ON THE DEPARTURE OF A FRIEND

She is gone with her bridal robes around. With an orange wreath her brow is crowned, And the glance of her bright and beaming eye, Is on foreign shores, and a cloudless sky. She has bade farewell to her home of youth, To her early friends and their long tried truth! 'Mid pomp and splendor she passed away, Like a fairy dream at the opening day. She has left us,-the parting hour is past,-

A shade of sadness is round us cast, -An aching pang in the weary breast, That cannot in hope or in gladness rest. Gold cannot purchase an hour's repose. Nor can splendor heal the bosom's throes, A silken and jewelled vest may hide A breaking heart, neath an air of pride.

Oh what can repay for a kindred heart. Whose hopes and whose fears are of ours a part, Who loves what we love, and whose eyes o'erflow When ours are oppressed with pain or woe !-Who feel with us, when with thrilling tone We recall the days that are past and gone ;-When where'er we move an answering beam From a fond and a loving eye will gleam !

Farewell, thou much loved one, a long farewell, Sad fears and forebodings my bosom swell; Thou hast chosen thy lot, thou hast spurned control, But should sorrow assail thee -O what can console .-Thou art gone O beloved, and the love of years, Its hopes and fears, are but sighs and tears ; Grief and woe may be thine, may they lead thee

Where sorrow and sighing can never come. ELLA.

Written for the Carolina Watchman.

From Aunt. Mary's Arm Chair.

AN ALLEGORY.*

with which I journeyed, for many weeks in a desert in Arabia. My companions were mostly Philosophers and Naturalists, engaged in preparing works which were to be published on their return to their native land. They were wrapped in their studies, grave and tagiture, with neither time nor inclination to join in my wanderings, or take interest in my childish fancies. I had no claims upon their kindness save this accidental companionship,spent most of my time alone, and became quite a visionary. The months would have past most wearily, but that we often tarried at a bright spot in the wilderness, an easis of peculiar beauty, the only one to be found for many leagues. It was indeed a sweet and beautiful spot when compared with the bleakness and barrenness around. It was small, the eye could easily take in its whole extent. My companions occasionally joined me in my strolls, but they were occupied with learned lore, and did not often indulge themselves, though all acknowledged its advantages. The velvet carpet on which we trod was enamelled occasionally with a few frail flowers. A little gurgling stream issued beneath a large stone. The growth it contained was three Palm trees, two of them still young and tender, the other was tall and stately, and seemed nearly arrived at maturity. Beneath this tree I have sat for hours and hours; often after the cold dew began to fall, and the tinkling bell and glimmering light in the distance, admonished me to join my company, to partake of our evening meal, join in the social prayer, and seek repose. I always sighed to leave my tree, though these were the calls. From not meeting with sympathy and affection in those around me, I gradually acquired the habit of talking freely to my beloved tree; pouring out every feeling and sorrow ;-and I almost imagined as its branches murmured over me, that it was day. conscious of my affection, and sympathized in my trials. Once, after being absorbed in my own history, I fancied myself listening to that of the graceful tree by my side. ness on the two young trees near it, as their roots were laved by the stream, and their boughs gently stirred by the winds of Heaven. I then observed for the first time, the stump of a tree immediately beside us; it seemed as if some rude hand had felled it, and as if it had been the largest and strongest of the two. I looked up, fancied I heard a soft sigh, and felt my check wet by a gentle shower of tears from above. "Why, oh why," I asked. " was this, what rude hand could thus have wantonly par-" ted those who were made to cheer and sustain each " other, and shelter the poor wayfarer in this waste howl-"ing wilderness!" "Hush," said a low sweet voice, for thus hastily pass judgment; the hand of Heaven "has done it! The summer storm swept by, and the " lightning from Heaven laid low that towering form .-". Though I sometimes weep, I would not murmur. Ah! " he was beautiful; his boughs spread for around a re-" fure for the weary and forlorn, and yet they grew Heav-

A pause and deep sigh succeeded ;-the voice went on :- " I am endeavoring to imitate him; no weights " impede the growth of the Palm, upwards it must ever " grow, but I must soar alone, my companion, my guide, " is gone before," I raised myself in eager anxiety to hear more, but the voice ceased, the instructive vision had flown ; and no sound reached my ear but the evening hymn from our tents, heard more distinctly as my wandering thoughts were brought back to realities. I wended my way homewards, resolving in the strength of Linear the offer of the 49th parallel would be re-God my Saviour to march "onward and upward," whatever bereavements and hindrances He might see fit to

December 3rd, 1845.

