Her proud flag waving o'er us. And there are smiles upon our lips, or those who meet the formen-For glory's star knows no eclipse,

When smiled upon by women. For those who brave the mighty deep, And scorn the threat of danger, We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land, Our song is for her freedom ; Our prayer is for her gallant band, Who strikes where honor leads them We love the taintless air we breathe-"Tis freedom's endless bower; We'll twine for him an endless wreath,

They tell of France's beauties rare-Of Italy's proud daughters; Of Scotland's lasses, England's fair, And nymphs of Shannon's waters. We need not boast their haughty charms, Though lords around them hover ;

Our glory lies in freedom's arms-

A freeman for a lover!

Who scoms a tymat's power.



TO THE PLANTERS AND FARMERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Deep Ploughing.

The roots of plants should be allowed to extend themselves in every direction. The deep er they penetrate, and the wider their ramifica tions, the greater will be the absorption of nourishment. The average depth of good soils is about 6 inches. Every inch added increases its value 8 per cent, so that a soil where the vegetable layer is 12 inches thick, is worth half as much again as that in which it is only six inches.* It is consequently obvious that whatever, from this cause, may be its enhanced value, if not reached at some time in the progress of cultivation, the remainder is in cf. fect a capat mortuum. By deep ploughing the capacity of the whole soil is called forth. While it enables the earth, through the agency of air and water, to inhale atmospherical manore, by diminishing the force of the sun's rays it lessens materially its exhalations. Should the substratum, which perhaps in every instance contains the principles of fertility, be broken, still, as a general proposition, the most signal benefits, prospectively, if not immediately, may confidently be expected to enure from the operation. Deep ploughing insures the greatest product from the smallest given quantity of land. If by use of one half of the soil ten bushels of Corn per acre be obtained, it is reasonable to infer, all other circumstances being equal, that were the whole in tilth, twenty bushels would be harvested: indeed a much larger quantity ought to be the result, for the deeper the soil the greater will be the number of stalks, and the larger and more numerous the ears. The Maize, says Taylor, " is a little tree," and possessing roots corresponding to its size, penetrates a depth almost incredible-9 feet, it is known, have been reached. It follows that, where, from the vigor of the plant or the friability of the land, the roots meet with no obstruction, the consequences of drought will be sensibly diminished, if not entirely prevented. It is believed that the rolling of the leaves of corn is attributable solely to the absence of moisture. This is an error. Scanty manufing

To render deep ploughing + effectual, it should ake place in autumn. The expansive power of frost, and the mullifying influence of air and rain, and the action of these in breaking the continuity of fibrous matter, are strong reasons n favor of the practice. Whether it should be fone once in two or three years only, which, I believe, is the opinion of the most successful tarmers of Great Britain, or annually, as is common in parts of our country, is certainly as yet an undetermined point.

or shallow tillage is as often the true cause.

Pulverization.

The soil must not only be made easily acressible to the descent and spread of the roots, but there should be such a disintegration of its parts, as to allow the free transmission of air. However rich in ingredients, these afford no nutriment to vegetation, until subjected to the combined action of heat, air, and moisture the great agents of decomposition. Unless freely supplied with oxigen, the remains of animals and vegetables do not decay, but they unconstituents into a pure process of oxidation; matter existing in a soil enters into a state of oxidation or decay, its fertility is enhanced."-In a well compounded soil, water is presented to the roots by capillary attraction. As this

About 12 inches

plough from the deep furrow is deposited on power.

ed, its product is increased, one ploughing only, and that a deep and early one, the growing crop requires. To clean and pulverize the soil, the harrow, skimmer, or cultivator, alone should be used. Each might advantageously be resorted to in any stage of its growth, but in a parched condition of the earth, their reviviscent tendency would then clearly

With regard to sweet potatoes, the plough may most profitably be employed at any time. When the shoots begin to wither, break up the space between the hills or ridges by running four furrows. The newly turned earth will be found wet in the morning, while before no moisture had been apparent. In a few days the leaves from being brown or yellow will assume a greenish hue, and new shoots ordinarily may be expected to follow.

Manure.

