POETICAL.

I AM WEARY.

I am weary of straying—O fain would I rest,
In the far distant land of the pure and the blest;
Where sin can no longer her blandishments spread,
And tears and temptations for ever have fled.

I am weary of hoping—where the hope is untrue;
As fair, but as fleeting as morning's bright dew,
I long for that land whose blest promise alone
Is changeless and sure as eternity's throne.

I am weary of sighing o'er sorrows of earth,
O'er gay, glowing visions that fade at their birth;
O'er the pangs of the loved, that we cannot assuage,
O'er the blightings of youth, and the weakness of age.

I am weary of loving what passes away—
The sweetest, the dearest, alas! may not stay;
I long for that land where these partings are o'er,
And death and the tomb divide hearts no more.

I am weary, my Saviour, of grieving thy love,
O! when shall I rest in thy presence above?
I am weary—but O! let me never repine,
While thy word, and thy love, and thy promise are mine.

Selected.

HOME.

I would fly from the city, would fly from its care,
To my own native plants and flowerets so fair,
To the cool grassy shade and the rivulet bright,
Which reflects the pale moon in its bosom of light.
Again would I view the old cottage so dear,
Where I sported, a babe, without sorrow or fear;
I would leave this great city, so brilliant and gay,
For a peep at my home on this fair summer day.
I have friends whom I love, and would leave with regret,
But the love of my home, oh! 'tis tenderer yet,
There a sister reposes unconscious in death,
'Twas there she first drew, and there yielded her breath:
A father I love is away from me now,
Oh! could I but print a sweet kiss on his brow,
Or smooth the gray locks to my fond heart so dear,
How quickly would vanish each trace of a tear!
Attentive I listen to pleasure's gay call,
But my own happy home—it is dearer than all.—*Selec.*

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

By James F. W. Johnston.

Whence does the body (of animals) derive all the substances of which its several parts consist?

The answer to this question appears at first sight to be easy. They must be obtained from the food. But when the inquiry is further considered, a reply to it is not so readily given.

It is true, indeed, that the organic part of the food contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen—the elements of which the organic parts of the body are composed. The *in*organic matter also which exists in the food contains the lime, the magnesia, the potash, the soda, the sulphur, the phosphorus, and the iron, which exist in the inorganic parts of the animal body—so that the question seems already resolved. The body obtains from the food all the elements of which it consists, and if these be not present in the food, the body of the animal cannot be properly built up and supported.

But to the chemist and physiologist the more important part of the question still remains. *In what state do these elements enter into the body?* Are the substances of which the food consists decomposed after they are taken into the stomach? Are their parts first torn asunder and then reunited in a different way, so as to form the chemical compounds of which the muscles, bones and blood consist? Are the vital powers bound to labor, as it were for the existence and support of the body? Do they compound or build up, out of their ultimate elements, the various substances of which the body is composed—or do they obtain these substances—ready prepared from the vegetable food on which animals in general are fed? The answer which recent chemical researches give to this second question, forms one of the most beautiful contributions which have been made to animal physiology in our time.

We have seen that the flour of wheat and other cultivated grains consists in part of gluten, of albumen, or of casein. These substances all contain nitrogen, and are identical in constitution with each other, and with the fibrine of which the muscles of animals chiefly consist. The substance of the muscles exists ready formed, therefore, in the food which the animal eats. The labor of the stomach is in consequence restricted to that of merely selecting these substances from the food and dispatching them to the several parts of the body, where they are required. The plant compounds and prepares the materials of the muscles—the stomach only picks out the bricks, as it were, from the other building materials, and sends them forward to be placed where they happen to be wanted.

But for what purpose essential to life do animals respire? If the starch and sugar (as previously stated) be so necessary to feed the respiration—the breathing itself must be of vital importance to the living animal.

