These direct and necessary consequences of neglect to cultivate the mind are with us easily prevented, for, in our land, the pursuits of knowledge are not incompatible with the ordinary avocations of life. The laborer may return at night from the toils of the day, and find a transition from physical to mental effort the rest and refreshment which he needs. Many plead a want of time for reading, as an excuse for avoiding all intellectual exertion. Were they to urge disinclination, we should commend their candor, though we denounced their indolence. The veriest fraction of the diligence and love of knowledge which wrote the names of Franklin and Sherman on the scroll of imnortality would enable these patterns of industo keep pace with the general literature of helday, and even to make considerable advanthe more abstruse sciences. Many of e first writers and most profound scholars in Curope and the United States have been or are dulously occupied with the toils of business. The mathematician Simpson was a mechan-Halleck is a merchant, and penned his im-

nortal poem behind a counter, at intervals of

Bryant is harnessed by the duties of a olitical journal, and yet finds hours to sweep he lyre that has sung Earth's noblest Thanaopsis. Beecher sustains the multiform cares and responsibilities of a Theological Seminary, and yet retaining his position as one of the most radiant stars in the constellation of modern divines. Day presides with distinguished ability and success over the interests of Yale, and inlulges his mathematical propensities in the range of invaluable discovery and improvement. Every feature of our social system and naonal policy is friendly to the cultivation of letters. We acknowledge no family distinctions, we allow no hereditary honors. We hang out the laurel wreath and bid him that is worthy take it. Our liabits are simple and republican, our feelings strong and vigorous, and our syniathies warm and consistent. If we have less f Grecian refinement, we have more of Rostrength and integrity. Our patrons are un country, our reward its glory. The hour is one when American literature is no longer elscorn of the Anglo-Saxon and the jest of grave German, but the envied, the procribed rival of both. Another age will exhibt it to the world in features as purely national as the strong hills, the mighty waters and the aned scenery of our loved, our native land. but it will be chaste, the purity of our social racter assures us, that it will be original permanent, the history of our country

ges,-Parlor Annual

Degrading Habit of Swearing .- It is not to perceive what honor or credit is cond with swearing! Does any man receive omotion because he is a notable blusterer? does any man advance to dignity, because he is expert in profane swearing? No! Low be the character which such impertinence not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must practice which has neither reason nor ion to support it. The drunkard has his , the leocher his mistress, satyrist his rege, the ambitious man his preferments, the er his gold; but the common swearer has hing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for ight, land drudges the service of the devil itis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven the texture of the body, nor in any way ed to our frame. For, as a great man, (Tilonths as though they were natural, yet no was ever born of a swearing constitution." it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, eked up by low and paltry spirits, who have ense of honor, no regard for decency, but forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsuse to supply the vacancy of good sense. hence the silliness of the practice can only be palled by the silliness of those who have adopted it. - Dr. Lamont.

Artful Trick.—Dr. Gaven mentions that a mplished villian, while in the prison at gion, began to spit blood, and had a violent and fever, and gradually wasted away; that those who visited him supposed that his ath was rapidly approaching. This continued a fortnight, and his weakness was so great he had to be lilted up to take medicine or iment. A turn-key, unfortunately, however, the door of the prison open for a few mouts, in order to warm a brick for his cold exmities: on his return, Smith had disappeared h being again put into prison, he feigned ca-lexia, heemoptysis and epilepsy, but without ccess. He confessed that he had pretended raise blood by pounding bricks into powder, ing it into a small rag, and chewing it in mouth. He contrived to vary his pulse by sh off his body in ten days by sucking a copcent in his mouth all the night, and swal ing the saliva .- Medical Times.

reat Specifon the Long Island Rail Road. new locomotive, named the "Fiske," ran the road on the 18th inst., from Brooklyn Greenport, a distance of 96 miles, in 3 hours I 15 minutes, deducting two stops of 5 mineach, leaves running time three hours and

BRUNER & JAMES Editors & Proprietors.

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SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1844.

WATCHMAN.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

We respectfully call public attention to the following article from the Nat. Intelligencer, showing what are the opinions of George M. DALLAS, the Locofoco candidate for Vice President of the United States : their pernicious effect upon the country, if carried out, as they undoubtedly will be, so far as Mr. DALLAS is

DISORGANIZING DOCTRINES.

