Deuteronomy, xxx. 14.

Dreams shall bind my soul no longer, Darkly to the valley clod; Ever shall its flight grow stronge Soaring upward to my God; Near unto me, Thrilling through me, His kind voice shall never cease Whisp'ring words of truest peace.

When the night is round me sweeping, Like a wide protecting wing; Ere mine eyes are dark with sleeping Breathes that voice from every thing I shall hear it, But not fear it, Echoed through my bosom's core :

"Go beloved-and sin no more." Then—though evil hands be wresting, Written scriptures from my sight;

Inner joys goes on, attesting God's high word of love and light Never dimming, Ever hymning, To the long enduring breast, "Come—and I will give you rest."

His dear mercy, very surely, Shall be near for ever more f-confidingly and purely, God-my God I still adore From his altar. Never falter; Bearing in his blessing part, Blessed are the pure in heart."

At the last, when o'er me thickly Gather dim the damps of death And the prayer—" Come! Jesus quickly,"
Struggles through my fleeting breath: God forgive me And receive me In his mansions, bright and blest Entered into heaven's rest.

### GET MARRIED.

Dow, Jr., the inimitable preacher of the New York Sunday Mercury, thus discourses on getting married. It is said he is about to enter the holy estate of wedleck.

"Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about among the rubbish of the world till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know that delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have by your side, while performing the journey of life-a dog isn't a touch to her. She is of more service, too, than you may at first imagine. She can smooth your linen and your cares' for you -mend your trousers, and perchance your manners—sweeten your sour moments as well as your tea and coffee for you-ruffle, perhaps, your shirt besom, but not your temper; and, instead of sowing the ceds of sorrow in your path, she will sow buttons on your shirts, and plant happiness instead of harrow teeth in your bosom. Yes-and if you are too confounded lazy or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, and dig potatoes for dinner; for her love for her husband is such that she will do any thing to please him-except receive company in her every day clothes. When a woman loves, she loves with a double distilled devotedness: and when she hates, she hates on the high pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen hal ter, and as immutable as the rock of ages. She won't change it, except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even then it lingers, as if loth to part, like evening twilight at the windows of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish up against 'doing the deed ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this—if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself. Therefore, so much the more need of annexation; for, in union, as well as in an onion, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young men! Concentrate your affections upon one object, and not distribute them crumb by crumb, among a host of Susans, Sarahs, Marys Loranas, Olivias. Elizas, Augustas, Betsies, Peggies, and Dorothies-allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have somebody to cheer you as you journey through this "lowly vale of tears'-somebody to scour up your dull melancholy moments, and keep your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday-go to-meeting order.

Young woman! I need not tell you to look out for your husband, for I know that you are fixcontrivances to catch one, and are as naturly on the watch as a cat is for a mouse. But ne word in your car if you please. Don't bait udgeon-some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth love; and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would il you displayed all the gewgaws, flipperjigs, fol-de-rols, and fiddlededees in the universe.— Remember that it is an awful thing to live and die a self manufactured old maid!

My hearers-get married while you are perchance, a joyous offspring will surround and

that the three killed were in close contact, side saddle. These vulgar names and and one of them touching the tree. The real or fancied resemblances may mislead other scholars were a few paces distant, the uninformed, but have no effect on the and were prostrated by the shock, but minds of men of science.

THE DUCK PLANT

For the introduction into our country o this very singular production of Nature, we are indebted to a lady of Charleston, who made a drawing, and brought specimens of it from Cuba, in 1840. It had been but recently received from Mexico. and at that time, existed only in a single garden in Havana. After several unsuccessful attempts at raising the plant from seeds and cuttings, we at length received it through the kindness of a friend, plant-May last, where it covers a large arbor, and is flowering profusely. It exists also in the nursery garden of Mr. Thompson. As the only description we have seen of this species is contained in a single line in Lawden, a fuller account of it may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Aristolochia fætida. Class Gynandria. Order Hexandria. Natural order Aristolochiacæ.

Generic character. Calix none. Ca rolla one petalled, turbular; filaments anthers six, fastened at the bottom to the stigma-six parted. Seeds several, de-

Specific character. Plant climbing, ev ergreen, stem twining, branching; leaves large, petiolate cordate, acute, strongly veined, dark green above, lighter beneath Flower stalk about a foot long.