Some doubts still exist upon this point. It is generally believed, however, that carbon is consumed or given off from the lungs for the purpose of sustaining the heat of the living body. When starch, or sugar, or gum, are burned in the open air, they are changed into carbonic acid and water, and at the same time produce much heat. It is supposed that in the body the same change—the conversion of starch and sugar into carbonic acid and water—taking place, heat must in like manner be produced. A slow combustion, in short, is supposed to be going on in the interior of the animal—the heat of the body being greater, in proportion to the quantity of carbonic acid given off from the lungs. In favor of this view many strong reasons have been advanced, but there are also objections against it of considerable weight which cannot as yet be satisfactorily removed."

Were we to adopt this opinion in regard to the main purposes served by respiration as the true one, it would afford a very distinct reason for the large amount of starch existing in all our cultivated crops. Respiration, according to this view, is necessary to supply heat to the animal, and this respiration is most simply and easily fed by the starch contained in the vegetable food. The life and labors of the plant again minister to the life and labors of the animal.

[That animal heat was derived from respiration was long since pointed out by Lavoisier in France, and Priestley in England, but they were not so certain as to the manner of its production.]

By the separation of carbonic acid (says our author, p. 596, note) which may be given off by the lungs—of water, which may or may not remain in the system—and of a portion of oxygen which may be used up in various ways in the blood, the starch or sugar of the food may be converted into fat.

That in some such way these substances may be changed into the fat of animals, was first insisted upon and explained by Liebig, and it is probable, as I have said in the text, that in cases of emergency fat is really formed in the animal body from such kinds of food. But when Liebig put forth his views on this subject, it was not known that vegetable substances naturally contained so large a proportion of fat as has since been found in them. The necessity for the constant production or formation of fat in the body itself, therefore, is not now so apparent, and the soundest opinion, according to our present knowledge, seems to be that, while the vegetable food *usually* supplies all the fat ready formed which the animal requires, yet that a conversion of a certain part of the starch, gum, sugar, and even of the cellular fibre of the food, into fat, may take place, when all the wants of the body are not supplied by the fat which the food naturally contains. Of course this opinion applies only to animals in perfect health. In certain diseased states of the body a larger and more constant production of fat from the food may take place, as appears to be the case in animals which no diminution of food seems to prevent from laying on fat.

From what I have already stated, you see that the vegetable food eaten by a full grown animal for the purpose of keeping up its condition, should contain:

1st. *Starch or sugar*, to supply the carbon given off in respiration.

2d. *Fat or fatty oil*, to supply the fatty matter which exists more or less abundantly in the bodies of all animals.

3d. *Gluten and fibrin*, to make up for the natural waste of the muscles and cartilage.

4th. *Earthy phosphates*, to supply what is removed from the bones of the full grown animal by the daily waste, and—

5th. *Saline substances*—sulphates and chlorides—to replace what is daily rejected in the excretions.

Hence the food upon which any animal can be fed with the hope of maintaining it in a healthy state must be a mixed food. Starch or sugar alone, or pure fibrin or gelatine alone, will not sustain the animal body, because these substances do not contain what is necessary to build up all its parts, or to supply what is daily given off during respiration and in the excretions. The skillful feeder, therefore, will not attempt to maintain his stock on any kind of food which does not contain a sufficient supply of every one of the kinds of matter which the body requires.

I have now brought the subject of these lectures to a close. I have gone over the whole ground which in the outset I proposed to tread. It is the first time, I believe, that much of it has been trodden by scientific men, and I have endeavored in every part of our journey to lay before you, as clearly as I could, every thing we knew of the country we passed over, in so far as it had a practical bearing, or was likely to be susceptible hereafter of a practical application.

In the first Part, I directed your attention to the organic portion of plants—showed you of what substances it consisted—on what kind of organic food plants live—and by what chemical changes the peculiar organic compounds of which they consist, are formed out of the organic food on which they live.

In the second Part, I explained in a similar way, the nature, composition, and origin of the inorganic portion of plants. I dwelt also, upon the nature, origin and natural differences which exist among the soils on which our crops are grown, and from which the inorganic constituents of plants are altogether derived. This led me to explain the connection which exists between agriculture and geology, and the kind of light which this interesting science is fitted to throw upon the means of practically improving the soil.