In the month of March, 1836, the Democratic Corresponding Committee of Smithfield. Bradford county, Pennsylvania, addressed a letter to the Hon. GEORGE M. Dattas, requesting his opinion as to the best mede of destroying the charter which had been granted by the State Legislature to the Bank of the United States. After some months cogitation, Mr. DAL-LAS, in July, 1836, addressed to them a communication of some length, which may be found in Niles' Weekly Register of September 17, 1836.

In the course of the letter he says: "Of the constitutional power of the National Government to create a bank, I did not then [in 1831] and do not now entertain a doubt of the ability of Congress to create such a bank as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency: I then was, as I still am, quite convinced.'

He then, after some adulation of General Jackson, proceeds to discuss the several modes of revoking the bank charter. To do it by act of the Legislature he seemed to think would be a step too much in advance of the intelligence of the age; but he recommended that it should be done by the Convention then about to assemble for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State. The powers of the Convention, he declared, were unlimited !-But it is best to let him speak for himself. Here are his doctrines, in his own words:

"A Convention is the provided machinery of peaceful revolution. It is the civilized substilufe for intestine war, the American mode for coming at the majority; the undeniable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the Government in such manner as they may think proper. When ours shall assemble, it will possess, within the territory of Pennsylvania, every attribute of absolute sovereignty. except such as may have been yielded and are embodied in the Constitution of the United States. What may it not do? It may reorganize our entire system of social existence, terminating and proscribing what is deemed injurious, and establishing what is preferred. It might restore the institution of slavery among us; it might make our penal code as bloody as that of Draco; it might withdraw the charters of cities; it might supersede a standing judiciary by a scheme of occasional arbitration and umpirage; it might prohibit particular professions and trades; it might permanently suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and take from us (as our late General Assembly made an entering wedge to do) the trial by jury. These are fearful matters, of which intelligent and virtuous freemen can never be guilty; and I mention them merely as illustrations of the inherent and almost boundless power of a Convention. The only effective limits to its authority are the broad and unchangeable rules of justice and of truth; and these, I have already shown, do not hedge round the charter."

It is obvious that, so far as the stockholders of the Bank were concerned, it was quite immaterial whether their property was destroyed by the act of a Legislature or the act of a Convention. The wrong and the injury, if any, would have been the same. The true question was, and is, whether a bare majority of any Convention, no matter what name they assume, are entitled to dispose of the lives and property of the minority; without any other limits than "the rules of justice and of truth," as the majority may please to understand these rules. Mr. DALLAS himself was of opinion that the Convention should pay back the bonus which had been received from the Bank. The Convention might, however, upon Mr. Dallas's principle, have chosen to retain the bonus as a punishment for the bribery imputed to the Bank. They might have chosen to revoke other charters, and destroy other contracts, besides that of the bank; and, upon one pretext or another, have caused the whole property of the State to change hands-have taken it away from those whom they believed unworthy, and distributed it to those whom they believed

This doctrine of the unlimited power of the majority in Convention, promulgated by so prominent a man as Mr. DALLAS. attracted the attention of the vigilant friends of State Rights in the South, and drew forth an able and conclusive reply, published in the Baltimore Patriot under the signature of Madison, and attributed to the pen of the late Mr. UPSHUR. We

1836, the concluding portion of that reply: Such are the absurdities, and such the appalling consequences of this monstrous doctrine of the unlimited power of a majority! I to be the successor of Smith, has been regular-am conscious that the subject has been very in-adequately discussed. It is far too vast to be administration of the affairs of the church for the per essay. My object has not been to argue | Apostles.

the question as it ought to be argued, for I have neither time nor opportunity, even if I had the requisite ability for such a task. I have desired only to touch upon some of the most prominent topics it suggests, as materials of serious reflection by others. Without detracting in any degree from the weight which attaches to the name of Mr. Dallas, I may be permitted to say that it is not from his authority only that the subject derives its importance. I see with regret a melancholy foreboding that the principle he avows is held by almost his entire political party. It is daily spreading, daily acquiring strength and bold-ness. In this view it is interesting, not only to the Bank of the United States or to the people of Pennsylvania; it concerns alike the people of all the States and the lovers of free, regular, and orderly government throughout the world. Its obvious tendency is to unsettle every society, by rendering the rights of property precarious and insecure. In its consequences it is at war with all government. It is the principle not of reform, but of revolution; not of law, but of violence; the mere right of the strongest. It is high time that its true character were known and understood by the People. They ought to know that the insecurity of the rights of property precedes but a short interval the insecurity of the rights of liberty and of life-the anarchy which follows the overthrow of regular government, and the despotism which renders anarchy unavoidable."