* The Desert represents a boarding school in a distant part of the country; the Oasis was the room of a dear and highly gifted friend, who herself, is represented by the Palm Tree.

Dreadful Inhumanity .- On Thursday evening, we heard a narrative, says the Louisville Journal of the 20th instant, which, although cend all the fabled horrors of Eugene Sue .in this State, was sent by his family to the lued so calm and rational that the superintendent | House with laughter. or managers sent him home. At home he became violent, and his family determined to dispose of him so that he should trouble them no longer. Accordingly they built, near their own residence, a very small and strong block-house, and around that another, thus making a double Block house. They left a narrow opening, through which they thrust the lunatic, and when he was in, they built up the opening, leaving a little oritice just large enough to admit of his food being extended to him. And in that horrid prison, for ten long years of heat and cold, the wretched lunatic has been kept by his own reported a bill to renew a Patent to James Bofamily, with no bed clothes no fire, and no hope gardus, of escape except through, the gate of death.-The people of Monticello are a Christian comearth, do they permit such horrible barbarity to public printing. be enacted in their midst?

TWENTY NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1846. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was no session of the Senate to-day. Mr. EWING, the member elected from Tennessee, in place of Dr. Peyton, appeared and

took his seat. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Ohjo, offered a resolution with reference to Oregon, and in order for its consideration asked a suspension of the rules. The resolution declares that, as negotiation is at an end, and the whole of Oregon belongs to us, it is our duty to put the country at once into a condition to protect ourselves and

our citizens in Oregon, On this the year and nays were called, and for the first Monday in February. stood thus—ayes 75, noes 89. [This was not a strict party vote. Mr. ADAMS voted in the affirmative.]

sideration of the Oregon Bill reported by the that it was the 1st Tuesday.

day, which was agreed to.

from Committees.

Mr. HARALSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to raise two Regiments of Riflemen, and a motion to make it the special order for next Tuesday, caused a debate, in

Mr. DOUGLASS hoped there would be no the greedy Texas men for their indifference about Oregon, and talked about the "game," that was playing.

Mr. HOLMES, of S. C., rose to express his sentiments and his opposition to war measures, to a speech still more peculiar than any one but was called to order for irrelevancy, and re- which had preceded it. The motion before the fused to go on.

I have been all my life a wanderer. Circumstances eral sensation, avowing himself in favor of giv- had occurred since Congress was last in seswhich it is needless to detail, kept me, and the Caravan ing the "twelve months notice" to Great Britain, for the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory.

> Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1846. IN SENATE.

Memorials and remonstrances against the admission of Texas as a Slave State, and a resort to war in the settlement of territoriol disputes, were presented.

Bills were introduced by Messrs. Breese and Dickinson, to sell certain lead mineral lands, and for improving the Hudson river, which were read and referred.

The bill from the House, establishing a collection district at Chicago, in Illinois, and the joint resolution to distribute the usual estimates of the Treasury Department, were read a third

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bill reported by Mr. Haralson, from the Commititee on Military Affairs, to raise two Regiments of Riflemen, being first in order,

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll addressed the House at considerable length in favor of obtaining Oregon in as peaceable a way as possible, but by means to take it-in defence of his own course, and in approbation of a part and in reply to a part of what Mr. Adams said yester-

Mr. Haralson followed, and explained the objects of his bill and the necessity of passing it into a law. At the close of his remarks, he It seemed to look down with almost a mother's tender- called for the previous question, but the House refused to order it.

Mr. Darragh advocated our night to Oregon, and maintained, with great spirit, that Congress ought to adopt at once the necessary measures to secure the territory. This would be doing no more than what England had been doing with referense to the same territory, ever since 1823. She had extended her jurisdiction over all of the territory that she claimed, and why should we not do the same?

