POETICAL.

From the Charleston Courier. Speaking of the American Indians, Washington Ir ving observes : " They will vanish like a vapor from the face of the earth ; their very history will be lost in forgetfulness; and the places that know them now, will know them no more forever." Truly, this prediction, (if we may so tern it) is nearly fulfilled. The miserable remnant of that giant race are now lingering out the few short years of their existence beyond the waters of the Mississippi. Not long hence, they will all be gonegone, " to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

THE INDIAN'S CHIEFTAIN'S LAMENT.

I glance o'er woods and mountain wild ; Where arose the home of the forest-child And a thousand warriors, brave and true, Like a flash of light, to the battle flew, When their chiefiain raised his war-cry shrill, And the summons resounded from valley and hill This morn I have look'd on the best of my race, Ere the stuggling soul from its mansion fied, To tenant a home 'neath the earth's cold bed ; And I've sung a song of delirious grief Over the lonely grave of my brother-chief.

The waters of ocean still murmur deep Beside the spot where my fathers sleep-But I, the last of that faithful band, 'And an exile lone, on a foreign stand Let the glad waves roll on, the winds rush free, They bring no joy in their course to me.

Away ! strive not to soothe the pain Which triumphs awhile in this bursting brain-From thee consolation can never come, Be thine accents sealed and thy lips be dumb ; For a deadlier foe to the forest-child Ne'er breathed than Columbia's settlers wild

Look on the hills-their sides of snow Hang over some peopled vale below, And the last faint notes of an anthem swell, In their murmuring soft, from that wooded dell ; Accursed be the race who have robbed my sires, Nor left their sons e'en an altar's fret.

Look on the streams-their waters blue No longer support the light canoe, But the white sailed ship in her gallant pride, Bounds swiftly on o'er the heaving tide ; I have seen enough, and my wearied breast Would fain lie down in a peaceful rest.

TO MY ABSENT SISTER. The dewdrops kiss the rosy lawn. he flow'rets kiss the dew All nature kisses morning's dawn And sunset's golden hue

From the Pennsylvania Enquirer. THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Perhaps the most important part of the President's Message, inasmuch as the matter may involve us in a war with Great Britain, is that in which the Oregon question is discussed,-Let us look at the views and statements of Mr. Polk as calmly as possible, and endeavor to ascertain the points of difference between the two countries. What has been heretofore claimed by Great Britain, in relation to the Oregon Territory, and what by the United States / What has been offered in the way of compromise by the party on this side, and what by the party on the other ? Is it impossible to reconcile the difficulty, and to effect a compromise-and if so." which party is in the fault ? [I hese are questions of absorbing interest. We learn from the Message the following facts :

1. When Mr. Polk entered office, he found that three several attempts had been previously made to settle the question in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation and compromise, and each had failed.

2. In two of these cases, the United States had offered Great Britain the parallel of the 49th degree North Latitude, as a compromise, and these offers were rejected. In the third case, this offer was repeated, with a further concession to Great Britain, of the free navigation of the Columbia River, south of that latitude:-This also was rejected by Great Britain.

"Here, then, we have in a condensed view, three propositions made by the Administrations of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams-the best of them being the 49th parallel, with the free navigation of the Columbia River, and all of them ruinous to the Southern States in depriving rejected by Great Britain as unsatisfactory.

"3. On the other hand, we are informed, that Great Britain proposed as a compromisethe parallel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the N. E branch of the Columbia : and thence down the channel of that river to the sca. Also an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. This was rejected by the United States.

4. On looking at the map, we find that the difference between the offers of the U. States and that of Great Britain to be very considerable, and embracing a territory in a straight line from north to south, of 180 geogr phical miles; and an average breadth of about 160 geographical miles. This, then, has heretofore been the actual territory in dispute, with the exception of the small detached tentitory alluded to above.