The great singularity in this species consists in the flower, which bears a general resemblance to some water fowl, and is supposed to be not unlike a duck, hence its English name. A full grown flower, including the tail, is about 3 feet long the curidus appendage, not inaptly called the tail, s about 22 inches, body 18 inches in circumference. There is, however, a considerable variation in the size of different flowers, although in shape they are remarkably uniform. When several of these flowers are hanging on the vine, they present the singular appearance of a number of strange birds suspended by their bills, and dangling in the air. On a cursory view, it requires no great stretch of imagination to see in this flower a compound of various species of fowl; the large head and elevated bill of the goose, the curved neck of the swan, the pouch of the pelican, and the body of the muscovey duck; the long pendulous tail has no resemblance to any of the feathered tribe. The body is tubular, presenting the appearance of being inflated—the whole flower is strongly ribbed to prevent it from collapsing. Its color is pale yellowish green, veined and reticulated with light

If the external appearance of this flower is very striking, the internal structure is still more remarkable. When it has arrived at its full growth, a seam opens longitudinally, in the anterior position of the body, presenting the internal surface of the corolla, beautifully spotted with dark purple on a light yellow ground like the markings on the flowers of some of the species of stapelia. Around the opens ing into the throat, the color is of a rich dark purple, approaching to black. The opening into the neck and head is not unlike that of the wind-pipe of the feathered tribe. This narrow orifice is lined with thick hair or bristles pointing upwards so as to form a kind of funnel similar to the entrance into a mire mouse trap; above this, and as it were in the bill and head of the bird, is the stigma, on which the stamens are inserted. These stamens, which contain the pollen or dust that fertilizes the seed, hang downwards, and we are at a loss to conceive in what manner the anthers can deposite the pollen on the stigma, inasmuch as they are situated below it. Here nature seems to have made a wise provision in calling in the aid of art to effect its purposes. No sooner is the carolla expanded, than a strong and disagreeable odor issues from the throat of the flower. This attracts the insects, and they immediately and by dozens enter the orifice, where they are totally unable to return, in consequence of the points of the hairs meeting them. Their confinement soon becomes irksome; they keep moving about continually, and thus stimulate the filaments; the anthers now either reject the pollen on the stigma, or what seems most probable, the pollen is conveyed thither by the insects. But after the flower has become fertilized, the hair shrinks, becomes flaccid, hangs down close

to the side of the flower, and the little prisoners leave their cage. There are many flowers called personate flowers, that resemble the countenances of various kinds of animals. The curious and imaginative have seen resemblances in the faces of their domestic cattle to the human countenance. Indeed, the Ettrick Shepherd came to the concluthese cases it is evident that a single point gan counting one, two THREE, FOUR, and his weight in sawdust. Array the inner lady of resemblance, when the species differ with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, in every other characteristic, does not contruth, morality, wisdom, and unsophisticated stitute an affinity. It is not in a mere resemblance of external forms, but in the internal structure, and a similarity in many essential particulars that naturalists seek for evidences of a near approximation of species. Nor should we be misled by the vulgar name given to different young; and then when the frosts of old age species. The so called sea-horse, some- habits in church. The individual referred to was yelept "Mark." Now, the said leaves of connubial love will still be green; and ly allied to the shrimp, and is generally Mark had fallen into a profound sleep, less in size—the sea-lion is a large, ugly much to the annoyance of the good mindorning the time scathed oak." seal, and the sea-dog is a smaller species ister. It was, perhaps, the hundreth time of the same genus. Among plants we that he had been known to do so. All of of the same genus. Among plants we that he had been known to do so. All of Children killed by Lightning.—In Stew- side-saddle flower, the alligator melon, the discourse, and at the top of his stentorian

warm room during winter, and planted in the open garden in spring. A single stem readily covers a pretty large arbor in a few months, and will continue to flower tions which have originated in Germany profusely till checked by a frost. The old root may possibly survive the winter, provided it be carefully and warmly covered

# HAY MAKING.

The following is an extract taken from a description in an agricultural paper in ed it in the open ground of the garden in New York, of the mode of making Hay in Orange county in that State :

" As to the time of cutting hay, I find a diversity of opinions among farmers.-Some prefer mowing when the grass is fairly in blossom; others between the blossoming stage and the hardening of the seed; and still others when quite ripe .-I am inclined to the belief that grass contains more of the nutritive properties in the middle stage than the others, and, when practicable, ought to be cut at that time.