It is evident that this new doctrine is pregnant with momentous consequences. not less to State Rights than to chartered rights. Upon the same principle that a State Convention might dispose as it pleased of the rights, property, and liberties of the citizens of a State, a General Convenion of the whole People might dispose as it pleased of State rights and of the peculiar property of the Southern people. It is true that such an attempt would probably end in disunion and civil war. But would the attempt itself be legal? Is it not a doctrine which should be resisted in the outset, lest it should lead to disunion

and civil war? That the doctrine promulgated by Mr. Dallas is that of the Locofoco party generally, cannot be questioned. The organ of the party at the Seat of Government, September 17, 1836, in noticing his letter, said: "We hope the Democracy of Pennsylvania will embody their whole strength upon the elevated ground taken in the letter of Mr. Dallas, and we trust he will himself be called to a position in the public councils, State and National, where his weight of character, his high talents and attainments, may be brought to bear to give the most effectual support to the principles he has advanced."

As there is now a possibility-nothing more, we trust, than a possibility—that Mr Dallas may be "called to a position" where he will be able to "give the most effectual support to the principles he has advanced, we think that it behooves the people of the South, and indeed the people of every section of the country who desire to maintain the rights of property, which are the basis of all peaceable government, to reflect seriously on the tendency of those principles. They were not mere speculative opinions of Mr. Dallas; he intended and recommended them for immediate practical adoption; and more recent occurrences have shown that such opinions are gaining ground in what is styled, by some, the Democratic party. Can it be a question whether the people

of the South, as well as of the country generally, would not find their institutions and property of every kind more secure under a Whig interpretation of the Constitution—an interpretation derived from the precepts and practice of the founders of the Government-than under the prevalence of doctrines which would place unlimited power in the hands of a bare majority, no matter how constituted, and which would make the Executive the only (or at least the most authoritative) exponent of the will of that majority?

DUPLICITY.—The Polkite Address of the New York Convention, has the following

"We hold that in the adjustment of duties on foreign imports, such a discrimination should be made in respect to articles coming in competition with like articles produced at home, as to protect and advance domestic labor."

This is the whig doctrine, both at the North and at the South, for there is no variance of opinion with the friends of Mr. Clay. Yet for the purpose of effecting their object, a very different language is held by the Polkite faction at the Southand every man here is denounced by them as an enemy to the interests of his country. who sustains the sentiments recorded in the extract above. But while it is good "Democratic" doctrine at the North, it is "federalism" at the South. What may a party be expected to do with power, that resorts to such cheatery and duplicity to obtain it ?- Independent.

Mexico and the Texas Invasion .- The New York Sun, speaking of this subject, says: 'The Agents of the Mexican Republic are doing a slashing business in this city, in the purchase of dignity of freemen. supplies. Whole regiments have been armed copy from Niles's Register of October 29, and equipped, and the best of it is, they pay for what they get.'

Mormonism .- Sidney Rigdon, who returned to Nauvoo a few weeks since from Pittsburg. omprehended within the limits of a newspa- present is to remain in the hands of the Twelve

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

The Whig mass meeting held in Canal street, New York, on Thursday evening, was, from all accounts, one of the largest ever held in that city by any party. The Hon. Moses H. Grinnell presided at the principal stand, and there were three or four other subordinate meetings. Among the speakers were James Prescott Hall, Esq. of the city of New York, the Hon. Wm. K. Bond, of Ohio, the Hon. Garrett Davis, member of Congress from Kentucky, the Hon, Dudley Selden, of New York, and George L. Bryan, of South Carolina. The spirit of the meeting was enthusiastic, and the speakers expressed the fullest confidence of success in the great contest now pending.

