THE SILK-WORM'S WILL.

On a plain bush hardled, a silk-worm lay, When a proud young paincess came that way, The beaghty child of a human king Threw a side-long glance at the but That took with silent granitude, From the mulberry leaf, its simple food.

And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust, Away from her sister child of dust-Declaring she never yet could see, Why a reptile form like this should be Wondering she had not nerves so firm, As calmly to stand by a crawling worm.

With mate forbearance, the silk-worm took The hanting word, and the spurning look-Alike a stranger to self and pride. She had no disgust from anglit beside : But lived of a meetness and peace possessed, Which these debar from the famun breast.

She only wished for the harsh abuse. To find some way to bedome of use To the Baughty daughter of lordly mein, And thus did she lay a noble plan-To teach her wisdom and make it plain That the humble worm was not made in vain

A plan so generous, the deed so high, That to carry it out, she must e'en die ; No mure," cried she, " will I drink or eat, I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet-To wrap me ap from the sun's dear light, And hade me from her wounded sight.

In secret then, till my end draws nigh, I'll toll for her, and when I die Pil leave behind, as a farewell boon, To the proud young princess, my whole cocoon-To be recled and wove to shining ince, And hung in a veil o'er her sounfal face

And when she calmly draws her breath, Through the very threads that have caused my death When she finds at length she was even so firm As to wear a shroud of a crawling worm-May she bear in mind that she walks with pride, In the winding sheet where the silk-worm died."

HUMILITY-BY MONTGOMERY.

The bird that sixes on highest wing Builds on the ground her lowly nest, And she that doth most sweetly sing Sings in the shade when others rest ; In light and nightingale we see What honor hath humility

That saint that wears heaven's brightest crown In deepest adoration bends, The weight of glory bends him down The most when high his soul ascends; Nearest the throne itself must be The footstool of humility.



From the Southern Agriculturist.

REPORT ON INDIAN CORN.

Your committee on Indian corn beg leave to report : We consider the corn crop as second to no other crop made in the United States ; and in this State, the advantage of raising our own supplies would be of great importance, and would save to the State a large sum of money spent annually for corn. Under these circumstances, any improvements in planting or culti-By a judicious use of the plough, and other good management, the crep may be much increased; and, in a lew years, a full supply for the State might be expected.

earth, to obtain moisture for the plants.

recommend that, in the early part of the winter, rose end) will, when cut off, make better seed a furrow of 6 or 8 inches deep should be made than any other part of the same potato; better, and with the subsoil plough 7 inches deeper; 1834.) that, in all other respects, the soil, planting, and tillage were the same. In that part of the field drought, and fired considerably.

so burnt up that it produced nothing; but where prevented by the exercise of a little care.

seed corn ought to have been selected with potatoes so waxy as to be unfit for the table; we would recommend, in the highest terms, the to look at his potato field, which had been well use of the coal-tar to preserve the seed from prepared and dressed with farm-yard manure. than past misfortunes.

distance of 3 feet; the rows being from 5 to 6 with a large mass all winter, and deprived of feet apart; and either one or two stalks should be left, according to the fertility of the soil .-Where the soil is very rich, or highly manured, we think it best to plant at 2 feet apart, and to leave two stalks.

As soon as the corn is up, the plough ought to be used in breaking up and pulverizing the earth between the rows; and when 5 or 6 inches high, the best ploughman ought to run a furrow as near as possible to the plant, (the bar side of the plough being next to it.) and the other ploughmen may break up the intermediate space between the rows. At this period, the ploughing out to be deep and close; breaking up and pulverizing well the soil. By porosity of soil, the air is admitted, and a larger quantity of organic and inorganic food for the plant is afforded.

In dry weather, the oftener the plough is used the better, until the corn is about one third grown; after which, the plough ought to be laid aside, and the cultivator, or hoe-harrow, used in its place. In wet weather, the plough ought never to be used. Corn is benefited at all periods of its growth by the application of manure on the surface over the roots. If the drought is great, and the corn far advanced towards maturity, the surface crust must be broken, and the earth stirred lightly, to admit air and moisture to the roots; but care must be had not to disturb or cut the lateral or surface roots.