"But that which I deem of the most importance in the haymaking process is the amount of moisture it should contain when placed in the mow or stack. On this subject there is but one opinion with our most efficient and successful graziers. think it may be laid down as a general rule, that the more moisture the hay contains, without danger of combustion, the better. But the moisture must be the arterial junce of the grass, not of dew or water, nor absorbed from the wet soil. I am constrained to believe that water alone, in some form or other, causes dusty or mouldy hay, and that the juice of the grass never does. I had two stacks of hay put up during my absence, in so green a state, that they were perfectly charred at the centre for two or three feet around, without dust or mould in any part of them, and the remainder of the stacks as profitable and

good hay as I ever fed out. "In the early stages of having, greater care is necessary than the latter, as the grass then contains more juice; but in the latter part of July and August, we cut our grass in the morning, and mow it away in the afternoon, and often put it in cock early in the day, to prevent it from becoming dry and brittle. At this season of haying, little more is necessary than for the grass

"We use about four quarts of salt to a load of half a ton of hay, sprinkling it on twice while unloading; and my plan is (although not generally done) to increase the quantity of salt when the hay is too dry, and diminish it when too green, as the salt increases the moisture.

"It is not uncommon for our stacks of THE LOVE OF LATER YEARS. hay to smoke three or four weeks after put up, and the top of the mows to be They err who deem Love's brightest hour in blooming thoroughly saturated with the steam .-That hay which we think best preserved, has, on being opened, a light mahogany or foxy appearance; lies very compact in the stack or mow; so much so, that it requires a vigorous arm to thrust an ordinary pitchfork one inch into it.

"The advantages of making hay on the plan I have named are great. I think we save at least one-fourth of the weight, and as much of the nutritive property of the grass; all which is obvious to those who have had an opportunity of seeing cattle fed upon hay made upon the two different plans. I will offer as a proof of this, that a farmer, on visiting me some winters since, supposed that our cows were well fed upon grain. He also remarked that he found it difficult to bring his stock of cattle thro' the winter in as good condition as they were when the winter commenced. Our graziers buy their cattle from the west and north in the fall, calculating that they will gradually improve throughout the winter on hay; and this, too, without the advantages of stabling, which is so generally

" Permit me to note another advantage that occurs to me. Hay is made on our plan more speedily, and with less risk of weather, and a greater quantity secured in the same space. I have heard but one objection made to hay of this description; it is, that cattle do not eat a sufficient quantity of it. Such persons judge from the bulk, and not from the weight, and make no account of the nutritive properties of the grass retained by a short, instead of a long expose to the sun and air. I apprehend that the reason that cattle eat less of the one kind than they do of the other, is much the same that a man eats less in bulk of pork or animal food than he does of vegetable."

A Fair Hit .- One of the Boston clergymen, perceiving, on a recent Sabbath, several of his congregation in the arms of Morpheus, hit upon the following simple sion, that by a long association with his but effectual method to call their attention our hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you faithful dog, their countenances had grad- to what had cost him much study. He general assault, by all the squaws around on the do the chances are ten to one that you will catch ually put on a similar expression. In all stopped suddenly in his discourse and be- presuming lover, who, unless he fled, would be by the time he reached TEN, his whole congregation was wide awake, listening, with attentive ears, to their beloved pastor, and will not, it is believed, be soon "caught napping" again.

This circumstance reminds us of the expedient adopted by "Father Milton," of Newburyport, to wake up a member of by the woman as a special prerogative, and they his congregation, notorious for his sleepy arts-town, North Carolina, on the 15th ult. duck plant, &c.; agreeable to this absurd lungs, roared out—Mark! Mark! wherewhile the children of a school were at theory, there would be a connecting link upon the aforesaid Mark, thinking he play, about one o'clock, near a tree in a between the horse and shrimp, the squash heard a "loud call" opened his eyes. No school yard, the fluid descended the tree and the snake, the alligator and the melon, sooner had he done so, than the Reverend and killed three on the spot. It is said and our curious Sarracenia and the ladies' clergyman exclaimed, in a lower tone— "the perfect man and the upright" Mark never went to sleep again-in church,

plants should be kept in a green house or bors. Species almost extinct,

INCENUITY OF THE GERMANS.