The fertility of the soil is the first object to be attained by the farmer. For their dividing quantity gives a brown color, and is therefore properties, all fossil manures are highly esteem-Deep ploughing and lime, unaided by organic matter, it is well attested, have renovated lands, that in the judgment of the former proprietors, were not worth the labor of cultivation. In reference to the special matter under consideration a judicious mixture of soils is of primary importance. Clay applied to sand assists it in retaining manure, and receiving the vaporized water of the atmosphere. To allow the fibres of plants to shoot freely, clay, sand and lime, acting mechanically by their mixture, are mutual manures to each other. Burnt clay may beneficially be substituted for sand.

It has already been observed, that pulverized earth has a strong attraction for atmospheric vapor and this increases in proportion to the minuteness into which the particles are divided: but as the power of the most fertile soils, in this respect, is inferior to that of even the worst ordinary manure, it is evident, that " for the mere purpose of withstanding long-continued day weather, those plants whose roots have imprediate access to organic manures, will be much better enabled to absorb the necessary supplies of atmospheric moisture, than those merely vegetating in the unmanured soil;" hence, whenever fertilizers are employed in anticipation of drought, or to mitigate its evils, in either case, the good to flow from their application to corn, will depend in a high degree upon their abundance, and the materials that compose them. The richer the ingredients and larger the quantity the more decided will be the benefit. Sup. nose in a propitious season, one acre, judiciously manured, to yield 50 bushels, and 5 acres. of the same natural strength, unassisted by art, 10 bushels per acre; experiments and practice prove that in a drought, the former will produce generally not five-fold, but seven or eight times that the difference in product will be commen.

surate with the heat and dryness of the weather. Whether manures should be buried deep or shallow, or lie on the surface, and whether they should be spread in a rotted or unrotted state. are questions which the occasion does not require me to investigate. The tendency of dedergo putrefaction. 1 "The frequent renewal composing animal and vegetable matter is to of air by ploughing and the preparation of the rise in the atmosphere; of fossil manures to soil, change the putrefaction of the organic sink. As it is known that coarse litter is better adapted to corn than any other crop; if emand from the moment at which all the organic ployed when putrefaction has commenced, immediately before the period of committing the seed to the ground, or in the fall, in the shape of long muck, to allow the frosts, rain and wind of winter, to prepare it for the putrefactive proincreases in proportion to the smallness of the cess, every portion of the decaying and fermentparticles of earth, the advantage of their com- ing fertilizer will be gradually absorbed by the plete pulverization is plain. It is equally true, roots and leaves of the plants. All the facts that as food for plants must exist in solution, it that have come to my knowledge sustain conclusively the principles and reasoning I have advanced. I repeat that very rich ground rarely Printers' Devil said when he looked into the ink suffers materially the want of water, especially keg.

s requisite to admit water to the roots by arti- if it has been properly divided and loose ned by ficially reducing the compactness of the soil by artificial means. It, therefore, the withering illage. From frequent working, therefore, the power of drought should at any time show itmost favorable results may be anticipated; in. self on poor land, let the farmer instantly apdeed, it has been well observed, that good stir- ply putrescent manure on the surface of the ring of the ground in dry weather is equal to a ridge. To the spreading of compost without shower of rain; for however strange it may burying it over the cereals during the vegeta. the sovereign, is the sole guarantee by the counseem, while it promotes moisture, dessiccation tion, the English attribute an almost magical is prevented. To aid in the increase and pre- influence. They assert that "the plants may servation of atmospherical vapor, the ridge sys- almost be seen to renovate and regain their Duke of Constantine, his brother, who had abtem is especially recommended. The breaking verdure." It is evident, says Thaer, that not up of the old furrows deeply, and making the only actual advantages, but also security against new ridges on them, by which the two inter- evil is to be derived from the possession of an change places, provide a quantity of finely di- active manure of this nature, and without any vided earth much greater than what is obtained sensible diminution of its value. Though the in the ordinary mode. While the coming up quantity may be small, yet the beneficial results, of the corn is thereby facilitated, and the thrif- first indicated in the change of color in the ty condition of the young plants secured, the leaves, will soon appear. In the instance of a depth at which the seeds of grass and weeds planter of this place, whose crop was in a perilare deposited, prevents their germination, ex- ous condition from the excessive dryness of the cept in small numbers; hence labor and time summer of '44, one cart load only to the acre, in the culture of the crop are saved. In rela- of stable manure, partially decomposed, was tion to maize, the author of " Arator " sums up instrumental in producing a fine yield, while the advantages of high ridges and deep furrows from the remainder of the field the harvest was in substance as follows :- The roots are never | very meagre. When the application was made, cut in one direction, and this great depth of tilth the corn had begun to tassel; the stalks were thus early obtained, by superseding the ocea- small and the leaves yellow and curled. Alsion for deep ploughing in the latter period of though the former never increased in size, the its growth, save them in the other. The pre- latter soon exhibited a healthy green. This servation of the roots, and their deeper pasture, favorable indication took place before the first enable the corn much longer to resist dry weath. shower of rain, which was slight, and occurred er. Litter thrown into the deep furrow upon about a fortnight after the trial of the experiwhich the list is made, is a reservoir of manure, ment. This secret of my friend's success is far removed from evaporation; within reach of traceable to the fact that, as all fertilizers have roots, which will follow it along the forrows a strong attraction for almospherical moisture, and calculated to feed the plants when in need he used the one, which of all others, in that reof rain. The dead earth brought up by the spect, guano excepted, possesses the greatest

