

Poetical.

WHAT SHALL THE END OF THESE THINGS BE.

When another life is added To the living turbid mass; When another breath of being Stains creation's tarnished glass; When the first cry, weak and piteous, Heralds long-enduring pain, And a soul from non-existence Springs, that ne'er can die again; When the mother's passionate welcome Sorrowlike bursts forth in tears, And the sire's self-gratulation Prophecies of future years— It is well we cannot see What the end shall be.

THE END OF POLAND.

Some notice has been taken in the journals of this country of the recent steps which the Russian Government has adopted in order to secure its supremacy in Poland and prevent further revolutions. This step consist in the abolition of the long existing relation between the peasantry and the nobility. This relation, although not one of actual serfdom, has approached it very nearly. The peasantry, whose sole pursuit has from time immemorial been agriculture, have occupied the land of the nobility, paying in lieu of a rent in money, such and such service. Though they have not been so utterly and directly the creatures of the nobility as if they had been serfs, the relation has been exceedingly oppressive and pernicious in every way, and has always prevented the attainment of true national unity in Poland. These feudal services, and indeed all personal dependence of the lower classes on the nobility, Russia has either abolished or is about to do so, thus gaining over, by the most powerful motives, the great majority of the population. "In this way," says a late Schnellpost, speaking of Poland, "the unsuccessful watchword of the Polish nobles in the last revolution is employed by Nicholas, with the most refined cunning, to transform the outpost of Europe against Russia into its strongest bulwark; the firmest fetters which the world has ever seen are here fastened upon the slaves of Russia under the hypocritical pretence of emancipation." We translate from the Schnellpost the following paragraphs of the "Cologne Gazette" on the subject: "The news of the approaching emancipation of the peasants of Poland is a thunder clap for the friends of the Polish national cause. The ukase is, both in what it commands for the present and what it indicates for the future, a trick of policy which has few equals in history. What on Galacia could be had only as the fruit of a bloody revolution, is to be brought about in Poland by a wide-reaching legal reform, which morally separates the peasants from the land owners and introduces the Government as the powerful mediator between the two, though in a peaceful attitude. In the Russian decree the peasants are spoken of as, a useful class of the population whose wellbeing and moral habits, must be protected; oppressive obligations and conditions are not hereafter to be laid upon them; the landlord will no longer be suffered to drive them away at his own pleasure; while on the other hand the agricultural laborer is allowed to leave his place after three months' notice; all feudal services which the law does not justify, removed; in suits between the landlords and peasants, a method less oppressive to the latter is to be introduced, and what is certainly no trifle, all this is adopted as preparatory to 'universal provisions concerning the peasantry' that is, it is an introduction and prelude to things which are to come hereafter.

There is no doubt that the promised 'universal provision' will consist in a definite and most positive system of emancipation. As soon as this reform is realized throughout the kingdom, we shall in truth have to say 'Finis Poloniae!' What the revolution of 1831 looked to, the victor over the revolution will accomplish; the result cannot be avoided."—Boston Chronotype.

INCIDENTS OF A CANADIAN WINTER.