Mr. P. King commenced by reading the prediction of the London Times as to the course which Mr. Calhoun would pursue upon this Oregon question, and thought it singular that Mr. should have foreshadowed the prediction.-He said it was well known when Mr. Polk of. from Ohio had pronounced that to be infamous fered to England the 49th parallel, that she would not accept it. He was decidedly for ta-

king the whole of Oregon. Mr. Winthrop followed against Mr. Adams' for an hour, and was at times very eloquent .-He deprecated war in the matter-preferred preparation to provocation-thought that war would lose us the whole of Oregon, while prudent measures would save us nearly the whole -and contended that our claim to the whole, if a new one, would be valid. He would not believe, with Mr. King, that the Administration jected when it made the offer, for he could not believe it guilty of such gross duplicity as to ing it every day in Oregon. make the offer knowing it would be rejected, and re popularity!

Mr. Dale Owen next addressed the House glish to the American settlers in Oregon-keeping them by threats, violence, and sometimes

money, even, on the south side of the Columbia. Next Mr. Baker, of Iillinois, obtained the floor, and contended, with much vehemence and rapidity of manner, as well as decided ability, strictly and certainly true, seemed to us to trans- that Oregon was all ours, by discovery, by treaty, by settlement and manifest destiny! and that About ten years ago, a lunatic of Monticello, we ought to delay no longer the great work of securing it and extending our protection and junatic asylum at Lexington. On his arrival at risdiction over our citizens who now reside that institution, or shortly afterwards, he appear- there. On several occasions he convulsed the

> Mr. McDowell rose simultaneously with about twenty other members to obtain the floor, and was fortunate enough to succeed, when, on motion, the House adjourned.

> > Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1846. IN SENATE.

Several private petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Niles from the Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported a joint resmunity. Why, in the name of beaven and olution to regulate and reduce the price of the

Mr. Niles from the Committee on post offices

and post roads reported a bill to establish mail The Senate at half past twelve o'clock ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Oregon-Report from the Committee on

Foreign Affairs. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a Joint Resolution advising the President of the United States forthwith to give the notice to Great Britain that that the treaty of the Convention of 1827, is guished gentleman from Massachusetts was not abrogated and annulled.

order to receive the resolution, and, the vote being taken, there was but one dissenting voice. The resolution being brought before the House and read, Mr. Ingersoll moved that the to the war. resolution be made the special order of the day

long," "to-morrow," "now," &c.

Some conversation followed with regard to Committee, asked leave to present a minority the precise time, whether the 1st or 2nd Tues- report from the Committee on Foreign Reladay of January, which was assigned for the con- tions. Leave was granted with some reluctance, and Mr. Davis read his report from the Committee on Territories. The Journal states Clerk's table, declaring that the notice ought to be given by the treaty-making power, and that Mr. DOUGLASS, Chairman of the Committee it belonged to the Executive and the Senate as notice. The report concluded with the statea substitute for the report of the majority.

The resolutions having been read a second time, Mr. Ingersoll moved anew to make it the special order for the first Monday in February.

Motions were made to strike out the 1st Monwhich the Oregon question was dragged forth. day in February and insert 'to-morrow.' These the Speaker roled to be out of order, and the dodging on this subject, and repreached some of debate commenced at once upon the motion to refer. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, obtaining the floor, asked the Speaker if it was debatable .-The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Giddings then launched forth at once incountry, he said, was entirely different from Mr. ADAMS then rose, and there was a gen- what it was a year since. Important events sion. The balance of Power had been changed from the free to the slave States, and he was for restoring the equality of power by adding the whole of Oregon to the Union. He preferred war with all its horrors to giving the bal. Canton, before marrying, to give security that ance of power to the slave States.

at great length amidst many intterruptions and not be legally united. According to the usage troops in slave States for the purpose of sup. selves to each other, and lived together for a pressing insurrection. He believed it would come, and when it did come he was for justice

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, called Mr. Giddings to order, but there were cries to give him a hearing, and Mr. Giddings went on to give his reasons for giving the notice, which were in substance an indisposition to submit to the cir-