"5. Such was the condition of affairs in Oc. disastrous character ; from a clashing of secon tober, 1843. Then our Minister in England was authorized to repeat the offer made in 1818 and 1826-viz: the 49th parallel, with the free navigation of the Columbia River; being the fourth time that this proposition or a similar one was made by the United States. Affairs stood in this position, when soon after, the negotiation was transferred to Washington, and was formally opened on the 23d of August, 1844, under the direction of Mr. Tyler. As on previous occasions, the discussions were based upon compromise. On the 26th of August in the same year, the British Minister (our last offer having been rejected) submitted a proposition to divide the Oregon by the 49th parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the point of its intersec. tion with the N. E. branch of the Columbia, thence down that river to the sea, the free navigation of the Columbia to be common to both parties, and the United States in addition, to have a detached territory north of the Columhia, extending along the Pacific and the straits of Fuca, from Bulfach's harbor inclusive to Hood's Canal, and the United States to have any port or ports south of latitude 49° as free, which they might desire, on Vancouver's island. This offer was precisely the same as that made by the British in 1826, with the exception of the free ports. It was rejected by the American Minister, on the day on which it was submitted : and the British Minister requested that the United States would make an offer. "6. This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Polk entered office on the 4th of March' last. On reviewing the ground of former administrations, he determined to make an offer to the British of the parallel of 49° north latitude, but without the free navigation of the Columbia river, this offer being, in fact, less fanow, probably, have another on the same point | vorable to Great Britain than several of those which had been previously made and rejected has Polk and his party placed before us. Com- by that Power. It, however, embraced a proposition to make free to Great Britain any ports on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver's Island south of 49°. In brief, Mr. Polk, actuated by former Administrations, as he says, and anxious to settle the matter, offered the 49th parallel, without the navigation of the Columbia, and with free ports to Great Britain on Vancouver's Island. This proposition, the only one that has been made by Mr. Polk, was rejected by Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, who, without submitting any other scheme, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop; but expressed a trust that the United States would offer " some plan more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government." In this we think that Mr. Pakenham made a mistake, for judging from the indications of the popular mind in this country, the tone of the press, and of our public functionaries generally, no better terms than trary. the 49th parallel, &c., will be offered to Great Britain. This, the British Minister should have known, because he has been long enough in this country, to see and to be able to understand dinary position assumed by Georgia Senators the temper of the public mind on this question. This rejection, it would appear closed the negoand at Washington, is that the president will do tiation for the time. "7. Mr. Polk then withdrew the proposition just referred to, and he says in substance in his be a calamity for the civilized world, and by Message that he n + - would have made it, but 'degrees every maritine nation may be drawn for the conduct of his redecessors. He speaks in to take part in the conflict, in consequence of the demands of the British Government, as of the vexatious interruptions which neutrals will "extraordinary and wholly inadmissible," and not fail to meet with in the desperate struggle alludes to the course of that Government "as which will desolate the surface of the clean. affording satisfactory evidence that no compro. But for England and for America it will be mise we ought to accept can be effected."- such an overturning of interests, that we can-With this conviction, the proposition to compro- not but think that whatever the language of the mise which had been made by him, and which president, in his message, may be, the cause of had been rejected by Mr. Pakenham, namely peace will not on that account be irretrievably the 49th parallel without the navigation of the lost. If war should break out, New York, N. Columbia, and with the ports in Vancouver's Orleans and Boston would be closely blockaded, Island, was withdrawn, and the title to the and their merchants ruined; but at the same whole Oregon Territory asserted. In this, we time what injury would be inflicted on British think, that Mr. Polk acted with more petulance commerce, which covers every sea by Amerithan dignity ; for it seems to us quite unneces- can cruisers ? What would become of Mansary that negotiations which had been progres. chester, if a supply of Indian cotton failed it ?sing so many years, should have been termina- and how would the southwestern States of the ted so abruptly. It was, moreover, acting has. union, whose principal produce is cotion, be tily in the President, to take it for granted that 'supported without that market ? What a shock because his offer was rejected, "no compro. would it even be for the constitution of the unmise could be effected," It looks passionate ion itself? We must, therefore, still hope, that and undignified, moreover, to see a President there will be found in America courageous orone day offering a compromise inferior in point ators, who, from the tribune of the congress, of advantage to the party to whom it was ten- which is about to open, will make heard the dered, to others that had been offered by previ- accents of truth to the American people, and ous Administrations, and then, because of its that their eyes will be opened. The English rejection, getting into a passion, withdrawing cabinet on its side, will understand that the im-000 during the last five years, and that it now the offer, and nullifying at a blow, all efforts at mense interest of the British manufactures depacific compromise, notwithstanding such ef- mand that silence shall be imposed on the sus. | building, opposite the Rowan Hotel .- '45-44t]

forts had been made time and again, by Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk himself. While, therefore, we think that Mr. Pakenham was wrong in refusing the last proposition, all the circumstances considered, and while we believe that a better for Great Britain will never be sanctioned by this country, we think the efforts of Mr. Polk to close the door of compromise, ill-judged, hasty and undignified. Let us adhere to our rights by all honorable means-but let us on all occasions manifest due courtesy, decorum, manliness and dignity in our intercourse with foreign Pow-