In the middle of the great St. Lawrence there is, nearly opposite Montreal, an island called St. Helens, between which and the shore the stream, about three quarters of a mile broad, runs with very great rapidity, and yet, notwithstanding this current, the intense cold of winter invariably freezes its surface. The winter I am speaking of was unusually severe, and the ice on the St. Lawrence particularly thick; however, while the river beneath was rushing towards the sea, the ice was waiting in abeyance in the middle of the stream until the narrow fastness between Montreal and St. Helens should burst and allow the whole mass to break into pieces, and then in stupendous confusion to hurry down towards Quebec. On St. Helens there was quartered a small detachment of troops, and while the breaking up of the ice was momentarily expected, many of the soldiers, muffled in their great-coats, with thick storm-gloves on their hands, and with a piece of fur attached to their caps to protect their ears from being frozen, were on the ice employed in attending to the road across it to Montreal. After a short suspense, which increased rather than allayed their excitement, a deep thundering noise announced to them that the process I have described had commenced. The ice before them writhed, heaved up, burst, broke into fragments, and the whole mass, excepting a small portion, which, remaining riveted to the shore of St. Helens, formed an artificial pier with deep water beneath it, gradually moved downwards. Just at this moment of intense interest, a little girl, the daughter of an artilleryman on the island, was seen on the ice in the middle of the river, in an attitude of agony and alarm. Imprudently and unobserved, she had attempted to cross over to Montreal, and was hardly half-way when the ice both above, below her, and in all directions gave way. The child's fate seemed inevitable, and it was exciting various sensations in the minds, and various exclamations from the mouths of the soldiers, when something within the breast of Thomas Neill, a young sergeant in the 24th regiment, who happened to be much nearer to her than the rest, distinctly uttered to him the monosyllables "Quick march!" and in obedience thereto, fixing his eyes on the child as on a parade bandole, he steadily proceeded towards her. Sometimes before him, sometimes just behind him, and sometimes on either side, an immense piece of ice would pause, rear up an end, and roll over, so as occasionally to hide him altogether from view. Sometimes he was seen jumping from a piece that was beginning to rise, and then like a white bear carefully clambering down a piece that was beginning to sink; however, onwards he proceeded, until reaching the little island of ice on which the poor child stood, with the feelings of calm triumph with which he would have surmounted a breach, he firmly grasped her by the hand. By this time he had been floated down the river nearly out of sight of his comrades. However, some of them, having run to their barracks for spyglasses, distinctly beheld him about two miles below them, sometimes leading the child in his hand, sometimes carrying her in his arms, sometimes "halting," sometimes running "double quick;" and in this dangerous predicament he continued for six miles, until, after passing Longueuil, he was given up by his comrades as lost. He remained with the little girl floating down the middle of the river for a considerable time; at last, towards evening, they were discovered by some French Canadians, who at no small risk, humanely pushed off in a canoe to their assistance, and thus rescued them both from their perilous situation. The Canadians took them to their home; at last, in due time, they returned to St. Helens. The child was happily restored to its parents, and Sergeant Neill quietly returned to his barracks.—Heal's "Emigrant."

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

Nothing is more interesting than those general laws by which God preserves the order of the world. If we had complete knowledge of all the contrivances that surround us, we should be filled with admiration and awe; to contemplate those with which we are acquainted, is the highest of intellectual pleasures. One of these contrivances may be made intelligible even to those who have no acquaintance with natural philosophy. The air is made up of two different gases, or airs, mixed together in a particular proportion. Of these, one, (oxygen) which we call life-air, is necessary for the support of man and all other animals which would die without it; neither could any thing burn without the help of this life air. Since, then, a vast quantity of it is consumed every hour, how is the supply kept up? How is it the stock of life air is still sufficient for us, and for our fires and candles? Now, besides these two gases, there is also present in the atmosphere another gas called carbonic acid, which is made of carbon and life air. The name will be unknown to many, but all are well acquainted with the thing; it is what gives spirit to ale, wine, &c., and even to water, which is insipid after boiling, from the loss of its carbonic acid. The carbonic acid is produced by the breathing of animals, and the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. Now, this constant supply must be got rid of, or it would kill us; it is got rid of, thus: all vegetables—grass, herbs, &c., suck in this carbon during the day; nourish themselves with the carbon, and give back the life air that was combined with it. In the night they do the reverse; but still taking a whole day, they lessen the quantity of carbonic acid gas; and furnish the atmosphere with that supply of life air which is necessary to the existence of the animal creation. Maine Farmer.