Mr. G. appeared to change his mind as he progressed in his speech, and at last he thought that war would not come, for the President would back out. (Laughter.) He was however for the notice, and for the territory, and for making free States out of it in order to balance Texas. Southern gentlemen had brought this ben e the writ of habeas corpus. The Judge. policy upon us, and now let them feel the consequences of it. They were ready enough to bring Texas into the Union, and they may now take the consequences of aiding Gregon, even war should be the result. Le saw Southern gentlemen busy and fearful upon the floor of the

House, who were most valorous for Texas. Mr. McDowell, of Chio, continued the debate. He gave an account of the gallant manner in which he and his friends had come to the rescue upon the Texas question, and called upon he South to act as valiantly for Oregon. He hoped that Southern gentlemen would not be intimidated by the idea that their country was to

be overrun by blacks from the West Indies. In regard to the Oregon question, our title was beyond all dispute. The Secretary of State had made that title so clear that no County Court lawyer would deny it. He was opposed to the offer which the Executive had made, and would resist it to the last. Mr. McDowell made an appeal upon this question to the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and what was there

said of the Oregon question. Mr. Rhett, of S. C., continued the debate, and at once fell upon the gentleman-from Ohio, who, at the last session of Congress, had voted with him against giving the notice. The gentleman

which he had done himself. Mr. McDowell made some explanation, not heard, and Mr. Rhett went on to defend his position. He wished to know what was to be done, course, and in rebuke of Mr. King's. He spoke | and what was to be the effect of giving the notice. War would be the inevitable result. England would occupy the defensive position and we the offensive position. Our institutions were based upon principles of right and justice, and war was opposed to these, and especially such a war as we now contemplated. England has committed no outrage upon our honor and our rights. Were we not in as good, in an infinitely better position than England upon this question. She was losing power and we were gain-

Mr. R. believed that when we got into a war merely to bring on a war, whereby it might ac. with England, she would very soon come to the conclusion that, like French Revolutionists, we were warring not for our rights, but against moand depicted the treatment meted out by the En. narchical systems of Government. Before we form us of a singular outbreak in Carroll counentered upon such a system as this, it would be. ty in that State-the more singular, perhaps, come us to measure our strength with England -England powerful upon every sea and in both Continents. If we were for war, let us bide our time to begin it. Fifteen or twenty years hence we might make a struggle in defence of our institutions against all the world.

Mr. R. said he was not afraid of war, for no nation could ever become possessed of our soil; but it might be as difficult for us to conquer other nations, as it was for them to conquer us.

Mr. Rhett made some allusion to the newborn zeal for war measures in the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Massachusetts opposed the last war, though he is now anxious to lead us into another.

Mr. Adams rose with some excitement, and asked if the gentleman meant him. Mr. Rhett-"Ido."

Mr. Adams. In 1809, I was selected by the then President of the United States as Minister to Russia, and I was selected in consequence of my support of Mr. Jefferson's measures against Great Britain. I did suppose the gentleman knew better than what he has asserted. His zeal and anxiety to involve him (Mr. A.) in a difficulty, reminded him of the romance of Don Quixotte, where the Squire of the gallant Knight was represented as being lashed for his

loved Dulcinea. Mr. A. hoped the gentleman was not disposed

in Massachusetts. I have, said he, a most profound love for that State, but that I should be charged with the sins of others in Massachusetts, I must impute to the ignorance of the gentleman from South Carolina. To be charged first with voting against the war, and then with not supporting the war, he hoped he might say was rather to be imputed to the ignorance of the gentleman than to any malignant intention.

(Applause.) Mr. Rhett now resumed, and said that so young a politician as himself should be ignorant of all that had been done by the distinsurprising, but during the nine years he had Mr. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules in held a seat upon this floor, he had found the gentleman so constantly opposed to the South and Southern measures, that he thought he could not be wrong in placing him in opposition

In closing, Mr. Rhett alluded "to the political game which had been played upon this Several members cried out "too long," "too floor," according to other members. He believed, too, that there was a political game play- Also, a large assortment of Glasses to suit all ages, which Mr. Davis, of Ky., from the minority of the ing-a game to secure a Western President, a gambling game between men as to what section of country, and what party should secure the next President.