each side of it, without hurting the crop on the A prominent error in southern husbandry is ridge; further, by one deep ploughing, receiv- overplanting. Manuring consequently as a ed by the corn, after it is planted, being bestow- system is not practised. This alone is suffied upon it whilst it is young, and its roots short, cient to account for the smallness of the aggreand being run nearly a foot from it, the roots of gate crop for the extent of ground annually in the corn in this way escape injury, and the ef- tilth. Reformation on this head is therefore fects of drought on the plant being thus lessen- loudly demanded. But until this ensue, what is to be done? In what way may the injurious It would appear from this condensed exposi- operation of drought be modified, as well by the * tion of his views that, in the opinion of Taylor, ignorant as the skilful, the poor and the rich?

quantities it resists putrefaction. Though not strictly germane to the subject entrusted to my charge, I hope I shall be excused for here stating the estimation in which this substance is held by many observant agriculturists. It destroys, they maintain, noxious weeds and vermin,; gives luxuriance and verdure to grass lands; prevents the scab in (Irish) potatoes sweetens grass, and hastens the maturity of crops. Wheat or Barley following turneps on land that had been previously salted, the ensuing crop, it is well authenticated, escaped the mildew. For a top dressing for grass land, six bushels per acre are recommended; for cleaning the ground preparatory to the putting in of the grain, sixteen bushels, it is said, may be employed upon fallows. An ounce of salt to a gallon of water benefits vegetables; a larger injurious. As it is a stimulant, salt should be mixed with compost, mud, or loamy earth. Its great capacity for inhaling atmospherical moisture renders it peculiarly valuable in dry and hot weather. For Cotton I have used it successfully at the rate of five pecks to the acre. Beyond that, its effects were adverse to the growth and production of the plants. Manure designed for corn, should receive, several weeks before it is put on the land, as much salt as will furnish to every acre not exceeding one and a half bushels. If, however, none of the measures noticed in this communication have been adopted by the farmer, and his crop be suffer. ing from the absence of rain, let him sprinkle on the ridge of each plant or hill as much well pulverized salt as he can conveniently take up with the thumb and two fore fingers. In a short time, the result, from my own experience, and that of some of my co-laborers, will be the same as though the ground had been recently in istened with a moderate shower. How long the

enefit will continue I am unprepared to state, for after every experiment of my own, rain fell from within ten to fifteen days. I can only assert that, in the interval, the salted portion of the field was in every respect much superior to

W. B. SEABROOK, Pres't. State Ag'l; Soc'y. S. C.

Planting .- The sagacious systematic farmer, will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the leisure of winter, to plan operations to be carried out the coming season. In this practice lies the secret of many a farmer's thrift, as well as many a farmer's unthrift.

The devising and prefecting of plans before attempting undertakings, is as important and as useful to the farmer in his buas much as the latter. I may indeed assert, siness, as to the military chieftain in his, and is as sure to conduce to the profit of the former, as to the success of the latter. The characteristics which made Washington a great General, made him, also, a good Farmer,—and foremost of these were energy and forethought—the head to plan, and the arm to execute.

> Plans for improvements on the farm should not only be devised in a season of leisure, but committed to paper-considered, reconsidered, and perfected-and placed in the order of time at which they will have to be executed.