Amongst the matter received by the late arrival, [from Europe,] says the Richmond Compiler, is an article upon American affairs, from

the Journal des Debats, a leading French paper, which we transcribe at length. Its views of the motives of our public men, of their probable course with regard to this question with Great Britain, and of the disastrous consequences of rashly bringing the issue to arms, are wonderfully discriminating, sagacious and profound. We recommend them to the most attentive consideration of our readers. It is inexplicable that one view, which is barely hinted at, and which had been ably urged on this side the water by the Charleston Mercury, has not had more influence over Southern minds. A war with Great Britain may be destructive to their cotton manufactures, but it will be more them of the British (and, indeed, the whole European) market for the raw material. We all know the disastrous effects upon the cotton interest of a slight reduction in the foreign prices. But what will be the result when these prices are entirely taken away? Great Britain may be cotton-bound to us, but we are more strongly cotton-bound to Great Britain :- Pet. Int. The following is the excellent article allud.

From Paris Journal des Debats, Dec. 1.

ed to:

" The difference of opinion between the two governments," says that leading ministerial print, "is very great. It would merely have been a cause of coolness between the cabinets. if the dispute had remained enveloped in diplomatic secrecy ; but official declarations have been made, which give the question the most

ceptibilities of national honor, and that even should President Polk be so blind as to pro nounce the imprudent words that are talked of it is to be hoped that peace will continue to spread over G. Britain and the U. States the benefits with which it has loaded those two great nations, to the great advantage of all other countries.'

MUCH IN A FEW WORDS.

The following, from the New York Tribune is a large recapitulation in a small compass.-It shews, in a few words, the course of the Polkites in Pennsylvania, by which that great State was cheated out of the expression of her will, in the Presidential Election :

HALLO PENNSYLVANIA.

Did or did not James Buchanan, Wilson Mc-Candless, Richard Broadhead, Benj. A. Bidlack, Pottsville Hughes, Sam'l W. Black, etc. when they traversed your State in 1844, assure you in effect that Polk was as much of a Tariff man as CLAY In They duped and cheated or told you the truth-which was it ? Have you read Walker's Report yet? Do your journals which huzzaed for " Polk, Shunk, and the Tariff of '42," lay before you the substance and drift of that Report? Have you pondered on Mr. Polk's second official explanation of his Kane letter ? Does it tally best with the Whig or Loco Foco expositions on the stump last year? And do you stand ready to be swindled again whenever your office-seekers have another axe to grind? Think the matter over Pennsylva. nians! and keep thinking till the time comes to

Texas U. S. Senator.-Gen. Houston is exceedingly anxious to represent the 'lone star' in the U.S. Senate. He has taken the stump in defence of his own claims.

Ocean Steamer.-The Cunard steamer Aca. dia was to leave Liverpool on Thursday last for Boston, and may be reasonably expected to arrive about the 20th of this month. After that, these steamers will enter upon their winter arrangements, and one of them will leave Liverpool on the 4th of each month until April, when the semi-monthly trips will be resumed. The propeller Massachusetts was to leave New York this day for Liverpool.

From the Raleigh Register.

Lines prompted by seeing O.'s on drinking a Glass of Wine.





THE undersigned have received and opened from Philadelphia and New York, their Fall and Winter

Supply of Seasonable GOODS.

comprising the largest, cheapest and most desirable stock of NEW STYLE FANCY GOODS, ever brought to the Western part of North Carolina ; consisting in part of vance. Super fine and low price French, English cloths and cassimeres

French and German plain and ribed beaver cloths. Fancy col'd silk and wool beaver clot's, (new and desirable article.)

Sattinets, Tweed, cassimeres, Ky. Jeans plain and striped S. flannels, Kerseys and Canadian Jeans. Surges, plaid wool linings and plaid linsevs. 20,000 yds. French and American prints(pretty & cheap) Cashmeres, crape de lanes and bombazines. 60 ps, Orleans and Alpacca lustres, blk, and colored, 6 ps. plain and satin striped silk warp lustres, Silk, linen and cotton h'dk'fs, silk cravats and satin ties. Bed and Negro blankets, suspenders and gloves. 800 yds. wool, hemp and cotton carpeting from 25c to \$1 300 beaver and blanket overcoats ; 30 beaver frock and sack coats.

