron, 4 a 5 Wool, 12½ a 15

CHERAW MARKET, April 20.

Bacon, 0 a 6 Leather, sole, 20 a 25
Beeswax, 22 a 24 Lard, 9 a 10
Coffee, 7 a 9 Molasses, 35 a 40
Cotton, 4½ a 6 Nails, cut, 6 a 6½
Corn, 45 a 50 Rice, 4 a 5
Flour, \$3½ a \$4 Sugar, br. 8 a 10
Feathers, 25 a 32 do. Leaf, 15 a 18
Iron, 5 a 6 Salt, sack, \$100 a \$115

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

J. D. BROWN & T. T. MAXWELL,
ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, their first and entire new

STOCK OF GOODS,

at their store known as Dr. Burns' corner, one door below J. & W. Murphy's, consisting in part of

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS,
BONNETS, SHOES, CROCKERY,
GLASS-WARE AND

GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of GOODS of every description usually found in stores; and which will be sold very low for cash. The subscribers ask the favor of a call by those wishing to buy.

N. B. The Coppenhagen and Tanning business, will also be carried on in all its various branches.

Salisbury, May 3, 1845—1f

P. S. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1845.

John B. Adderton, } Petitioner for Divorce.
vs.
Emeline Adderton.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Emeline Adderton is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st day after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said Petition, or said Petition will be heard ex parte and Judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1845. AND HUNT, c. s. c. l.

(Printer's fee \$10 3ml)

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, living three miles southwest of Salisbury, on Monday the 28th instant, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a mane and tail of light color. She is about six years old and about 14 hands high. Said mare was bought out of a drove, and it may be she is making for her old range, westwardly. Any person taking her up and delivering her to me or giving me notice shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

April 31, 1845—1f HENRY MILLER.

MEDICAL.

Franklin C. Chaffin, M. D.,

HAVING located at Jacob Coleman's, (Cabarrus County,) offers his professional services to the public.

April 26, 1845—1f 52

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber takes this method of offering for sale his well known Tan Yard, in Iredell county, three miles from Davidson College, together with eleven ACRES of LAND. The Tan Yard is well improved, consisting of fifteen Vats, and all other necessary fixtures and buildings. Any person wishing to buy the above premises, can do so by applying to the near Cowanville, Rowan county. The terms will be reasonable, and to suit the purchaser.

THOS. L. BEATY.

April 26, 1845—5w 53

LIQUORS

IN store and for sale low,

3 pipe best article, French Brandy,
1 do fine old Madeira,
1 do Port Wine, (superior)
1 do Malaga Wine,
1 do Holland Gin.

Salisbury, Feb 1 1840 J. H. ENNISS.

QUININE.—A large quantity of genuine Quinine just received and for sale by J. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

April 12, 1845—1f 50

JOHN E. BOGER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a great variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE Jewellery,

Among which are gold and silver Levers, Le-pine and common Escapement Watches, fine gold and stone Rings and Pins, (new and beautiful patterns,) fine Bracelets and Necklaces, gold and silver Chains and Keys, gold and silver Pencils and Thimbles,

Gold and silver Spectacles,

German Silver, Steel and common do.,

Gold Lockets and Chains, shell Card Cases, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Pencil Cases and many other articles.

Chapman's and Emerson's superior RAZOR STRAPS, Silver Plated Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Steel Pens, Pocket Books, Silk Purse, Music Boxes, fine Walking Canes, Hemming's best Needles, Bodkins & Silver Butter KNIVES,

Together with a great variety of other articles. All of which have been carefully selected in regard to taste and quality, and will be sold very low for cash. Persons wishing to purchase articles in my line, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Watches will be repaired, such as chronometers, duplex, horizontal, patent-lever, musical, repeating and plain. Also, clocks, musical boxes, and all kinds of Jewellery will be put in order on reasonable terms. Having obtained a very steady and skilful workman from a celebrated Watchmaking Establishment in Philadelphia, he feels confident in saying that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their work. All he asks is a trial.

Lepine and plain watches will be altered to patent levers, and warranted to perform well.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange for work done.

JOHN E. BOGER,
Salisbury, April 5, 1845 1f 49

Statesville Female Academy.

THE second quarter of this Institution, will commence on Thursday the 1st day of May, under the care of Miss E. J. Baker. The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in the first Female Academies. Terms, per quarter, \$4—5—6, according to the advancement of the Pupil. Music on the Piano, \$12 per quarter; Guitar, \$10; Waxwork \$5; Painting and French, \$7 each. Pupils charged from the time of entrance, but no deduction made for absence afterward, except in case of long sickness.

Excellent boardings can be obtained in the town at the low rate of \$6 per month. 51:3f

April 19th, 1845.

CHEAP, CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

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 constantly kept on hand, so that any person can be accommodated in that line, and the prices shall be made to suit customers, not only in that article, but in all of the above mentioned articles. The subscriber would say to the public that they would do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he intends hereafter to sell cheaper than work has ever been sold in this State.

All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken in exchange for work. DAVID WATSON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1845 25f

LOOK AT THIS.

CHEAP FURNITURE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. & W. Murphy's store, and just opposite the Watchman Printing Office, and keeps in his employment the best of workmen. He has on hand at all times such work as will suit the wants of the people—such as Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, China-Presses, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Ladies' Work-stands, Candle-stands, &c.

He also has on hand a large and neat assortment of Coffins, and will constantly keep a supply, arranged from the smallest to the largest size.

All Jobs done by me shall be in the best style, and the charges lower than at any other shop of the kind in this place. All orders for work will be taken in exchange for work. A reasonable credit will be given to punctual debtors.

KINCHEON ELLIOTT.

April 5th, 1845—49:1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIE COUNTY—February Sessions, 1845.

Samuel Taylor vs. William Lunn.

Attachment levied on six Acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that he be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Davie at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in May next, and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. (Frs. fee \$5—47:6) JOHN CLEMENT.

April 5th, 1845—49:1y

UNION HOTEL,

MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have recently purchased that large and commodious Public House in Mocksville, Davie county, known as the

Anton Hotel,

that they have refitted and newly furnished the same and opened it for the use of the public. To those acquainted with this stand, it will be unnecessary to say that the building is newly new; the rooms large and airy, of modern construction, and that the entire establishment with its

Out-buildings and adjacent Grounds, is most commodiously and comfortably arranged. The undivided attention of the undersigned will be directed to the comfort and well being of those who may honor them with their patronage.

H. & R. REYNOLDS.

Mocksville, February 20, 1845—3w 4

DRS. P. & A. M. HENDERSON,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of MEDICINE, offer their Professional services to the Public. Office in the brick building, opposite the Rowan Hotel.

Salisbury, March 1, 1845—1f 44

Doct's Burton & Kridler,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of MEDICINE, (and located at Mount Vernon, (Kridler's Store), Rowan County,) offer their professional services to the public.

DR. J. G. RAMSAY,

HAVING located at Palermo, Rowan Co., (the late residence of Dr. R. T. Dismukes, deceased) offers his professional services to the public, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

1845

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

HAVING removed to the office lately occupied by Judge Caldwell, he has just received a full supply of Druggist, will always be found there unless professionally engaged.

Jan 11, 1845—1y 37

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday the 5th day of May, (being the Monday of the County Court,) the following

TRACTS OF LAND.