About the time corn is maturing, brace-roots shoot out from the joints near the surface of the earth. These roots frequently strike deep into the earth, affording both nourishment and support to the plant. If a high hill has been made, these roots shoot out higher upon the stalk, where it is brittle, and likely to be snapped off the first high wind. If there be little or no hilling, the corn will bend and yield to the storm, and rise again, having sustained little or no injury. This would be particularly the case where the soil is very fertile and highly culti-

Well grown corn has from 40 to 60 large roots extending from the joints under the ground, which, with the tap-root, penetrate deep into the soil, if not obstructed by a hard subsoil.-From these large roots innumerable small fibrous roots shoot out in all directions towards the surface, extending across the rows 5 or 6 feet, in search of nourishment for the plant .-The large perpendicular roots afford moisture, and the small fibrous roots food to the plant .-The deeper the perpendicular roots penetrate the soil, the less injury the plant will sustain from drought. And the more the surface has been broken up and pulverized, the further the surface-roots will extend in search of nourishment to mature fine and large ears.

CHOICE OF POTATOES FOR SEED.

"Unripened, and consequently watery, potatoes make the best scedroots, inasmuch as they always produce strong, healthy, vigorous plants; this watery matter being the germinative principle. Potatoes whit behave been planvating this valuable grain must be interesting. Ied late in the season, or which have grown in boggy land, or in a mountain situation, are to be preferred; as, under such circumstances, the tubers are not matured, and the farina has not been developed. On the other hand, if we use \* for seed roots those potatoes which have been All plants derive their nourishment from air, raised on good land, have fully ripened there, water, and soil; and the corn-plant must have and have attained all the perfection of which a supply of air and moisture to effect a full de- they are capable as to quality, abounding in velopment of its growth; and the soil, to do its farinaceous matter, but deficient in mucilaginpart, must be well manured and cultivated .- ous matter, curled, and unhealthy, a general Where the land has been long planted, there is want of vigor will be evident, and the produce frequently a hard subsoil crust, which must be very inferior to that of unripe tubers, as they well broken up by the subsoil plough, to enable only possess the procreative power in perfection. perpendicular roots to penetrate deep into the 'As an illustration, it is known to most persons

engaged in rural affairs, that, in the long vari-In preparing land for a corn crop, we would eties of potato, one end (called the crown or with the common plough; that the subsoil plough because the plant which springs from it is much should be rou in this forrow to the additional more healthy, succulent, and vigorous than the depth of 10 or 12 inches; and that corn-stalks others. How is this accounted for ? Simply and other manure should be put in this trench, because such rose end is the watery end. To and listed in, when thoroughly wet, with a small prove this to be the case, boil such a potato, and plough or hoe, as may be convenient; the land the part referred to will be found soft and unto remain in this state to the period of planting. eatable; while the remaining part of the pota-We cannot too highly recommend the use of to is firm, dry, and floory. The circumstance the subspil plough. By its use, the soil will of inferior potatoes begetting good ones is not be less wet after great rains, and more moist peculiar to this vegetable alone, but it is in uniin great droughts. Mr. Delaplain informs us son with the operations of nature, and to a part that, in 1823, he planted a field of 25 acres of of her great law which decrees that, when percorn; that in a part of the field he used the fection in vegetable or animal productions has subsoil plough, and in the other part the com- been attained, their reproductions degenerate, mon tillage. A furrow was made, with the and rice versa."-(Essay on the field culture common bar-share plough, 5 or 6 inches deep, of the potato, by Peter Cowan; second edition,

In England, among the best Farmers, it is where the subsoiler was used, the corn kept its custom to store the seed potatoes by themselves color throughout the season, and produced 50 in pits dug in the earth; and, managed in this per centum more than the other; and where the way, and being chosen from the last formed common tillage was used, it suffered much from tubers, they retained their full vigor till planting time returns; and even if not perfectly ripe Mr. C. M. Bement also states that he sub- when pitted, they will become so in the pits.