> This practice, if universally adopted, would tend to the accomplishment of many improvements which from year to year are unattempted, merely for the want of forethought and planning.-N. E. Far.

Why are ladies bustles like Sir Walter Scott's Novels? Because they are fictitious tales founded on reality.

"Out of darkness cometh forth light," as the

LAW OF SENIORITY IN RUSSIA. more strictly kept. The state is divided into fourteen classes; every subject; not a sorf, is obliged to pass through the different grades of this hierarchy; and this system, rooted in the spirit of the nation, and perforce respected by try against despotism. I remember that, at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, at War. saw, that monarch, desiring to oblige the Grand dicated in his favor, wished to make the son of that prince a captain. The latter, however, was only sixth in order of seniority for that rank ; and the emperor, to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the other five, named all the six captains. Had he done otherwise the five would have resigned their commissions. * * * To grant the meanest favor, the emperor is obliged to have recourse to stratage in and subterfuge, continually swelling the ranks of the privileged bodies, and creating decorations which have no other object than the satisfying

the exigencies of these functionaries, whose in-

creasing number, with their rights of seniority.

circumscribe his power within the narrowest li-

mits. Thus, strange as it may seem the auto-

crat cannot make such change in the personnel

of his army—the great object of his solicitude is

ambition-as can be made in France by any minister of war, the responsible agent of a constitutional government. Marshal Soult offerts reforms, gives away more commands. s more promotions, and grants more reards in one year than Nicholas in ten. Depriving a general or colonel of his command in Russia, is an event which engresses public opin. ion more largely than in France the dissolution of the chambers. Such cases are accordingly. very rare, * * * It is consequently, in the class of functionaries, which constitutes a nation within the nation, that a Russian reforming so. vereign would find invincibles to his designs. The Emperor Alexander, who desired to endow his country with institutions more liberal and more in harmony with those of the other states of Europe, met an opposition, from that gause, which compelled him to abandon his civilizing views .- Journery round the Chamber of Dep-

PEEL AND WELLINGTON.

ken from the recently published work of Dr. Carus, physician to the King of Saxony, who accompanied that monarch on his late visit to this country :- Sir Robert Peel .- Apparently fifty : the head well formed, strong and tolerably large, In small quantities salt is a septic; in large exhibiting rather breadth than height. The relations of its three divisions, so far as one may judge by a general glauce and through the yet strong dark iron gray hair, tolerably good; the middle part, as is commonly the case with heads of even broader form, depressed. His features express much firmness, blended with something thoroughly prosaic, yet deeply intelligent. In conversation with men of elevated positions his manner is mil fly deferential, and with thers invariably refined, circumspect, and restrained -I noticed he was always dressed in black with white neckcloth, and no orders of any kind. In his daily intercourse he is considered cold and At the old Tailoring Establishment! proud, and without many personal intimate friends. The Duke of Wellington. The very image of an old seldier. Stiff deaf but animated; we see at a glance that he must have been one, what we term a well-made, handsome man. The form of his head and face is oblong, the upper part not particularly expressive, but the forehead and back part tolerably high. White bair, will rather bushy when compared with oth. ers, and considering his age. The orbits of his ves broad, and decidedly conveying the impression, the duke is to be considered as a man act. ing more from what he sees than what he hears, -an impression upon which his life forms the best commentary. I saw him generally in uniform, with various decorations. He led his own regiment at the review, and notwithstanding that a few years since the windows of his house were broken by the mob, he seems still to be the man of the people, for whenever he was seen, we invariably heard, "the old duke, burrah! hurrah for the old duke!"

> A Well Guarded Sufe .- The Rothehilds of France have invented a wonderful piece of mechanism to prevent any removal of their de. posites. If a person attempts the lock, or tampers with it in the slighest degree, an iron hand and arm is thrust out from the door, clenches the offender and holds him motionless in its iron embrace, white at the same instant a hell is struck in a room over head occupied by a weatchman, giving him notice that his prescons required in the room below. Should his watchman not get down to the assistance and release of the wretch held by the irom arm in 15 minutes time, then a Idunderhoss is discharged into the body of the tresspasser. Thus he is mercifully allowed 15 minutes grace to reflect upon the enormity of his offence. It is old that a few years since a man was caught by the iron nippers and the watchman came to his release only two minutes before the blun-