John C. Hamilton, Esq. of Syracuse, moved that the report of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention be read for the adoption of the meeting.

N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq. seconded the motion for its acceptance, and read in reply the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

TO THE WHIGS OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNION:

Brother Freemen: In the catholic spirit of true lovers of country we approach In the name of public liberty and

stitutional freedom we address you. In behalf of our national character, our national welfare, and our national honor. we make our appeal.

In the great cause of liberty and union, of equality and justice, of representative privilege against Executive prerogative, of honorable peace rather than inglorious war, of dependence upon our own industry and independence of foreign control, and of the perpetuation of our free repub-

lican Government, we invoke your aid. New and startling issues are before areyou. Their decision will affect not the present generation only but posterity.

The great contest so soon to be ended, for weal or wo, involves our destinies as a nation. A powerful and unscrupulous party, under the false garb of democracy. are aiming their deadly attacks at your Constitution, and the citadel of liberty itself reels to its foundation.

Composed of discordant materials and of heterogeneous principles, connected by a single sentiment, the hope of plunder, tions; and acknowledging but one common rule of action, that "to the victors belong the spoils," the free trader and the professing protectionist, the friend of the annexation of Texas and its deadly opponent, the advocate of the right of petition and its base betrayer, the high-toned Federalist of the worst days of Federalism and the most President of the United States. authentic supporter of modern Dorrism, the 'would be tories" of the Revolution and the pretended friends of popular rights, latitudinarians and strict constructionists, limitarians and proclamationists, bond payers and repudiators, alike rally beneath the banner of James K. Polk, and recognise in him the genuine exponent of day forth to the contest in which we are their peculiar principles, the believer in engaged, determined that no effort shall their several and respective creeds, the be spared to disseminate truth and dissigreat high priest of modern Locofocoism.

prompted our ancestors in the olden time in their resistance to British oppression, which governed the framers of our Constitution in the formation of that sacred instrument, and which actuated the glorious fathers of the republican school in the great contest between Federal and State power, has sunk, on the part of the selfparty ascendency, regardless alike of prin- till housed. ciple and of country.

Against this motley band the Whig army of the Union have rallied to the polit-

The camp-fires of 1776 and 1840 are again rekindled, and from every hill and in every valley they shed forth their light upon the Whig patriots of 1844, hastening to the rescue of their country and her in-

Who among you will be found wanting on that great day of his country's jubilee? Whigs of New York, will you? or will you not rather-looking to that noble banner which was here first unfolded to the breeze, on whose ample folds you have inscribed the immortal name of Henry CLAY-still send forth your battle-cry, 'Excelsior," and still press forward until it floats in triumph from the topmost heights of freedom?

And you, Whigs of the Union! from the mighty hills of New England, the pleasant shores of the Delaware and Chesapeake, the sunny climes of the South, and fertile valleys and boundless prairies of the West, we bid you to the field. Come spirit becoming Americans! Come in the see Agriculturist.

We have bided our time. It is at hand. Resolved, That the powers of the General Government are derived exclusively from the Constitution; that it possesses no other powers than such as are therein conferred, and subject to the limitations therein named; that by the Constitution mission of new States into the Union is the Church would not be divided.

vested exclusively in Congress; that the treaty-making power does not embrace the power of declaring war or admitting new States; and that the recent attempt, by the acting President of the United States, by treaty to effect these objects, was a gross perversion of his duty as Executive, and a deliberate violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States; that we neither recognise its necessity nor propriety, and more especially do we consider its "immediate" annexation, involving as it does a national debt, a violation of our national faith, and a national war, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall our country.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the majority of the Senate of the United States for their defeat of the iniquitous measure called the Texas treaty.

Resolved, That, in the language of our eminent candidate, HENRY CLAY, we think it far more important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of | Hath scarcely crossed with his roving clan discord and distraction into it; and that A region of emptiness, howling and drear,
Which man hath abandoned from famine and fear, "alien members" ought not to be introduced "against the common consent," and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction.