Mr. Simms of Mo. argued that if we owned the Oregon up to the 49th degree of north latitude, we owned up to 54, 40.

The most ultra and war-like speech of the tee, moved to change the time to the 2d Tues- a part of the treaty-making power to give the day was made by Mr. Simms. He talked of war, bloody streams and clashing arms, like a The House then went on to receive reports ment of the fact, and a resolution designed to be man who loved fighting better than all the blessings and labors of peace.

Mr. Yancy obtained the floor at a late hour and on his motion the House adjourned.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Judge Vanderpoel. A respectable young cabinet maker in Norfolk street, appeared to answer a writ of habeus corpus. He was accompanied by his son, a very handsome and well dressed hoy, of about seven years, upon whom he evidently doated. The mother, who was present, had procured the issue of the writ for the purpose of obtaining possession of the child, as illegitimate. It appears that about eight or nine years ago the father and mother became acquainted in Switzerland, in the Canton of Basle where she resided. They loved, but he being a German was compelled by the laws of the his children should never become a public Mr. Giddings went on to address the House charge. This he could not do and they could calls to order. He alluded to the landing of of that country, however, they pledged themtime as man and wife. The man, after the lished. He still carries on the birth of his son left Switzerland for New-York. He promised to write for the boy and his mother, which he did; but she could not then leave her mother, and only arrived here with her boy in October of last year, to find that the father had married another. She resigned the child to his care and sought employment as a teacher-eventually framing an acquaintance with a substantial dairy man on Long Island, who (being first made acquainted with her whole history,) morried her, and consented to adopt the boy as his own. The child, however, had become attached to his father, who was passionately fond of him and refused to give him upof course, decided that the custody of the child (being illegitimate) belonged to the mother unless it should become a public charge. The scene on the surrender of the child was painful in the extreme. The boy screamed and clung to his father, refusing to listen to the entreaties and endearments of his mother-while the unhappy father appeared almost heart-broken.-He contending that the child being his and baptized in his name, he had a right to it, and intimated that he would not give up. Finally, however, he and his friends departed, leaving the child with his mother, who at length succeeded in partially quieting his sobs and taking him away .- N. Y. Evening Gazette.

> The Fale of a Gambler.—The course of Riley of Bath is not one at all unsuited to our pages. The career of such a professor is a omily against its profession, and never had career so pointed a moral as his. But we are compelled reluctantly to give way to those who have better claim to the attention of our readers. Let it suffice to say that Riley lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance -that he was the companion of sovereignsthat he squandered money with a profusion amounting to insanity, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural; nor was he free from generous and darng sentiments. He, on one occasion, risked an entire colossal fortune on the hazard of the die against a Russian estate, the slaves on which he was desirous of restoring to freedom. He succeeded in his attempt and accomplished his desire. Subsequently he ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and found fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. At length, the once possessor of millions, was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished and penniless; and finally, he who had feasted emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the great metropolis. Such is the course of a gamester!

Chur. of Eng. Quar. Review.

Something New .- The Maryland papers inwhen its vicinity to the wealthy and intelligent city of Baltimore is considered. An "Anti-Tax" meeting, it seems, was called in that county, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the collection of the State taxes. After being addressed by two or three demagogues, who are always unfortunately ready to inflame the public mind, in order that they may "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm," sundry revolutionary resolutions were adopted, one of which we quote-of which it is difficult to say whether it is more revolting for the sentiment it embodies, or amusing for the phraseology in which it is couched. It reads thus :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that any man who would undertake to collect the State tax for the benefit of European or American stock gamblers, brokers and speculators, would buttle the sunshine and huckster out the dews of Heaven.

If these gentlemen do not intend to pay "European or American stock-gamblers and speculators," they ought not to have borrowed their money. But we suppose they adopt the maxim of Bardolph, that however convenient it may be, in seasons of emergency, to call on those persons for aid, yet 'base is the slave who pays!' We are not surprised that these men hung the tax collector in effigy, and committed other indignities upon the inanimate object of their wrath. Their valor is thus shown to be on a to make war upon him for what others had done par with their honesty .- Lynch. Virginian.