In the third Part, I dwelt upon the various means which may be adopted for increasing the general productiveness of the land—whether these means be of a mechanical or chemical nature. The whole doctrine of manures was here discussed, and many suggestions offered to your notice, which have already led to interesting practical results.

In the fourth Part, I have explained the chemical composition of the several kinds of vegetable produce which are usually raised for food—showed upon what constituents their nutritive values depend—and how soil, climate and manure, affect their composition and their value as food. The nature and composition of milk and its products, butter and cheese—the theory of their manufacture, and the circumstances upon which their respective quantities and qualities depend—and lastly the way in which food acts upon and supports the animal body, and how the value of the manures they make is dependent upon the purpose for which the animal is fed—these subjects have also been considered and discussed in this fourth Part.

In discussing new topics I have had occasion to bring before you many new views. This, however, I have not done lightly or without consideration, and I feel it to have been one of the greatest advantages which have attended the periodical form in which these lectures have been brought before the public, that it has allowed me leisure to think, to inquire, and to make experiments in regard to points upon which it was difficult at first to throw any satisfactory light. It is gratifying to me to know that the general diffusion which these lectures have obtained, has already done some service to the agriculture of the country.

[That country is England, and if the husbandmen of New York, or other parts of the United States, should purchase and read and study Johnston's Lectures, they would be amply compensated, as believes their friend and fellow countryman,

A Practical Farmer.]

November 12, 1844.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

[The following eloquent remarks of Cilly M'Intosh, an intelligent and influencial Creek Indian, were made in support of a law promulgated by him, in relation to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Creek nation.]

Gentlemen of the Committee—You are met in full Council: and the special business at present before you, is to enact a suitable law, interdicting the introduction of whiskey into our nation. Whiskey is a bad thing—it is an evil spirit—we know that it is evil—and that it has been the bane of our country, and that it has caused the ruin of our people. The strength of our people is like the oak in the forest; the limbs, the leaves, and the fruit, are green and rich; its branches are heavy and fine, and under its shade the wild animals rest, and the birds sit upon its boughs. So with our young men: their limbs are strong, they are swift, and their hearts are very brave and wise; they are a shelter and protection to their wives, and their children sit in their arms. But the lightning of the storm, when it opens to bright path through the black cloud, can strike the oak, and lay its beauty in the dust—bring low its strength and grandeur. So the lightning from the evil fire-water strikes my people; then they reel, stagger, and fall; then they stab their friends, are no longer a protection to their lodges; they cannot stand in the might of manhood, but they wallow in the mud like a beast. Warriors, who of you is brave—who of you is not wise—who of you is not swift—who of you would fear to strike a foe? Your arm is long, you may reach your enemy—your cunning is great, and can hide you from him; but the evil spirit is strong, and eats the heart. Who can stand, and the fire-water burning his veins? Can the warrios touch him and not fear?—can he take him into his bosom and not fall? The warrior has love for his home, his people, and his honor—the evil spirit has none, and seeks to destroy the warriors. Who will suffer it?—who will be tamed by the hot liquor till he is like a kicked dog? Who will not lift his arm and say:—This enemy—this fire-water shall begone, and shall destroy me no more? Warriors, your strength, your wisdom, your cunning says: touch no whiskey; husbands, fathers, and brothers, your love, your happiness, your homes, cry against the evil spirit, and your young children are fearful—who shall teach them bravery, wisdom, and love, if the father be dead in liquor? Brothers, our brave and great brethren, the Cherokees and Chocktaws, have passed laws prohibiting the traffic in fire-water. They are wise—their chiefs are cunning, and they scent the enemy. This law is doing them good—their lodge hearths and their fields are green—they sit down in peace, and rise refreshed. Let us follow their example. If we make a good law on this subject, and carry it into effect, our people will also smile—our children will laugh, our women be strong, and our nation will be happy. Brothers, I do not wish you to keep your heart closed. I wish you to open it wide that good may come in, and drive out the evil; I wish you to speak your minds freely like men—like warriors—like councillers; my heart is white; I love my people and my country—whiskey is their enemy—it does much harm, and makes enemies of friends; therefore I hate it. With it my people are bad and weak; without they are good and strong; without it they would be good warriors, good husbands, good fathers, and good citizens.