Resolved, That, speaking in the name and behalf of the Whigs of the city of

Second-In favor of a sound currency controlled and regulated by the "will of

Third-In favor of a tariff upon imports, framed to provide a proper revenue, with a just discrimination so as to afford protection to American industry, American agriculture, and American manufactures, without injuriously affecting the other great interests of the country: Fourth-In favor of a restriction of Pre-

sidential service to a single term: And, as the embodiment of these principles, we Lastly-In favor of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for President and

Vice President of the United States. And we do further declare ourselves to

First-To the immediate annexation of

Second-To a Subtreasury and Subtrea-Third—To the interference of Government office-holders in the freedom of elec-

Fourth-To the recent alarming encroachments of Executive power upon constitutional law and popular rights; and as the embodiment of these principles, we

Lastly-Opposed to James K. Polk and GEORGE M. DALLAS for President and Vice

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of New York, aware of the immense responsibility resting on our State, the tremendous consequences for good or evil of the result of this struggle, and the desperate, unprecedented efforts of our opponents, will devote our best energies from this pate error, until victory shall perch on our The high and ennobling impulses which | banners, and tranquility, security, and prosperity shall be assured to our whole

Preparation for Winter.-With farmers it is important to have all necessary preparations for the hard weather that is approaching. It is as essential to save crops as to make them, and too often it is the case that gathering is destyled modern Democrat, into a strife for layed too long. Corn after maturity loses daily

Sweet potatoes should be put away before frost, and Irish poratoes are liable to injury after the cold sets in. Above all things, have preparations to shelter stock of every kind. Milch cows cannot be kept in good condition without protection from the pelting storms, and they will not give half the milk.

easily constructed and answers an admirable purpose. Sheep should have shelters where they can escape the cold rains, and lie down on dry places.

Hogs are the better to have protection from the rain. Care, however, should be taken that their sheds be kept free from wet straw, corn husks, or any thing that will induce diseases of the skin. It is important that their apartments have all the dust and litter scraped out every few days.

The secret of having stock in good condition through winter is to have them fat at the start, and then commence feeding early, and be sure that they have regular attention and are not suffered to fall off. One good animal, well attended, is worth more than two inferior ones neglected. A fat strong farm horse will do more work than two feeble, poor animals.-Keep no more animals than can always be in condition, is the secret of success, and it is to in your might and majesty! Come in the | be regretted few adhere to this rule .- Tennes-

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Marietta, on the 12th ult. Bishop Waugh presided, assisted by Bishops Soule and Janes. The Conference refused to concur in the resolution of the General Conference, recommending the change of the sixth restrictive rule, only one person voting in its favor, and 132 against it. Bishop Waugh, "the power of declaring war" and the ad- in his closing address, declared his belief that

ARAR IN THE DESERT

author of it is Mr. PRINGLE, who formerly trav elled in Africa.

Afar in the desert I love to ride And sick of the Present I cling to the Past—When the eye is suffused with regretful tears
When thoughts of my youth, its hopes and its feat
And the shadows of things that had long since fle.
Flit o'er my brain like ghosts of the dead—
Bright visions of glory—that vanished too soon;
Day-dreams—that departed e'er manhood's noon;
Attachments—by fate or by faischood reft;
Companions of early days—lost or left;
And my native land, whose magical name,
Thrills to the heart like electric flame.
The home of my childhood, the haunts of my prin
All the passions and scenes of that ranguages time The home of my childhood, the baunts of my prime,
All the passions and scenes of that rapturous time,
When the feelings were young and the world was new,
Like the fresh bowers of Eden unfolding to view;
All—all now forsaken—forgotten—forgone!
And I—a lone exile—remembered by none;
My high aims abandoned—my good acts undone—
A weary of all that is under the sun—
With a sadness of heart which a stranger may scan,
I fly to the desert afar from man.

Afar in the desert I love to ride

With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side;

When the wild turnoil of this wearisome life,

With the scenes of oppression, corruption and strife;

The proud man's frown and the base man's fears— The scorner's lough and the sufferer's tears, And malice and meanness-and falsehood and folly. Dispose me to musing and dark melancholy;
When my bosom is full, and my thoughts are high,
And my soul is sick with the bondsman's eigh—
Oh! then there is freedom, and joy, and pride,
A far in the desert alone to ride! There is rapture to vault on the champing steed, And to bound away with the eagle's speed; With the death fraught fire-lock in my hand, The only law of a Desert Land!