Balie Peyton.—This gentleman, who was so conspicuous in the battles at Monterey, arrived at Nashville on the 16th inst. The Gazette says—

He brought with him a number of trophies captured from the Mexicans. Among them are swords, lances, shot, a cavalry musket, a saddle and bridle, &c. &c. The sword is a fine one, with a basket handle, the ribs of which are silver; the scabbard has several silver bands upon it; on one side of the first is inscribed 'Captured at Monterey in the battle of the 21st September, 1846.' On the opposite side, 'Taken from Col. Negra, of the Mexican cavalry lancers, who was killed in a personal contest with Col John C. Hays of the Texas Rangers.'

DEAF AND DUMB EXHIBITION.

We were prevented by unavoidable causes, from being present at the Exhibition of Mr. Cook's Pupils, which we learn was attended by a large and fashionable auditory, and showed most satisfactorily that the School is in good hands, and is bound to succeed. We copy the following notice of the Exhibition from the "Star":

An examination of the Pupils under charge of Mr. Cook, Principal of the State Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place in the Commons Hall, on Monday night, before the Members of the Legislature and a large concourse of Citizens. The exercises were highly interesting, and demonstrated the qualifications of the Instructor, and the advancement of the Scholars in a manner highly creditable to both, and encouraging to the friends of humanity. We have no space for particulars, but we cannot forbear to state the astonishing fact, which elicited the admiration and applause of the whole audience, that a little girl, Lucy B. Morris, from Wilmington, wrote down on the slate, the Story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas, told in the sign language by one of the Teachers, with a rapidity and accuracy that would have been creditable to one of fifteen, possessing the use of all the senses; and yet, our readers will be surprised to learn, she is between nine and ten years old; and has been under instruction but seven months; Thanks to the munificent public spirit which bestows such incalculable benefits upon the unfortunate, and has struck out this diamond from the rich mine of intellect in the Old North State.

Since the foregoing was in type, we received a very interesting Communication in relation to this Exhibition, which is crowded out to-day, but will appear on Tuesday.—Raleigh Register.

The Sufferings of the Soldiers.—A volunteer in a Kentucky regiment (Robert Hardin) writing to his father, after the battle of Monterey, gives an account of the three days fighting. He says:

On Monday night, the Mexicans were in high spirits. They had lost but few men. All night they threw up sky rockets. At night the firing ceased. The left wing of the Kentucky regiment to which I am attached, was marched into the fort taken by us, to hold it during the night. As we moved in, we were in point blank shot of one battery, and raked on our right by another. They both belched fire the whole time we were marching in, a distance of one mile. Such a night as I spent that night, I hope never to spend again. We had eaten nothing since day light.—We had no shelter—no food—no fire. We lay down in the mire and blood, among dead men and horses, and a cold rain fell on us all night. I had no coat on, having gone into the light in my shirt sleeves.

I never heard balls whistle before. Two cannon balls passed within two-feet of me, and many more within a short distance. As we left the fort on Tuesday evening, which we had been holding, as stated before, through Monday night, we were ordered to scatter, as the best means of protection against the two batteries which raked our line. I had got away from the company about 50 yards to myself, when a whole load of grape shot were discharged at me alone. I heard the shot, and stooped in the bushes, when on both sides and above me the shot fell like hail. We lost three of our men with these fires this morning.

The dead were awful sights to look upon—some shot with cannon balls, and some with small shot—some with their heads shot off—some with their legs off—some with their bowels scattered on the ground. We had no time until yesterday, to bury the dead. The heavens were full of carrion birds, and the air with stench. I have not time to write at large—am in fine health, unharmed, without a scratch, for which I am truly thankful.

REMEDY FOR POTATO ROT.

Almost every thing has been tried to cure the potato rot; but with little or no success; and impression seems to be general, that the mummy will rot, no matter what is done.

The application of charcoal has recently been recommended, and in a few instances a trial has been given it, it would seem, successfully. Whether much advantage will be derived from its use, further experiments must determine. The following facts would seem to show that it sometimes answers as a remedy.

