MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1637. War with, and subjection of the Pequot Indians.

1638. New Haven founded.

Great earthquake in New England, June 1.

1639. The first printing press established in America, at Cambridge, superintended by Stephen Daye.

Constitution of Connecticut formed.—One of the most remarkable laws in the infancy of Connecticut was aimed against the use of tobacco. It enacted that no person under the age of 20, nor any other person not already addicted to it, should use it until he had brought a certificate from a physician stating that it was necessary for his health, and had in consequence received a license from the court. Those already addicted to it were prohibited from using it in company, at their labor, or on their travels, unless they were at least ten miles from any house, and then only once in the day.

Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of New Haven.

Berkley, Governor of Virginia.

Newport, in Rhode Island, founded.

1640. New England Psalm Book first published.

Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this time, 21,000.

1641. R. Bellingham Governor of Massachusetts.

1642. George Wyllis Governor of Connecticut.

1643. Confederation of the New England colonies for mutual defence, May 9, called the UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

J. Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts.

1645. Rebellion in Maryland, raised by Cyborne and Ingle. Calvert, the Governor, flies to England.

1646. *Thomas Mayhew*, preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.

1647. Peter Stuyvesant Governor of New Amsterdam.

First General Assembly of Rhode Island met.

1648. *Cambridge Platform* adopted.

1649. All sects of Christians tolerated by an act of the Maryland Assembly. First act of the kind in America.

1650. First settlements in North Carolina around the Albemarle Sound.

1652. Money coined at Boston, stamped with the name of the colony, and a tree, as an apt symbol of its vigor.

This year, Parliament passed an act expressly prohibiting all intercolonial intercourse between the colonies and all Foreign States. In 1651, a large squadron had been sent into the Chesapeake Bay, in order to chastise the colonists under Berkeley for their adherence to the Crown, and subject them to the authority of Parliament.

1653. Dispute between the Dutch and English, at what was afterwards called New York.

1655. The Dutch conquer and drive the Swedes from the Delaware river.

1656. Fendall's insurrection in Maryland.

The city of New York laid out.

The Quakers are persecuted in Massachusetts for their religious opinions. Several who were previously banished, returned and were hanged. Toleration was declared by the preachers to be a sin that would bring down the judgments of Heaven.

1660. Virginia numbers 30,000 inhabitants.

1661. Settlement on Cape Fear, in North Carolina.

John Elliot's Indian Testament printed at Cambridge, Mass. Three years afterward his Bible for the Indians is printed at the same place.

1663. Carolina granted to the Earl of Clarendon.

1664. All New Netherlands surrendered by the Dutch to the English. Charles II. then assigned the country to his brother, the Duke of York, who upon taking it, once possession, after conquering Stuyvesant, its third and last Dutch Governor, named it New York.

The Duke of New York grants New Jersey to Lord Berkly and Sir George Carteret.

1665. The colonies of New Haven and Connecticut united.

The white population of Maryland 16,000.

Militia of Massachusetts, 4,500 foot and 600 horse.

1671. Charlestown, in South Carolina, founded.

Carolina divided into North and South. This division was recognized by the crown of England, in 1729, when Carolina was purchased from the proprietors. (Vide that year.)

Population of Virginia 40,000.

1672. Supposed population of New England, 120,000—population of Boston, about 8,000.

1673. Missisippi river discovered by some persons from Canada, who descend it nearly to the Gulf of Mexico.

New York re-conquered by the Dutch, but the next year restored to England by a treaty, and Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor by the Duke of New York.

1675. *King Philip's war* in New England, in which the colonists lost 600 of their most active men, twelve or thirteen towns, and about 600 dwelling houses.—Philip was killed on the 12th of August, 1676, which gave a finishing stroke to the war.

1676. Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.

1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.

1679. New Hampshire was this year separated by the king's commission from Massachusetts, and on the 16th March, 1680, the first assembly was convened under that commission, when New Hampshire was declared to be independent of Massachusetts.

1680. The inhabitants of Charlestown, S. C. removed to "Oyster Point," where they founded Charleston; the place they left, which had been founded nine years before, was called "Old Town."

1681. Charles II. granted to William Penn, in consideration of debts due his father, Admiral Penn, for services done to the crown, PENNSYLVANIA, so called after Penn himself. In May, the same year, Penn sent a few individuals to take possession and prepare for settlement.

1682. Penn, with two thousand planters, arrived in America and founded Philadelphia.

1683. Monsieur de la Salle sailed up the Missisippi a considerable distance, and named the country Louisana, in honor of Louis Fourteenth.

First General Assembly in New York.

1684. The English high court of chancery decided that Massachusetts had forfeited her charter, and that henceforth the government should be placed in the hands of the king.