To Preserve Milk.—At this warm season, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know, that Johnston, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says: "An easy way of preserving milk or cream sweet for a long time, or of removing the sourness when it has already come on, is to add to it a small quantity of the common soda, pearlash, or magnesia, of the shops. Enough is added, when a little of the milk poured into boiling water no longer throws up any curd. If milk be introduced into bottles, be then well corked, put into a pan with cold water, and gradually raised to the boiling point, and after being allowed to cool, be taken out and set away in a cool place, it may be preserved perfectly sweet for upwards of half a year." He says, another mode is, to evaporate it to dryness by a gentle heat, under constant stirring. By this means a dry mass is obtained which may be preserved for a length of time, and which, when dissolved in water, is said to possess all the properties of the most excellent milk.

THOSE CATS.

A PARODY.

I.

Oft, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chains have bound me,
Those same star-gazing cats,
Are VOCAL *all around me!*
They heed no tears from youth or years;
No prayers, though sadly spoken:
Nor ought they care, *laugh* you or *swear*,
For rest and slumber broken!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chains have bound me,
Those same star-gazing cats
Are VOCAL *all around me!*

II.

When I remember all
The cats thus chimed together,
I've heard around me squall,—
I often wonder whether
The nooks, and lanes, the holes, and drains,
Will EVER be deserted:—
If MORE *will come when THESE at home*
In mercy have deserted!!!!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chains have bound me,
Those same star-gazing cats
Are VOCAL *all around me!*

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.

A neighbor, who has always managed to keep the most faithful and obliging servants, till death or matrimony has dissolved the connexion, desires us to publish the following:

Captain Sabretash, in his lately published work, "The Art of Conversation," gives the following good advice to ladies: My friends, *never scold your servants.* Instruct, reprove, admonish, as may be necessary: give warning, or if need be turn the worthless out of the house, but never descend to scolding, or to the use of rude or harsh language, for there is, in truth, something very undignified in the practice.

There are, no doubt, plenty of bad servants, but there are more bad masters and mistresses in proportion, and for this very evident reason, that it is the object and interest of servants to please their masters; whereas the latter are independent of the former and need take no trouble about the matter; and as there is effort on one side and none on the other, the result will naturally be on the side of those who make at least a fair attempt. Besides, bad masters often make bad servants, when the servants cannot well influence the conduct of their masters.

If people could only see the undignified figure they make when in a towering rage, the chances are that they would contrive to keep their temper rather within bounds. We may excuse anger, and even passion, when the name, fame, or character of friends and relatives is assailed, but to fly into a fury about broken plates or overdone mutton, is to show a want of mental composure that few like to have described in its proper name.

Recollect that servants are made of the same clay, *that they possess feelings—kind, generous, just feelings too—as well as their superiors;* and is it not casting a stain upon ourselves to rail with ignoble language at those who are made in the same high image of which it is our boast on earth to bear the faintest impress?—*Selected.*

THE PROSPECT FOR CROPS.

The Weather and Crops.—Rain.—During the past week, we have been favored with several refreshing showers of rain at this place, and in the vicinity. The crops, in consequence, have improved in appearance.—*Edgefield (C. H.) Adv., 2d inst.*

Crops in Northern Kentucky.—The wheat crop in that section of country is better than an average one. The ears are long, but they are well filled with firm, plump grain. The yield would probably have been much larger, but for the unusual dry weather in April and May. The corn crops are very promising.—They suffered somewhat from drouth, but from the first of June rains have been frequent, and still continuing so abundant as to interfere with the harvesting of the wheat, much of which we fear, will be damaged.