Mr. N. Green, of Forestburg, Sullivan county, planted, last spring, three rows of potatoes side by side. To one row he applied, at planting, charcoal; to another, ashes, and to a third lime. When the potatoes were dug, there was not a rotten potato in the hills in which charcoal had been put; while all the others were more or less rotten.

Mr. C. Gorden, of the same town, burned a log heap on the ground he intended for potatoes. A large quantity of coals were left. Where these were, there was not a rotten potato; where there was no charcoal, the rot made its appearance.

Mr. John M. Towner, of Monticello, last year applied charcoal, and his potatoes were all sound and of a superior quality. This year he put it in but a few hills, which were not affected, while there was hardly a sound potato in the others.

Mr. Hovey Hamilton, of this town, has kept potatoes a whole year with charcoal. They did not sprout or wilt.

Half rotten potatoes have been put in powdered charcoal. In two weeks, the rotten part was found black and dry. These facts are interesting, and may lead to important results. They are published for what they are worth, the writer hoping that others may be induced to give charcoal a trial.—Monticello, N. Y. Watchman.

A Curious Fact in Agriculture.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman residing, we believe, in this city, brought to the managers' room of the American Institute, four small potatoes which had been produced in the following manner: The gentleman alluded to, in the month of May, conceived that it was necessary to cut one or two more branches from his grape vine, and he accordingly lopped off the unnecessary branches, which caused them to bleed, and to remedy this, he split a potato into two pieces, one of which he stuck on the end of the bleeding branch. He then tied a rag fast to the branch, so as to cover the potato and keep it from falling off, and then left it. The rag was not disturbed again until a day or two since, when it was removed and found to contain a crop of four small potatoes, which had grown from the piece stuck on the end of the branch.—N. Y. Live Post.

A Veritable Fish Story.—A friend who has just returned from Port Washington tells us that while standing on the pier there, he saw a little shaver about 6 or 8 years old fishing in the lake. After a while the little fellow hooked a fish, and evidently a large one. There was, for some minutes, a tough struggle whether the boy should go into the lake or the fish come out of it. Finally the youthful disciple of Walton landed his prize, a famous lake trout, safe on the beach. The size of the fish immediately gave rise to several bets as to which was the heaviest, the prize or the captor. It proved that the boy weighed forty-six pounds and the fish forty—a pretty even match.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Ten steamboats have been recently snagged in the Western rivers, by "Pole stalks," which the President thinks it unconstitutional to remove from those "inland seas."

The new Constitution has been adopted in New York by a majority of near 100,000. Negro suffrage was negated by a vote of 4 to 1.

Cold Iron is not the only perilous mineral which politicians have to encounter. Coal, it seems, is not to be touched with impunity. There is a township in Pennsylvania, for example, named Coal, in which, last year, the Whig candidate received 3 and the Locofoco candidate 60 votes. This year the Whig candidate received 89 and the Locofoco none.

Gen. Taylor has made out a report of his capture of Monterey, and Ampudia has made out a report of his loss of it.—Ampudia brags ten times as much about losing it as old Rough and Ready does about gaining it.—Louisville Journal.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Brigade, 4th Division, SALISBURY, N. C., December 1, 1846.

Attention!—Colonel's Commanding in the 7th Brigade:

You are commanded to parade your respective Regiments, armed and equipped as the Law directs, for review and inspection, at the following places, viz: The 6th Regiment at the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 12th Dec, 1846, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 7th Regiment at Palmer's, in Davidson county, on Tuesday the 15th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 8th Regiment at Miller's, in Davidson county, on Wednesday the 16th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 9th Regiment at the Courthouse in Mocksville, Davie county, on Thursday the 17th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of RICH. W. LONG, Brig. General.

B. CROWELL, Aide-de-Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS, SALISBURY, NOV. 26, 1846.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE 6th REGIMENT!