75 doz. wool and damask shawls and tippets, every qual-

Bl'k and blue bik silks, blk and white crape and crape de lilse

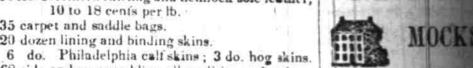
A very large assoriment of French dress Goods

at Two Dollars a year, of every description.

Bolting cloths, no. 4 to 9, and screen wire, Bleached and fine brown shirtings and sheetings. Ginghams, bed ticks and apron checks. Merino, and flannet shirts and drawers. Cambrics, jaconets and Swiss muslins, Jaconet and Swiss muslin edgings and insertings.

HATS, BONNETS & CAPS. O dozen Fur and Wool Hats. 50 dozen Fur, Seal, cloth and selet caps. 25 " Leghorn, straw and bombazine bonnets. BOOTS AND SHOES. 2 CASES mens and boys mud boots. 5 do. Miles' water proof and dress boots.

de. good and cheap negro shoes. 15 17 do. men's and women's lined & bound shoes 20 iron and wood framed travelling trunks. 7500 lbs. Northern skirting and hemlock sole leather 10 to 18 cents per lb. 35 carpet and saddle bags. 20 dozen lining and binding skins.



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45 ps. red, white and yellow flannels. ity and price. Brocade striped Poult de soie dress silks.

The zephyrs kiss the flow ry grove, Bright sunbeams kiss the sea ; And all things kiss whate'er they love-Then why not I kiss thee ?

Could but the medium of a thought, Sent from an anxious brow, Convey a boon so richly fraught, Thou 'det feel one burning now.

And bounding back on joyous wing, That thought would bring to me. A kiss as sweet as balmy spring, For it would come from thee.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The preparations for avar, which have been making in England for some months past, are greater and more extraordinary than ever known in that country, except at one time during the reign of Napoleon, and his threatened invasion of Great Britain. It has been suggested that these measures arose from some misunderstand. ing with the French. But it seems that this is not the fact. The people and government of Great Britain were excited at the high tone assumed about Oregon in President Polk's Inaugaral; and it is probable they have, by some means, been informed of the intentions of the American Cabinet, long before the meeting of Congress. Some secret Agent has done this -some Polkite " patriot" as likely as any body. What has been done, may be done again. England has had one war with Spain relative to this same country of Oregon, and she will with the United States. Fine prospects, truly, mercial ruin and consequent distress throughout the whole country. A long war-an immense public debt, and no Oregon at last. If we go to war for Oregon we shall be sure never to get it. We speak this in no disparage. ment of the valor of our people, but as a fuct relating to their power. But then the land speculators in high station can sell to advantage, and that will be enough, in fact all that is desired by many who are raving about "national honor."-Raleigh Independent.

MANUFACTURES IN S. CAROLINA.

Wise Legislation .- A gentleman who left Columbia vesterday morning, informs us that the Legislature have granted liberal charters to all the companies applying to be incorporated for manufacturning purposes-that they were granted without the odious restriction of individual liability of stockholders, and passed by large majorities! What a commentary is this upon the action of the Senate of Georgia upon the same question ! However fruitful the theme, we forhear comment upon the extraorpon this important question. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that while the majority of the Senate affect such a holy horror at our being dependent upon the manufacturers of the North for our supplies of domestic manufactures, they withhold from capitalists and all who have funds to invest, such charters as will induce them to embark in an enterprise which would relieve us from that dependence. Verily, Georgia seems doomed to grope her way in darkness, her energies crippled, and her capital restricted by her legislation .- Augusta Sentinel.

dary interest, it has become a question of a point of honour. President Polk, doubtless in virtue of pledges given at the time of his election, inserted in his inauguration message, the most solemn document that can emanate from him, a passage which nothing had rendered necessary, and which declared the extreme opinion of the western States. The English cabinet was moved at this unexpected incident in the negotiation : Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen replied in full parliament, in terms as explicit as those made use of in the message. England did more ; she continued at the expense of millions, her maritime preparations, at which France took umbrage in a very malapropos manuer, and which preparations have now raised the English navy to a formidable degree of power, she has taken her precautions as though a war might break out in 1846. The United States, on the contrary, have prepared nothing against such an eventuality. If things now passed as in the last century-if commerce had not created interests which render a declaration of war very difficult, we should say that everything depends on the message which President Polk is this day to deliver to Congress. In the event of that magistrate maintaining his assertion of last year there will only remain the last argument of kings and people ; for of what avail would be negotiation thereafter ?— The question would no longer be as to the division of territory, for Mr. Polk will have Oregon entire. England has latterly proposed to leave it to arbitration, but this the President will not consent to.