340 Saw Mills

898 Sun Dials 996 Fulling Mills 1070 Tillage of Hopes

1100 Wind Mills Oil Painting 1270 Spectacles

1300 Paper of linen rags 1312 Organs

1318 Gunpowder Cannons

1350 Wire making 1330 Hats 1379 Pins 1389 Grist Mills

1423 Wood Engravings 1436 Printing

1439 Printing Presses 1440 Copperplate engraving.

1450 Printing Ink 1452 Cast types 1487 Chiming Bells

1500 Watches Letter posts or mails Etching

Bolting apparatus 1547 Gun locks 1535 Spinning wheels

1546 Almanacs Stoves

Sealing wax 1590 Telescopes 1610 Wooden bellows

1620 Microscopes 1638 Thermometers

1643 Mezzotint engraving 1650 Air pumps

1651 Electric machines

1655 Pendulum clocks

1690 Clarionet 1706 White china ware

1707 Prussian blue

1709 Stereotyping

1715 Mercurial thermometer 1717 Piano Fortes

1736 Solar microscope 1753 The gamut

1796 Lithography

Besides there are several German inventions of which we cannot ascertain the date-such as door locks and latches, the modern screw auger, and gimblet, the cradle for harvesting, &c. &c.

Surely a nation which has made such contributions to the interests of literature and the arts must occupy a high rank in intellect and ingenuity.

Its purest, tenderest, holiest power in after life is shown, When passions chastened and subdued to riper years are

And earth and earthly things are viewed in light that It is not in the flush of youth, or days of cloud'ess mirth

We feel the tenderness and truth of Love's devoted worth; Life then is like a tranquil stream which flows in sun-And objects mirrored in it seem to share its sparkling light

Tis when the howling winds arise, and life is like the Whose mountain billows brave the skies, lashed by the

storm's commotion. When lightning cleaves the murky cloud, and thunder-'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed by loneliness around

Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight the beacon's twinkling Surpasses far the lustre bright of summer's cloudless day

The gentle light true love imparts, mid sorrows, cares,

Its beams on minds of joy bereft their freshening bright-And show that life has somewhat left to which their hopes may cling

t steals upon the sick at heart, the desolate in soul, To bid their doubts and fears depart, and point a bright-

If such be Love's triumphant power o'er spirits touched Oh! who shall doubt its loveliest hour of happiness sub-

In youth, 't is like the meteor's gleam which dazzles and In after life, its splendors seem linked with eternity.

# CHOCTAW COURTSHIP.

PRIVILEGES OF THE SQUAWS .- A correspondent of the New Orleans Republican mentions that courtship is invariably begun by the female. If she fancies a young man, she makes what is technically called the first banter. This is done ing his foot at a camp fire. If a man should venture upon any of these little preliminaries. without being sure of a reciprocal partiality, the indignant maid would immediately assail him with a stick, and this would be the signal for a beaten without mercy. Thus, even in this rude shape, does woman play the coquette! The young squaw who screams loudest and shows the most resentment at these unwarrantable liberties of an ardent lover, is set down as the Diana of her tribe.

Giving the first banter seems to be reserved seldom allow it to be infringed with impunitynever in the presence of a third person.

This extends even to their dances, for the squaw always selects her partner, and sends the master of ceremonies after him, and he is not permitted to refuse. It is at these dances that elopements of married women with young warriors generally take place. The woman slips out of the dance at a moment when the confusion is greatest, and repairs to a point agreed upon, where she is soon followed by her lover. They usually remain in the woods three or four days, and when they return live as man and wife without being molested. Hence elope-

ments are very common. overstreet, aged 18; Richard Coe, aged by layers which root very readily. The large Woman.—One who stays at home, takes care of her children, and never meddles with the business of her neighbor home, takes care of her neighbor home. her rival closely watches them, and at the first

favorable opportunity cuts in, or in other work cuts out the other, leaping into her place, wit The following are some of the inven- the agility of the fawn, and the mortifled dun seuse must silently retire from the circle.

Old widows, we have ascertained, frequently give the banters before described, and in many cases they marry fellows under twenty-one. squaw of a certain age, if she has been thrifty, is generally provided with a house and some other appliances, and it is considered quite speculation for a young man to be supported by one of them for a year or two. At the expiration of that period, they are generally abandoned for a younger one.