You are commanded to parade at the COURT-HOUSE in the TOWN OF SALISBURY, on Friday the 11th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with side arms for drill, and on Saturday the 12th of December at the same place, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for review and inspection. By order of R. W. LONG, Brig. Genl. J. M. BROWN, Col. Commandant. A. STEWART, Adj. Nov. 27, 1846—2x31

POSTPONEMENT. NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by James L. Cowan, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Friday, 1st Jan. next,

The Tavern House and Lot, IN SALISBURY,

now occupied by the said Cowan; together with all the FURNITURE

BDLONGING TO THE HOUSE,

with various other articles not mentioned. Persons desirous of examining in the business of Hotel keeping, would do well to attend the sale; as an opportunity of obtaining so desirable a stand for business is but seldom offered. The sale will certainly take place, and terms made known on the day of sale.

CYRUS W. WEST, Trustee. Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1846—31.16

N. B. The above property can be bought at private sale, if application be made previous to the day of sale. Those interested would do well to attend. C. W. W. Trus.

Valuable Tract of Land For Sale. THE subscribers takes this method of offering the plantation for sale. It lies between the waters of Grants and Second creeks, on the Sheriff's Road, 7 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of G. W. Brown and the late John Blackwell. It consists of

155 Acres, about 50 of which are cleared, and under pretty good fencing. There is a first-rate apple orchard on it, and the whole is well watered.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to me on the premises. I will sell very low for cash, if application be made soon. W. M. H. KINCAID. Dec. 4, 1846—32.3t

SUPPER SUPPER! SUPERIOR Scotch Snuff in bladders and bottles; also, Coleross Macabean and Roppel Snuff, sale by [32] J. H. ENNIS.

FOR Cash, will be sold very low 50 lbs. recycled old Whiskey, at Wheeler's old stand, by [32] Dec. 4, 1846—16

THE AMERICAN REVIEW: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art & Science.

EDITED BY GEO. H. COLTON, ASSISTED BY C. W. WEBSTER, OF KENTUCKY.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW has now reached nearly the end of a second year. Its success so far has been entirely unprecedented. Its subscription list now numbers about 3,500, with a constant increase. The public sense of the value of the work is shown by the fact, that of the numerous new subscribers whose names have been sent into the office within the last few months, a large number have ordered the back volumes. Ample arrangements have been made to add greatly to the merits of the work, in both its political and literary character; and it is confidently believed that the patronage of this Review, on the part of the Whig party, and of the literary public generally, will soon be so large as to enable it to pay so liberally for every order of high and finished writing, as to make it in all respects the most able and attractive periodical published in the United States. We earnestly ask the continued confidence and support of all true minds in the country.

ENGRAVINGS.—There will be four engravings each year, carefully executed; and what is of more importance, accompanied with ample biographies, that may stand as a part of the history of the country. More embellishments may be given, if the intrinsic value of the Review can thereby be enhanced.

TERMS.—The Review will continue to be published at Five Dollars, in advance; Three copies, however, will be afforded at twelve dollars; Five for twenty dollars; so that Committees, Societies, Clubs, &c., can obtain them at a more liberal rate. The cash system, and payment in advance, must be urged on our subscribers, it being the only way that a periodical can be efficiently sustained.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—A great item of expense is saved in the reduction of postage. The postage on the Review is not half the former amount.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS For 1846 & '7.

At the old Tailoring Establishment! HORACE H. BEARD, HAS JUST RECEIVED OF MR. F. MARIAN, the London, Paris, and Philadelphia FASHIONABLE GOODS, for the FALL & WINTER OF 1846, which far exceeds any thing of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the

TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit its continuance.

N. B. I wish to employ a man of steady and industrious habits and a good workman at the above business, to whom I will give good wages. None but such need apply. Oct. 9, 1846—428 H. H. BEARD.