What other arguments can therefore prought forward but those which issue from the cannon's mouth? Electoral necessities can therefore alone explain the conduct of Mr. Polk, who had the reputation of being a calm and reserved man. | He is a native of Tennessee, one of the western States of the union. It is on the west that he founds the hope of his re-election, and the west demands the entire of the Oregon territory. It is therefore with much reason that some of the American journals tell their countrymen that the Oregon question, which, to be understood, requires an attentive study of old treaties and diplomatic documents, it is solved at once in every village of the west by political demagogues, who have read nothing, and who only know one thing-that they are sure to please the multitude and obtain their suffrages, by telling them that God has given them the new continent from one extremity to the other. for their exclusive use. However this may be, there is every reason to fear that the message of this day will be in accordance with the feelings of the democracy of the western States .--Private letters from America, which came down to the 10th November, hold out little to the con-The annexation of Texas caused the first election of Mr. Polk, and to secure the second, he wishes to obtain possession of Oregon. general opinion at New York, at Philadelphia,

BY & LADY. The Goblet may be sweet to thee And from all care may set thee free, Yet still it seals thy doom ; For though it looks so bright and clear, A deadly serpent lingers near, That will thy powers consume.

Tho' wine may make the lover bold. Soon will its influence make him cold To those he now holds dear ; The bonds of friendship it will sever, And break the hearts of those, who never

Had aught from him to fear.

You say it makes the coward brave-I say, 'twill bring him to his grave, A lost and ruined one ; Talents before the monster fall,

And wealth flies from thee at his call, And leaves the man undone.

The youth who from the Goblet sips, And often brings it to his lips, Will soon the bitter taste ; For days of darkness sure will come, And o'er his prospects shed a gloom, And all his hopes lie waste

Then earthly friends will all depart, And leave his crushed and broken heart To mourn his mighty fall ; The better part, I pray thee, take, And Wine forever now forsake, In time to save thine all. December 16th, 1845.

AFFECTION-BY MISS LANDON. There is in life no blessing like affection ; It soohes, it hallows, elevates, subdues, And bringeth down to earth its native Heaven It sits beside the cradle patient hours, Whose sole contentment is to watch and love It bendeth o'er the death-bed, and conceals Its own despair with words of faith and hope. Life hath naught else that may supply its place Void is ambition, cold is vanity, And wealth an empty glitter, without love.

EW. NEW, NEWER THAN EVER,



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

WINES

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

The calculation will be extravagant, but the of the best selection in Salisbury or any where else .-Also, some genuine London Porter in quart or pint bottles, fresh Ale and sweet Cider ; splendid French Cor- in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ev-

68 side and mens saddles, all qualities and prices. 25 dozen saddle trees. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. 60 PAIR Eliptic springs, all sizes. 20 chaise hides ; 4 pr. ruber cloth ; 14 sides patent leather 45 sets of concave bands ; 30 buggy and carriage lamps

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Q FOXES axes. \$1 to \$1 25; 125 kegs nails. O 30 anvils and vices ; 18 pr. bellowses. 9 boxes tin plate ; 15 boxes coffee mills.

30 dozen wool and cotton cards. 12 do. steel shovels and spades; mill and > cut

5000 yds. Ky. bagging, very heavy, 16 to 18 cts. baling rope ; 40 ounces Quinine. 6 do mining and well rope, 14 to 54 inches. 75 boxes window glass; 3 flasks quick adver. 30 gallons copil varnish ; 2000 [bs. best white lead 10 bbis. linseed oil ; 16 bbls. tanners oil, (warranted)

GROCERIES.

 Hogsheads sugar ; 180 bags coffee. O 1500 lbs. loaf.angar ; 4 boxes tea. 200 lbs. best Spanish indigo ; 2 bbls. madder. 150 kegs rifle and biasting powder ; 25 bags whot. 2000 feet dry and water fuse ; 700 lbs. bar lead.

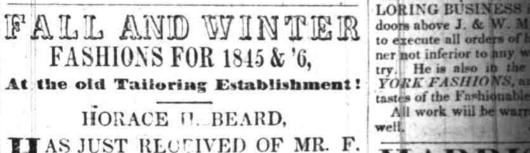
A very large stock of rolled and bar Iron Tw from 11 to 2 inches.