Virginia.—The wheat crop of Albemarle, and, we believe, throughout Virginia, is remarkably good. The quality is very fine. We are inclined to believe that the corn crop in Eastern Virginia will be a very short one. It has been the dryest spring ever known. The consequence is, corn has suffered greatly on thin land. Where the land was good and well cultivated, the crop, with favorable seasons hereafter, will be very good. The oat and grass crops are so generally short that the price of each must be high.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Weather, Crops, &c., in Florida.—The St. Augustine News of the 25th ult. says, "Never have we experienced such a continued spell of warm weather in Florida. For several weeks the atmosphere has been very oppressive the Thermometer ranging from 93 to 99 deg. No rain of any consequence has fallen in the mean time, and what little breeze we have had has been off the land, hot and dry like the Sorroca withering all vegitation. Most of the crops in this vicinity, we fear, will fail. The fruit on the trees appears to be welting for the want of a few genial showers. But the city is as usual very healthy.

The Jacksonville Statesman of the 28th ult. says—The prospects of the planters in this section of Florida are completely ruined. Everything is perishing under the excessive heat and drought.

The crops are withered to a crisp; the ponds and streams have dried up, and the cattle are dying for want of water.

The Crops.—A letter from Chatauque, dated July 4, says:—

"The prospects for the crops here are improving. We have had fine, plentiful showers within the last few days, and vegetation shows the natural effect. The wheat fields promise at least an average yield. Oats and hay will be light. Potatoes good. Fruit, of course, of every kind, promises nothing now any more than has been expected since the frosts."

Ohio Crops.—The journals of last week in Jefferson, Ross, Mukingum, Licking, Fairfield, Franklin, Clark, Greene, Montgomery, Warren and Hamilton counties, all speak of the harvest having been partly secured, and pronounce the wheat crop as good or better than for some years past. The quality of the grain very superior. The corn crops promise to be very fair, as also oats. Grass is light.

A *great unknown* (says the St. Louis Reveille,) in an exchange paper relates, in very touching verse, the opposite fates of two early friends; the little tale has a great moral:—

One took a paper, and his life
Was happier than a king's;
His children all could read and write;
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him—as it should.

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

A western poet has lately slipped off from his mamma, and cogitated the following lines to his "gentle divinity:"

"my love she is my hearts delight
her name is miss betsy
i'll go to see this very night
if god almity lets me."

☞ The Wetumpka (Alabama) Whig announces that there will be issued from that office in a short time a novel, styled "*The Knights of the Horse-Shoe*: a traditionary tale of the cocked-hat gentry of the Old Dominion," from the pen of a Southern gentleman.

A vessel will sail from New Orleans in November next with emigrants from Kentucky, to commence the settlement of Kentucky, in Liberia. It is intended to take out this fall only two hundred. They will enjoy all the advantages of the Liberian Government, and have the same privileges in Kentucky, in Africa, that they would have in any other colony in Liberia. The emigrants will be furnished land according to the business they shall pursue when they arrive there. Those who cannot pay their expenses there, will be provided for, and be supported six months after their arrival. The settlement will be made in the neighborhood of Monrovia, on the north or south side of it. The emigrants from Kentucky are to assemble in Louisville in November, and. with the agent of the American Colonization Society for Kentucky, will go down to New Orleans, and there take ship.

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

Union 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 nearly 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—3w44

CHEAP, CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

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

Cabinet Business,

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, Wash stands, Bed-steads,*

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 25tf

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 kinds of country Produce and Lumber will be taken in exchange for work. A reasonable credit will be given to punctual dealers.

KINCHEON ELLIOTT.

April 5th, 1845—49:1y

☞SPRING AND SUMMER☜

Fashions for 1845!

At the Old Tailoring Establishment.

HORACE H. BEARD

HAS 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 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.

April 12, 1845—tf28 H. H. BEARD.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Fashions for 1845!

THOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, two doors above J. & W. Murphy's store, where he is ready to execute all orders of his customers in a style and manner not inferior to any work done in this part of the country. He is also in the regular receipt of the *NEW YORK FASHIONS*, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times.