A Girl Strangled to Death by a Snake. -A little girl, about eight years of age, was strangled by a snake last week, near Bainbridge, in Lancaster county, Pa. She had been sent to gather blackberries in a field, a short distance from the house, and being absent a longer time than usual, her parents proceeded to search for her. They found her quite dead, with a large black snake coiled around her neck.

# UNION HOTEL,



MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED

ESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have recently purchased that large and commodi-ous Public House in Mocksville, Davie county, known as the

### Union Botel.

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 unrepessary to say that the building is nearly new; the rooms large and airy, of modern construction, and that the entire establishment

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 HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and

the public that he still continues to carry on

Cabinet Ensiness. 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 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 n exchange for work. DAVID WATSON.

FURNITURE.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Making Business,

n 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

### CSPRING AND SUMMER-ON Fashions for 1845! At the Old Tailoring Establishment.

HORACE H. BEARD AS 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 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 counby slightly squeezing the hand, or gently touch. try. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit its continuance. P. S. Reference he deems unnecessary, as his experi-

> April 12, 1845-tf28 H. H. BEARD. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Fashions for 1845! HOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends

ence and work for the last thirteen years will show.

LORING 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 man ner not inferior to any work done in this part of the counry. 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 All work will be warranted to fit well ond to be me

# TO THE PUBLIC.

May 17, 1845-tf3

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. BLANK NOTES OF HAND

Neatly printed and for sale at this Office,

CHALLED OF THE BOS LAKE

A P DA V VI DA IN DA CO NEW AND DESIRABLE Acwelery.

Among which are gold and silver Levers, Le. pine and common Escapement Watches, fine gold and stone Rings and Pins, (new and beau-tiful 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 brush. es, pocket Compasses and Combs, fancy French soans Chapman's and Emerson's superior Razor STRAPA Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Steel Pens, Pock.

et 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 tasts and quality, and will be sold very low for each. Persons wishing to purchase articles in my line, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Watches will be repaired, such a 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 fa vor him with their work. All he asks is a trial. Lepine and plain watches will be altered to patent le-

vers, and warranted to perform well. Old gold and silver taken in exchange for work done JOHN E. BOGER.

Salisbury, April 5, 1845 NEW, NEW, NEWER THAN EVER



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 selec-Champaign, Claret, Teneriff, Malaga, and Domestic

-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 Salisbury, or seen here; and perhaps the finest Segars ever brought here, fine fancy pipes, the best Scotch Souff either in bottles or bladders, Macaboy Snuff in bottles, the finest fresh Mustard, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Pepper Sance, Cayenne pepper, Cloves, fancy Snuff-boxes Seidletz powders, Blacking, Matches, and lots of fishnooks 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 ulso inform the ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and the country at large, that I have quit retailing spirits at my dwelling house, situated nearly 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. Roueche. F. R. ROUCHE.

## Salisbury, May 17th, 1845. tf (6-26-3) HARRIS' HOTEL CONCORD, N. CAROLINA.

HE 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 northwest 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 i 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 KIAH P. HARRIS. Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845-tf3 Raleigh Register, Lincoln Courier and

DRS. P. & A. M. HENDERSON AVING associated themselves in the Prac-

Charlotte Journal, will publish the above till

countermanded.

tice 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 cit-izens of Rowan and the adjoining main street, in the office formerly occupied by Wm. J. Plummer, as saddler, three doors below J. H. Ennis Apothecary store, where he is prepared to execute al 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. Jew-

Old gold and silver, taken in exchange for work. 1y37 DR. J. G. RAMSAY, AVING located at Palermo, Rowan co., (the lat residence of Dr. R. T. Dismukes, deceased,) of

ers his professional services to the public, and hopes

elery made to order, rings, breast pins, &c.

eceive a share of public patronage. tf 45 Doct's Burton & Krider, AVING associated themselves in the Practice of MEDICINE, (and located at Moul Vernon, [Krider's Store,] Rowan County,) of

fer 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. Ennis Drug store, will always be found there unless profe Jan 11, 1845-1y31

QUININE.—A large quantity of genuine Quincipal nine just received and for sale by J. H. ENNISS April 12, 1845-1 50 WANTED

NROM 10 to 15,000 feet of Walnut or Cherry Plank for which a liberal cash price will be paid. D. WATSON.