1000 lbs. English and American blister steel. 800 lbs. cast steel, hoop and sheet iron.

The above goods were selected with care by an experienced buyer, and bought exclusively for cash, principally by the package from first hands ; and are now offered at wholesale and retail for cash, we think at from ten to fifteen per cent, lower than the market price. All we ask is an examination ; we have the goods and are determined to sell them. If you want good bargains come with money, and you will be c . tain to get goods at lower prices (with a few exceptions) than you ever bought them before. Persons at a distance, and country merchants wanting goods, would do well to call and examine our large and beautiful stock before purchasing, as it is a notorious fact goods are sold lower at retail in Salisbury, than in any other part of the United States. J. H. JENKINS & CO.

Salisbury, November 15, 1845-6w29 N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jenkins & Biles, by note or book account, are requested to come forward without delay and settle the same, as I am anxious to close the concern as soon as possible.

J. H. JENKINS, Surviving Partner. Nov. 15, 1845-6w29



MANAN, the Expenditure, Pauras, AND Philadelphia PASES LOLIZS for the Fall and Winter of 1845 and '6. which far excells any thing of the kind heretofore/published. He still carries on the

TAHLORING BUSINESS

ARRIS CONCORD. HE subscriber h

The United States steam-frigate Princeton narrowly escaped destruction last week on her passage from Norfolk to Bostton. She reached Boston harbor shout four o'clock on Friday af. ternoon, and, just before coming to anchor opposite to the Nuvy-yard, was discovered to be on fire in the ceiling under the berth deck, near the boller. The powder was taken out in boats and water applied in buckets by the crew ; but the fire was not extinguished till several engines from the Navy-yard were taken alongside and played into her. The fire caught from the furnaces attached to her hoiler, and the afternait of vessel is said to have suffered considerable damage.

Illizois .- The census of Illinois shows that he population of the State has increased 300. amounts to 700,000. ·治理·科学·科学和主义

dial, forty boxes of the finest plum Raisins, fine fresh "A war between America and England will

art of cutting on the latest and most approved style as agent for New York and Philadelphia. Cutting done at short notice.

tice of MEDICINE, offer their Professional services to the Public. OF Office in the brick

Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, fine Goshen Cheese, fresh Soda Biscuit and fresh Butter Crackers : the most splendid assortment of finest Candies ever brought to Salisbury, or seen here ; and perhaps the finest Segars ever brought here, fine fancy pipes, the best Scotch Snuff either in bottles or bladders, Macaboy Snuff in bottles, the finest fresh Mustard, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Pepper Sauce, Cavenne pepper, Cloves, fancy Snuff-boxes, Seidletz powders, Blacking, Matches, and lots of fishhooks and lines, fresh Sardines, Salmon, and Herring, and a large variety of other articles in my line too tedious to describe, all of which I will sell low for cash and on the same terms to punctual customers. I would ulso inform the ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and the country at large, that I have guit retailing spirits at my dwelling house, situated nearly opposite J & W. Murphy's Store, where the ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves, as there will be no danger of disturbance by the drinking of ardent liquid, and will be attended to by Mrs. Roueche. F. R. ROUCHE. Salisbury, May 17th, 1845. tf (6-26-3) CLOTHING FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH! F. FRALEY, will also make in the latest B. style, well done and warranted to fit at his shop, in the large brick house at Salisbury. He will also teach the

32if

DRS. P. & A. M. HENDERSON,

B. F. FRALEY.

tomers with fashionable cutting and making of garments. not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Puncmality, 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. The subscriber has in his employ a workman who cannot be surpassed either North or South Oct. 4, 1845-if28 H. H. BEARD

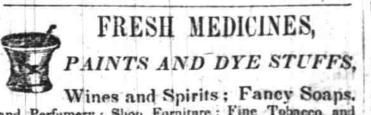
er ready to meet and accommodate his old and new cus-



HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general @ 200 COPY Bustiness added to that of Forwarding; and having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place!

the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.



and Perfumery ; Shop Furniture ; Fine Tobacco, and Cigars ; Spices, Paint and Hair Brushes; Rice, Oil, and AVING associated themselves in the Prac-Candles ; and a large, variety of fancy articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, just received and for sale, very WHEELER'S. cheap for eash at Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1845-tf30