Afar in the desert I love to ride, With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side; Away, away, in the wilderness vast, Vhere the white man's foot hath never passed, And the quivered Coranna or Bechuan Which the sucker and lizard inhabit alone-With the twilight bat from the yawny stone Where grass, nor herb, nor shrub take root: Save poisonous thorns which pierce the foot; And the bitter melon for food and drink, Is the pilgram's fare by the Salt Lake brink; New York, we re-affirm our principles, and declare ourselves to be—

First—In favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands;

New York, we re-affirm our principles, a region of drought where no river glides, Nor ripling brook with its grassy sides—
Where sedgy pool, nor bubbling fount, Nor tree, nor cloud, nor misty mount Appears, to refresh the aching eye; And the black horizon, round and round, Spread—void of living light or sound.

And here, while the night-winds around me sigh.

And the stars burn bright in the midnight sky. As I sit afar by the desert stone, Like Elijali by Horeb'e cave alone, A still small voice comes through the wild, Like a father consoling his fretful child, Which banishes bitterness, wrath and fear Saying-" MAN IS DISTANT BUT GOD IS NEAR."

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS UPDO 12200 02 005. N DIV

TAILORING ESTABLIHMENT

ALSOBROOK AND MILLER.

Tailors, (late of the City of Raleigh.) ry, (permanently,) we intend carrying on our bu-We have employed the best of Northern Work-

No expense or pains will be spared to rende this a Fashionable Establishment in all respects. Gen men, therefore, may rely on having their clothes made have been engaged regularly in cutting for the last five ted establishments in the Southern States. We shall no hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit we cut and make London, Paris and New York

BASILIONS nly. In conclusion, should aged, no one will be be under the disagrecable necessits send away to procure first-rate made clothing. We return thanks for the liberal patronage hereto fore bestowed on us, and hope by and strict attention to business to merit a continuance

H. S. MILLER. Thomas M. Oliver, Ruleigh, N. C. Sept. 14, 1844-1y26.



Assortment of Confectionaries an

GROCERIES 1 prunes, lemons, fine Spanish cigars, candies of all sorts, and of the best quality; very fine China toys, French cor dial assorted, such as Anis seed, rose do., ciunamon do gold do., perfect love do., peppermint do., and several other kinds; also, Fish, such as sardines, salman, and herring, superfine Olive Oil and tip top shoe Blacking!

WINES AND LIQUORS, such as French brandy, Holland gin, Jamaica rum; M deira, Port, Tenerifie, Claret, Champaigne, Muscat Mal-aga and domestic wines. Also, some splendid

Porter, Scotch Ale and Albany Ale, New Ark cider, lime juice, lemon syrup, &cc. ; I have also, a good supply of superior mustard, seidlitz powders essence of peppermint and cinnamon, Scotch and Macaboy snuff, and a large assortment of fancy snuff boxes fish hooks and lines, fiddle strings, sperm and tallow car dles; and above all, a splendid lot of

IBACORI ULABIES, and a great variety of other articles in my line of busit too tedious to mention; and which I will sell as low they can be sold for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers An open shelter, with a southern exposure, is All the above fine articles will be found at the Salisbu Confectionary and Bakery, opposite J. & W. Murphy store, or at the Salisbury Grocery and Confection F. R. ROUECHE.

Salisbury, June 8, 1844 tf6&26 NOTICE.



HE subscriber now offers for sale his plantation ly-Ling on the waters of Fourth creek, one mile north of Third creek church, and 15 miles west of Salisbury containing upwards of

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, Upon which there is a splendid set of MILLS, consisting of GRIST MILLS, SAW MILL and WOOL CARD-

ING MACHINE, all in operation; with a stream sufficient at any season of the year. The same is situated in the heart of a rich and flourishing neighborhood, and doubtless is not infer or to any stand in the county. The plantation can be enor to any diminished to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase such property would do well to call soon and examine the same, as I am desirous of removing and uniting my family in Davie county. A bargain will be given.

CHARLES GRIFFITH.

Rowan county, July 6, 1844 SULPHATE QUININE. Just received a superior article of sulphate Quinine; at for sale low, at J. H. Enniss' Drugg Store.

Superior Court Witness Tickets for sale

of the second