1688. Appointment of the first postmaster in New England. N. B. The authority for this is somewhat questionable—some affirm it to have been at this time, and others say it was not until twenty five years after, i. e., 1710, and then the office was kept at New York.

1686. Edmund Andros, as Governor of New England, plays the tyrant, restricts the liberty of the press, &c., which so incensed the people that in 1689 they seized and imprisoned him.

Arrival of the French Protestants, who left their own country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

1689. General suppression of chartered governments. This event was brought about chiefly through the instrumentality of Edmund Randolph, an avowed enemy of the colonies, and the tyrant Andros.

1689. The populace, headed by Jacob Leisler, take possession of the fort at New York, and Leisler usurps the government.

Dover, N. H., surprised by the Indians.

1690. A party of French and Indians sent by the Governor of Canada to destroy the settlements at Schenectady, in New York, Casco in Maine, and Salmon Falls in New Hampshire.

Sir William Phipps takes Port Royal from the French, but makes an unsuccessful expedition against Canada.

Milborne, the son-in-law of Leisler, takes possession of the fort of Albany, and compels the people to submit to the government of Leisler.

In order to defray the expenses of the Canada expedition, Massachusetts issued bills of credit as a substitute for money, the first emission of the kind made in America.

From the New Haven Register.

THE LOG CABIN.

I knew by the "hard cider barrel" that stood
With a gourd on the top, that a cabin was near,
And I said if a man for old Harrison would
Get nobly corn'd, there's a chance for him here.

A political handkerchief hung on a pole,
A 'coon skin was stretch'd on a shutter to dry—
And straw was spread o'er the ground, where a whole
Delegation of "Tips" might snoozingly lie.

And oh! in the lubberly spot, I exclaimed,
With Ogle's last speech and the Atlas to read—
With beauty to drink when old Tip-sy is named,
A man might become a "poor devil" indeed!

By the side of that *still* where the new whisky drips
Into "log cabin ticklers," how *sweet* to remain!
Like "Charley's friends, hoping by plenty of sips,
Aristocracy's glory to build up again.

HASTATUS.

* Charles II, whose friends seemed to suppose they could guzzle him into the English throne, as our feds attempt to drink their "Log"-gerhead into the Presidential chair.

"FOUR BEARS, THE LAST *of the* MANDANS,"

Is the title of one of the best Indian tales we remember to have read, in the May Knickerbocker. It is a fitting tribute to the last of a noble race of aborigines; a people,

"To whom no relative nor blood remains;
No, not a kindred drop that runs in human veins!"

They were swept from the face of the earth, three years ago by the small pox. They knew not the disease, nor its remedies; and the terror it created was in proportion to their ignorance. The mother forsook her child, the wife her husband, when smitten, as they conceived, by the hand of the Great Spirit: and the men of the last seven surviving families, after having slain their women and children, stabbed themselves upon their dead bodies, in the frenzy of utter despair. So perished a tribe who could muster four thousand warriors; the most gentle, the most civilized, and most chivalrous of the North-west.

The following picturesque description of a mounted Mandan warrior, would make an admirable subject for the pencil of Chapman, or some other of our talented artists:

* * * "The Mandans were uniformly well and even gorgeously clad. The fops of our cities would have made a pitiable figure among their flowing robes, and fringed tunics and leggings. The men killed the buffalo, the deer, the elk, and the antelope, and the women converted the skins into garments softer, finer, and much more durable than cloth. The white clay of the prairies gave them the whiteness of snow. There could not be a noble or more picturesque figure than a Mandan on horseback, in his gala dress. We have him before our mind's eye now. From the crown of his head to the crupper of his horse streams a long tissue of swan's feathers. The steed wears a coronal of the same material, and prances proudly beneath his rider. He discovers the distinction, for he is of the best blood of Barbary; in no wise deteriorated by its transmission through Andalusia and Mexico. His saddle is a cushion of the softest doe-skin, his crupper of the same; both as well as the reins, curiously interwrought with porcupine quills. A hundred hawk bells jingle from the bridle. From each corner of his mouth depends the scalp of a slain foeman. The rider wears a loose, white tunic, which leaves the arms bare, and over it as a rope, which rather graces than hides his person. In his head are the feathers of the war eagle, denoting the number of enemies he has slain, otherwise he would not dare to wear them—the women of the village would pluck them from his head. Certain small painted sticks, affixed in like manner to his top knot, indicate the number and manner of his wounds. A necklace of grizzly bears' claws encircles his neck. His robe is covered with hieroglyphics, and tells the history of his life. His leggings are fringed with scalp-locks, each of which is the price of a horse. On his left arm is his shield, of tough bull hide, which will stop an arrow, or turn a bullet. At his back hangs his bow, which will bury every one of the sixty shafts in the quiver beside it, to the feather; and his right hand grasps his quivering lance, twenty feet long; its head an entire sword blade, rusty with blood. Such is the costume of the 'poor Indian.'" * * *