JUST RECEIVED

At Wheeler's Old Stand, FRESH MEDICINES, WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, SPICES,

SNUFFS, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps, Candles, Fruits, Nuts, Sals, and Pickers, Raisins, Fruits, Dyes, stuffs, and a splendid assortment of Fancy Articles for ladies and gentlemen. SODA WATER with choice SYRUPS on draft. Physicians prescriptions put up with care, and medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash. LOCKE & CHAFFIN. Salisbury, June 12, 1846—47

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Boot and Shoe Making Business, opposite J. & W. Murphy's store, and that he has on hand a very large and fine assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

which are not to be surpassed by any shop in this part of the country. He also has on hand a large assortment of Negro Shoes, made of the best materials, which he will sell lower for cash or to punctual dealers on a short credit, than they have ever before been offered in this market. MOSES L. BROWN, By JACOB LEFLER. Salisbury, July 3, 1846—104

NEW FIRM!

Just Received FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS For 1846 & '47.

C. N. PRICE & J. M. KESLER, HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches in Concord, are ready to meet their old and new friends with

Fashionable Cutting and making of Garments, not to be surpassed by any in the surrounding country. They are capable of pleasing all who may favor them with a call; and only ask a trial, feeling assured they cannot be pleased elsewhere on better terms.

N. B. We have in our employ a Cutter and Workman who cannot be surpassed either North or South. Concord, Sept. 23, 1846—421

Dr. G. B. DOUGLAS HAVING returned to Salisbury, and located permanently, offers his professional services to the public. He hopes by the strictest attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore shown him. Office, in West's brick building, opposite Brown & Maxwell's store, formerly occupied by Drs. Killian and Powe. April 2, 1846—419

Grief, Frigh, Much intense Study, Great Excitement. These may be the occasion by the strong impression they have upon the mind, to seriously affect the bodily functions. How few persons are there who consider that the action of these upon the humors is the occasion of their becoming corrupt, or of exciting the principle that occasions their corruption! But so it is. And the application to Brandreth's Pills under these circumstances will be productive of more benefit than all the nervous remedies in the world. Practical facts prove it.

External Pains. People who are affected with chronic sickness, and those who are afflicted with their painful situation, after a fall or a blow received, or a bad wound, or after having strained themselves, in only and simply the result of the action of these external causes. Let me tell those people that the majority of these cases would have been cured had they resorted to Brandreth's Pills. In proof of this, we find a number of persons injured, much in the same manner; the same applications cured some, while others receive no benefit. These latter had that within themselves, which being roused into action by the accident, aggravated the cause of their sufferings. By purging with Brandreth's Pills their bodies who consider that the action of these upon the humors is the occasion of their becoming corrupt, or of exciting the principle that occasions their corruption! But so it is. And the application to Brandreth's Pills under these circumstances will be productive of more benefit than all the nervous remedies in the world. Practical facts prove it.

These Pills are for sale at 25 cts. per box, by our agents in every town in the State, and by the following highly respectable gentlemen in this vicinity, viz: J. H. Ennis, Salisbury; David Fraley, Rockville; A. & D. W. Hammett, Gold-Hill; T. C. Graham, Cowansville; J. Kridler & Son, Mt. Vernon. [Aug. 21, 1846—417

CANDLES, CANDLES. 650 LBS. Fine Tallow Candles for sale low, by wholesale or retail, at my Drug Store, Dec. 4, 1846. J. H. ENNIS.

IMPORTANT

Hotchkiss's Vest

IN consequence of these wheels have been sold in different parts of the country, which are in full and complete repair. When purchased, the value of the machinery far exceeds the most numerous of whom are in possession and practical skill in this improvement. The more easily kept together, than the common one-third of the wheels, there is a head about equal to more than double the price of an ordinary one. We refer, among others, some of whom had the more, and from many of these highly approved their own, with this and every other high as the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE, A. GRAHAM, GIBBERLAND, Col. Alex. March, Christopher Moore, Alexander Williams, Col. A. S. McNeill, Farquhar Smith, John McDaniel, John Evans, J. W. Howell, BLADES, Gen. James McKee, Robert Melvin, S. N. Richardson, Tombs C. Smith, Isaac Wright, John Smith, J. S. Sargent, G. T. Barkshire, Patrick Murphy, John H. Spearman, Hardy Royal, New Harwood, James Murphy, Charles Henry, Oaxlow, Robert Annan, GREENE, Thomas Hooker, Besides many others.