The following is a list of his prices:

For making fine cloth coat,	$5 00	
" " thin summer coat,	3 00	
" " Janes coat,	2 00	2 50
" " Pants,	1 00	
" " Vests,	1 00	

All work will be warranted to fit well ond to be made well. May 17, 1845—tf3

School for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons. The course of instruction will be the usual one preparatory to the University of this State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845—42:3t—afterwards 1mtf.

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 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, door 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.

BLANK NOTES OF HAND
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

JOHN E. BOGER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

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

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Jewelery,

Among which are gold and silver Levers, Lepine and common Escapement Watches, fine gold and stone Rings and Pins, (new and beautiful patterns,) fine Bracelets and Necklace, gold Gard and Fob Chains and Keys, gold and silver Pencils and Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Spectacles,

German Silver, Steel and common do.,

Gold Lockets and Clasps, shell Card Cases, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Purse Clasps and tassels, Hair Pins and Bugles, Coral and satin Beeds, tooth brushes, pocket Compasses and Combs, fancy French soaps,

Chapman's and Emerson's superior Razor STRAPS,

Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Steel Pens, Pocket Books, Silk Purses, 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 chronomiters, duplex, horizontal, patent-lever, musical, repeating and plain. Also, clocks, musical boxes, and all kinds of Jewelery will be put in order on reasonable terms. Having obtained a very steady and skilful workman from a celebrated Watch making Establishment in Philadelphia, he feels no hesitation 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 tf49

NEW, NEW, NEWER THAN EVER,

And the best assortment of *Confectionaries* & GROCERIES,

FRESH TEAS.

in my line, ever brought to Salisbury before, and having bought for cash, and cash only, I will be able to sell cheaper than ever, and all of the best and most choice selections. My new stock consists of Sherry Maderia, Port, Champaign, Claret, Teneriff, Malaga, and Domestic

WINES.

—Also, the finest Liquors, such as—

French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, and all varieties of country or Domestic Liquors,

of the best selection in Salisbury or any where else.—Also, some genuine London Porter in quart or pint bottles, fresh Ale and sweet Cider; splendid French Cordial, forty boxes of the finest plum Raisins, fine fresh Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, fine Goshen Cheese, fresh Soda Biscuit and fresh Butter Crackers; the most splendid assortment of finest Candies ever brought to Salisbury, or seen here; and perhaps the finest Segars ever brought here, fine fancy pipes, the best Scotch Snuff either in bottles or bladders, Macaboy Snuff in bottles, the finest fresh Mustard, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne pepper, Cloves, fancy Snuff-boxes, Seidletz powders, Blacking, Matches, and lots of fish-hooks and lines, fresh **Sardines, Salmon,** and Herring, and a large variety of other articles in my line too tedious to describe, all of which I will sell low for cash and on the same terms to punctual customers.

I would also inform the ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and the country at large, that I have quit retailing spirits at my dwelling house, situated hearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's Store, where the ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves, as there will be no danger of disturbance by the drinking of ardent liquid, and will be attended to by Mrs. Rouche.

F. R. ROUCHE.

Salisbury, May 17th, 1845. tf (6—26—3)

HARRIS' HOTEL,

CONCORD, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the north-west corner of the Court-House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired—his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge for yourselves. KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845—tf3

☞ Raleigh Register, Lincoln Courier and Charlotte Journal, will publish the above till countermanded.

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—tf 44

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. Enniss' Apothecary store, where he is prepared 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. Jewelery made to order, rings, breast pins, &c.

Old gold and silver, taken in exchange for work.

Jan 11, 1845 1y37

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. tf 45

Doct's Burton & Krider,

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

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

HAVING removed to the office lately occupied by Judge Caldwell, the next door below J. H. Enniss' Drug store, will always be found there unless professionally engaged. Jan 11, 1845—1y37

QUININE.—A large quantity of genuine Quinine just received and for sale by J. H. ENNISS, Druggist. April 12, 1845—tf 50

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.