Look out for Incendiaries .- A most diabelical attempt was made in this city yesterday, just before day, to set fire to a large Wooden building on Fayetteville street, in the very heart of the city, and in its most combustible part .-The fire was inserted through an aperture in brick was placed before the opening, to conceal the light, but which, in fact, acted as a blower to the flame. It must have been discovered soon after it was placed there, but would have accomplished the purpose designed but for the fortunate circumstance that Mr. Krause, the Tobace nist, who lives next door, had a large vessel of water on hand, within three feet of the fire, with which the blaze was extinguished. though it had made considerable headway.

derbuss would have been discharged.

There are, we fear, some desperate villians among us and we call upon our citizens to aid the town authorities, in ferreting them out .- Register of the 24th.

Patent Clothing Horse .- We examined a very clever invention, last week, for enabling one to hang out a great quantity of clothes to dry in a very small space. It consits of four arms, say ten feet long, attached to a post, by a sort of ball and socket joint so as to enable it to turn round. A rope or cord is attached to these arms-one course, say at the extremity, and going around the whole circumference; eighteen inches from this, towards the centre, another cord begins and goes round on that circle, and so on, making a length of nearly 180 feet in the space of a circle only twenty feet in diameter. When put up and the cords attached, it looks like a huge spider's web,

It is very convenient, as you can stand in one spot and hang on the clothes until one department is full, when it is easily turned, until

I an emply one comes round which may be fil in like manner. Mr. Thomas White, of Win throp, is the manufacturer, and we commen in and the invention to those who have a "large wash" and but little room to dry it is

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN Literary Messenger and REVIEW.

HAVING purchased, from the proprietors, SIMMS. The AMERICAN REV. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE ning of a second year. AND RESPEN," it will, from this time, be blended with HE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER." The Messenger has been established more than eleven

years-much longer than any other Southern work ever existed -during which it has maintained the highest rank among American Periodicals. It has always been emi- have ordered both of t nently Southern; and for several years, has been addressng itself to the West, both editorially and by its ablest contributors. It will continue to address itself to the South and West. To indicate this and its union with nins' Magazine, the titles of the separate works will be erang, ended in " The Southern and Western Literary Mes. ally for every order of nger and Review;" retaining the features of each, but hake it in all respects proving them as far as practicable. Whilst it will be distinctively the advocate of the South and West, its mor- the cuntito will be " In the Umon, and for the Union! In the the country South, and for the South and West!"

It will be published simultaneously in Charleston and year, executed carefully; an Richmond. The subscribers to Simms' Magazine es: accompanied with am sciolty, and the friends of Southern and Western Later. a part of the history of sture, and the public generally, are invited to enlist in he

The aid of Mr. Simms has been secured, not only as antributor, but in the Critical and Elitorial Department; and other Southern and Western contributors will be ad- some quarters, that the ded to those a ready engaged for the Messenger. Conr. ance with that of the munications for the "Messenger and Review" may be sent to the office in Richmond

Each number of " Messenger and Review " will con- reduce the pages of a ain 64 super-royal octavo pages, filled with the choicest - a reduction to white matter, of great variety; embracing Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Critiques, Reviews, History, Biography, Papers on the Army, Navy, and other National Affairs, and discussions of all questions affecting the Rights, Interests and Institutions of the South and West.

The subscription price will be \$5, but the work will contain very nearly twice as much matter as Simms, Magazine, and be published in an elegant style, like the pres- | great subjects, either

Those indebted to the Magazine, will please make immediate payment. 87 50 will be taken in full for sub cription due to Simms' Magazine, and for the " Messenger and Review!' for 1846

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE .- For the benefit of subscribers by mail, the " Messenger and Review" will be printed on the finest light paper, by which the postage will be greatly reduced and the bound volume rendered far more

The undersigned believes that the above arrangement is an auspicious one for Southern and Western Literature The following biographical sketches are taand Interests, and hopes to be adequately sustained and rewarded for his efforts to maintain them.

> Whoever will send us tour new subscribers, with \$20, shall receive the Messenger and Review gratis; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers. Active and faithful canvassers and collectors will be employed. Security will be required.