With such a desirable feel justified in offering them. They will sell individually, or in lots, (varying in price,) in this place, W. H. Ennis, and also for the country. They can be obtained from paying any person Agents for the right of employment, acquiring business as we now sell in different parts of the State.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1847. TO EDITORS.—The paper, shall be disposed of as he may see fit.

NEW-YORK No. 112 Broadway, The New York Edition, is published weekly, and the Weekly Express, in the world, containing interesting matter, at only Three Cents. The Semi-Weekly Express, Friday, is Four Dollars per Month, and Evening Express, Seven Dollars in advance.

The Proprietors of the Express, in the country, and from the best attention is paid to everything that can be improved, the Politician and every Weekly Express would fill a good space in entertainment and amusement, and asked for the paper, forward the money by mail, and pay the postage in master.

CANDLES! CANDLES! Cheapest and Manufactured by JOHN J. MARRAS, No. 42, Market Street, Philadelphia.

TAKES pleasure in North Carolina, arrangements to meet the to sell his very superior at the extremely low and will warrant the quality manufactured in the United States.

SUPERIOR at very reduced prices, dozen bottles packed in Fruits and Nuts, &c., will meet with prompt sale.

March 27, 1846—104 SHELL

COPPER-WARE IN 3000

By the way THE SUBSCRIBER'S business in Madison information, and is prepared to execute the above business, and pledges himself that any other shop in the vicinity of his business, of public notice, County Members, and would do well to where, as my presence, hardness of the House, Gentlemen, notice.

Old Pewter, Copper, taken in exchange, March 19th, 1846—104

Doels, Summit HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches in Concord, are ready to meet their old and new friends with

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CANDLES, CANDLES. 650 LBS. Fine Tallow Candles for sale low, by wholesale or retail, at my Drug Store, Dec. 4, 1846. J. H. ENNIS.

FOR Cash, will be sold very low 50 lbs. recycled old Whiskey, at Wheeler's old stand, by [32] Dec. 4, 1846—16

SUPPER SUPPER! SUPERIOR Scotch Snuff in bladders and bottles; also, Coleross Macabean and Roppel Snuff, sale by [32] J. H. ENNIS.

Valuable Tract of Land For Sale. THE subscribers takes this method of offering the plantation for sale. It lies between the waters of Grants and Second creeks, on the Sheriff's Road, 7 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of G. W. Brown and the late John Blackwell. It consists of

155 Acres, about 50 of which are cleared, and under pretty good fencing. There is a first-rate apple orchard on it, and the whole is well watered.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to me on the premises. I will sell very low for cash, if application be made soon. W. M. H. KINCAID. Dec. 4, 1846—32.3t

N. B. The above property can be bought at private sale, if application be made previous to the day of sale. Those interested would do well to attend. C. W. W. Trus.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Brigade, 4th Division, SALISBURY, N. C., December 1, 1846.

Attention!—Colonel's Commanding in the 7th Brigade:

You are commanded to parade your respective Regiments, armed and equipped as the Law directs, for review and inspection, at the following places, viz: The 6th Regiment at the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 12th Dec, 1846, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 7th Regiment at Palmer's, in Davidson county, on Tuesday the 15th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 8th Regiment at Miller's, in Davidson county, on Wednesday the 16th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The 9th Regiment at the Courthouse in Mocksville, Davie county, on Thursday the 17th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of RICH. W. LONG, Brig. General.

B. CROWELL, Aide-de-Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS, SALISBURY, NOV. 26, 1846.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE 6th REGIMENT!

You are commanded to parade at the COURT-HOUSE in the TOWN OF SALISBURY, on Friday the 11th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with side arms for drill, and on Saturday the 12th of December at the same place, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for