Extraordinary Illusion.—A correspondent writes: "There seems to be at present a healthful reaction from the morbid materiality of a few years back. A well attested fact, like that of which I am about to give the recital, may, however, be valuable for its deepening of the improved feeling on the subject of things supernatural. Several years past, the family of an English baronet, who were residing in Rome, happened to be present at one of the imposing ceremonies which are so frequently to be witnessed in St. Peter's splendid cathedral. Mrs. —— was a spectator, when, on a sudden, she exclaimed, 'There is my brother!' She watched him some moments, till he disappeared in the crowd. On her return to their hotel, she found that no such person had called, and the circumstance made a deep impression on her mind. Knowing at the time that her brother, a naval officer, was at sea, and conscious of the impossibility of his having been in the church, she began to deem it a vagary of the imagination. However, to her surprise, her elder brother, on calling upon her, said, 'Whom do you think I have seen?' Upon which she immediately replied, 'My brother ——.' He then told her, that on returning from St. Peter's, he was astonished to see that individual apparently hastening to meet him, when instantly he disappeared. After some little excitement the subject was dropped, and they endeavored to efface the impression from their much harrassed minds. The subject was not thus to be forgotten. Shortly after, as soon as intelligence could be brought to them, they learned that their unfortunate brother had been thrown overboard the vessel, in which he had been an officer; and, more wonderful still, the day and hour of the apparition were identified with those of the event. The high respectability of all the parties concerned, and the remarkable nature of the occurrence, induce me to make no scruple for the statement appearing in print."

We give the foregoing as a matter of no less curiosity; but we cannot help thinking that our correspondent ought to have given the names of the parties, and to have authenticated the statement by his own name. There is nothing to have good lodgings in the narration; and, to be careful as the way our correspondent wishes it to be, it must stand upon some certain authority.

London Standard.

"Ah! John Slocomb, my uncle has been in New York, and your's has'n." "Well, what of that? My uncle has been in jail, and yours has'n."

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Transitiers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1849. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as he may in N. Carolina will be unusually short.

ROLAND JONES.

September 18, 1849. 3w

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Dane Professor in Law School, Cambridge, Mass.;
Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, } Of Salisbury;
Hon. JOHN GILES,
Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
Col. EDWARD YEARBOROUGH, } Of Raleigh.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 times, and forward the account to this office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. R. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are requested to call and make settlement immediately.

W. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1849.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—also—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRATERS, &c. &c. &c.

F. ROBINSON SEN. Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1849.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. F. R.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

—also—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1849.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment and fitted it up in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors, his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to merit, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDWELLDER.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 22, 1849.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1849.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

WOULD inform his old friends and customers that he has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality, in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1849. tf.

Valuable Land FOR Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Bound, Jr., a TRACT of LAND lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 150 to 200 acres. There are 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 lieth in fine state meadow, and a good fresh branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1849. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are an comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are furnished in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1849. 74 tf

Book Bindery.

W. H. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mansion, and by diligence, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1849.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as to always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rattling of the runner.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to try one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, within a short time, to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Jesse Hall and David Foster of Davie County, Alberts Bullock and David L. Bumgarner of Lincoln, Charles Grillis of Rowan; Milford Moore of Davidson, and William Dyer of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with the performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1849. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also manufacture the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

BUILDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new five story Circuit office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 19, 1849. tf

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1849, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed, and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $2 | Twelve copies $20
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 30

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The orders of subscribers, addressed upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to Rives, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters containing the orders, inclosing money for newspapers subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now required and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. Sparrow & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the sale.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '49. tf

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limit; when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.—He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell on the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Chester, S. C., Sept. 18, 1849. 3m

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Charleston," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ARROW, Capt. Lathers, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By uncommitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and secure the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Beatty, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Money, Jr., for Charleston.

T. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1849. 3w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are unlisted for their name to their wonderful and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and imbuing them with vene and tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is heir, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to observers at every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the pores of the system and bowels, the noxious impurities and crudities constantly seeking around them, and to remove the burthened fluids which collect in the cavities of the grand secretories. Other medicines cool, change, cleanse, tone, and leave such collected, diseased fluids as to produce bilious complaints, with all the train of evils, or sudden disorders, with the concentrated diseases. Thus that so well known to all regular practitioners, why exacerbate the fever, or other disease; and hence the prejudice of those who inform of note against quack medicines, or medicines prepared, and vaunted in the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by the skin, the liver and the lungs, the beautiful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the secretory organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, carries every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofula, Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1849.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will expose to public sale, on the 12th of October, 1849, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles.

LEVI COWAN,
Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1849.