Orders for the "Messenger and Review" will be sent in immediately, with the money, to the Messenger Of many copies to pub ish; and all who intend to subscribe

If Those papers which insert this Prospectus, a few unes, and give it an Editorial notice, will be entitled to he Messenger and Review for one year

B. B. MINO L. Elitor and Proprietor. Richmond, Vp., Jan. 1846

FASHIONS FOR 1845 & '6,

HORACE H. BEARD.

AS JUST RECEIVED OF MR. F Manay the Condon, Control or contract the second of the contract of the IDINES for the Fall and Wenter of 1845 and '6 which far excelle any thing of the kind heretofore pub-

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever hady to meet and accommodate his old and new custh fashionable cutting and making of garments not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Puncnality, despat meand faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encour-

agement, he hopes to ment its continuance N. B. The subscriber has in his employ a workman

H. H. BEARD. NEW, NEW, NEWER THAN EVER



Confectionaries

GROCEREES.

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

-Also, the finest Liquors, such as-French Beamly, Jamesca Rum, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, and all varieties of country or Domestic Liquors.

e best selection in Salisbary or any where else .tles, fresh Ale and sweet Cider; splendid French Cordial, forcy boxes of the finest plain Raisins, fine fresh igs, O. anges, Lemons, Almonds, fine Goshen Cheese, endid assortment of fines: 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 Snuti 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 fishhooks and lines, fresh Sardines, Salmon, and Herring, and a large variety of other articles in my line

I would also inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sulisbury and the country at large, that I have quit retailing spirits at my dwelling house, smuated nearly opposite J the stone foundation, just under the sill of the & W. Murphy's Store, where the ladies and gentlemen tenement, occupied by Mr. Joseph Betts, and a are invited to call and examine for themselves, as there will be no danger of disturbance by the drinking of ar-Salisbury, May 17th, 1845.

tf (6-26-3) CLOTHING FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

D F. FRALEY, will also make in the latest 1). style, well done and warranted to fit at his shop, opposite the large brick house at Salisbury. He will also teach the art of cutting on the intest and most approved style as agent for New York and Philadelphia. Cutting done at short notice. - 32if B. F. FRALEY

Negroes to Hire.

EVERAL able bodied men and two plough boys can be hired until the 1st day of January 1847, if early apolication be made to JOHN B. LORD. Jan. 9th. 1846-37tf

ANTED-A quantity of small or seed Onions, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply at this Office. Jan 1846

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

tice of MEDICINE, offer their Professional services to the Public. GT Office in the brick building opposite the Rowan Hotel. - '45-44t

CORN FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale four of five thousand L bushels of Corn. Apply to the subscriber in Salisbury or his overseer at his plantation, eight miles east of CHARLES L. TORRENCE. February 3d, 1846-tf 41

The Review will o

should prefer to stop The cash system REDUCTION

17 It is earnesity tant aid would be est mouble, and some se That this may be diffees, Societies, C are offered :- Five con m:tted in current New-1 ng responsible for I

> G. H. COLTON, 118 Name CONCORD.

scriptum, can receive

FE THE subscriber intrie generaliy that the large BRICK HO west corner of the C and comfortable style commodation of icen thoroughly repair and conveniently arra ntirely new. any in the State. I his long experience in to give satisfaction to a

a call. All Inskisa for vourselves. Concord, N. C. Or Rateigh Reg Charlotte Journal, w

CHEAP, CHEAP

W. Mu phy's store, and

He has on hand a eeps in hisemployment ! the best maternais the con at all times an assortment wants of the country, such etaries, Cap-boards, To stands, Bed-steads, Cane Bottom and A neat assortment of C so that any person can

article, but in all of the subscriber would say to well to call and examin als hereafter to se sold in this State. All kinds of country exchange for work Salisbury, April 19, 184 HOSE indebted to use

erwise, by the 15th December 19, 1845-473

CLOCK AND



Salisbury, December 1 TO GU

THE subscriber rate Journeyman GUN one need apply. Dec. 13, 1845. NEW SPRING

LORING BUSINESS IN doors above J. & W. M. to execute all orders of his ner not inferior to any wor try. He is also in the YORK FASHIONS, at tastes of the Fashionable

All work will be warran Docts. Summerell the public. Dr. Summe dence next door to Mich

Dr. Whitehead may be sion Hotel or at the Drug January 2, 1945.