JUSTRECEIVED

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORT MENT

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MONG WHICH ARE GOLD AND SILver Levers, Lepine, Patent Vertical, and common Escapement Watches, fine ladies and gentlemen's breast pins, and finger Rings (new and beautiful patterns,) fine Bracelets and Necklace, plain and set Studs, gold Guard and Pob Chains and Keys, gold and silver Pencils and Thimbles, gold diamond pointed Pens,

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Perifocal, German Silver, Steel and common do.,

can be put in frames at a very short notice;

Chapman's and Emerson's superior Razor STRAPS. Chinsee Razors, Rodgers' Knives and Scissors, Silver Spoons and Butter Knives;

Together with many other articles usually kept in Jewelry stores. All of which will be sold very low for eash. or on time to punctual customers. Call at the brick row, opposite G. W. Brown's store.

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 Jewelry 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. A moving scene took place on Friday before

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. The subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and opes by punctual attendance to business and feasonable charges, to ment a continuance of the favors of a gener-

> JOHN E. BOGER. tf 22

FASHIONS FOR 1845 & '6,

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1845

At the old Tailoring Establishment!

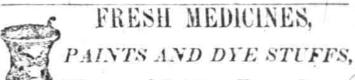
HORACE H. BEARD,

LAS JUST RECEIVED OF MR. F. MARAY, the Roomslom, Paris, and Tehiladelphia Irakalin LONG for the Fall and Winter of 1845 and '6. which far excells any thing of the kind heretofore pub-

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 fushionable 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 encourigement, he hopes to merit its continuance.

N. B. The subscriber has in his employ a workman who cannot be surpassed either North or South. Oct. 4, 1845-1128 H. H. BEARD.



Wines and Spirits; Fancy Soaps, and Perfamery : Shop Furniture ; Fine Tobacco and ous Public House Cigars ; Spices, Paint and Hair Brushes; Rice, Oil, and known as the Candles; and a large variety of fancy articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash at WHEELER'S.



ANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Row an County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mulatto girl named Harriet. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest ty of Davidson, Randolph or Chatham, passing herself. no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freekled across the nose. Slid is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delvery to me or \$20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER. December 13, 18-i5-tf 33



Confectionaries

GROCERFES. bought for eash, and eash only, I will be able to sell cheap- article, but in all of the lab er 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

-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 fingst 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 | LORING BUSINESS in ever brought here, fine fancy pipes, the best Scotch Snuff either in bottles or bladders, Macaboy Snufl in bottles, the finest fresh Mustard, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirnp, Peps per Sauce, Cayenne pepper, Cloves, fancy Snuff-boxes, Seidletz powders, Blacking, Matches, and lots of fishhooks 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 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) CLOTHING FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH!

F. FRALEY, will also make in the latest B. FRALEY, will also make in the intest style, well done and warranted to fit at his shop, in the large brick house at Salisbury. He will also teach the art of cutting on the latest and most approved style as agent for New York and Philadelphia. Cutting done at B. F. FRALEY.

DRS. P. & A. M. HENDERSON. AVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the Public. TOffice in the brick building opposite the Rowan Hotel .- '45-44t

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS Neatly printed and for sale at this Office. PROSPECTU The

Edited by GEORE The AMERICAN R

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G. H. COLTON, 118 N

THEL ESPECTFUL

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W. Marphy's store, and

at all times an assorting retaries, Cup-boards. stands, Bed-stends, Cane Bottom and

A next assortment of Co so that any person can be a the pricesshall be mad subscriber would say to well to call and examine tends hereafter to sell ther sold in this State. All kinds of country in exchange for work Salishery, April 19, 1845

FE HOSE indebted to me erwise, by the 15th J December 19, 1845-163

doors above J. & W. N to execute all orders of he ner not interior to any wor YORK FASHIONS, and tastes of the Fashionable at

CONCORD.

All work will be warring

HI subscriber has public generally, that he the large BRICK HOUS west corner of the Court of Concord, and has fit and comfortable style as commodation of the been thoroughly repair and conveniently arran entirely new. His He any in the State. He fl his long experience in th to give satisfaction to all w

a call. All I ask is a fair t for yourse ves. Concord, N. C., May 07 Raleigh Register, Charlette Journal, will

countermanded.