soiled a part of a piece of ground which he - It is confidently asserted by many observing planted to Indian corn. The piece of ground agriculturists, that weakness of the seed is the was on a light loamy or sandy knoll; that he chief cause of the defects or failures in the po- ed out or burned out. Accordingly he rushed subsoiled it in strips, leaving alternate strips tato crop, and that weakness comes from overnot subsoiled; all being manured alike. He ripeness. "I think" says a writer in the Garran the subsoiler from 8 to 10 inches deep .- deper's Chronicle, "that the loss and disap-The season proved to be very dry. And where pointment from failure in the potato crop may, the subsoil plough was not used, the corn was in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, be it was used, the corn remained green and flour- knew a market gardener famed for his potatoes, ishing through all the drought, and produced a whose practice always was to dig up and put away sufficient for next year's seed, before they The soil must be moist at the time of plant- had completed their growth. They were thus ing, or a good stand cannot be expected. The full of sap, and kept so. I have myself had state of perfect mental insanity. Great excitmuch care in the field from those stalks bear. but from this very fact they made very good ing the greatest number of ears. And here seed. A friend of mine called on me one day

birds, &c. When the seed is well prepared He observed that they came up very bad, and by the use of coal-tar and soot, and the soil well desired to know what was the matter. The moistened by a good rain, to be planted at the fact was, that the seed had been stored away sprouts two or three inches long before planting. The vitality was quite exhausted before they were put into the ground; this was the secret of the failure. Soils, manures, and seasons, no doubt, will affect a potato crop in various ways; but, with a little care with the seed, any considerable failure may usually be prevented .seed potatoes should not be of a mealy quality, nor should they be stored where they will heat, nor be kept out of the ground more than twenty-four hours after being cut out for planting."

As a manure, ashes, on certain soils, are invaluable. We have frequently experienced the beneficial effects resulting from their application, but never more convincingly than during the present year. On a piece of corn, containing about two statute acres, we applied about twenty bushels of ashes and a small quantity of gypsum or plaster of Paris-the ashes being applied on every other row in order that the comparative value of the two articles might be accurately ascertained.

The result of this experiment was perfectly in accordance with our previous observations. Through the entire season, the rows on which the ashes were applied took the lead, and at harvest produced one-third more corn than those which had the gypsum.

We would commend to every one to save all he house ashes he possibly can. Even leach. ed ashes are too valuable to be thrown away. Applied as top-dressing to grass lands, they produce important effects.

One of the most substantial farmers in Massachusets, writing on this subject, says : "I am now more fully than ever, persuaded of the value of ashes as a manure. Nothing in the whole catalogue of manures, compares with them on my land. At the distance of nearly two miles from the sca-shore, I sowed, in 1835, twenty-five and a half bushels to the acre.-The soil was a thin, clayey loam, and the result of the application was a crop of excellent clover, where for years, nothing had grown but mullen and rye. The land has not yet forgot the application; the grass on the soil with ashbeing greener and far more luxuriant than on that where no such application has been made. On corn, beans and wheat, ashes, leach. ed or unleached, operate with the best effects. Formerly we were in the practice of disposing of our ashes at from a shilling to twenty cents er bushel; but experience has now opened our eyes, and we are purchasing all we can at double the former price."-Maine Cultivator.

What is Good Farming ?- The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming. was given by Mr. Kane, at a late agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire, England. He said, he fed his land before hungry, rested it before weary, and weeded it before foul.

Song of the Shirt .- A Yankee at Cambridge. Mass., has invented a sewing machine which will render the pathos of this song more appropriate than ever. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than about six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a most thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched, and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of the out side seam of a pair of men's pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect case, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 in a minute. The thread is less worn by this process, than by hand sewing, and consequently retains more of its strength. The simplicity of the construction of this machine, and the accuracy, rapidity and perfection of its oferation, will place it in the same rank with the card machine, the straw braider, the pin machine, and the coach lace loom-machines, which never fail to command the admiration of every intelligent behalder .- N. Y. Telegraph.

Matresses - A New Article. - We desire to call the attention of our citizens to a new article of Matresses manufactured by Messrs. Monk and Mather at No. 104 Dauphin street. They are made from common shucks and cotton-the bottom being of the former and the top of the latter material. The shucks being nicely prepared-all hard substance removed and hatchelled into narrow strips-promote and preserve the elasticity of the matress, while the layer of soft cotton at the top, makes it easy, soft and comfortable, to a wonderful degree,-The article thus manufactured is fully equal, in every respect, to the Hair matress, and is furnished at a much lower price. - Mobile Adver.

Horrid Effects of Millerism .- The Spring. field Statesman says : Mr. Ebenezer Walker, a farmer of respectability, about 27 years of age, having a wife and one child, was induced by motives of curiosity to attend a Miller meet. ing in Belchertown on Sunday the 18th. While there, he became deluded by the threats and anathemas which were preached, and left the house after the close of the meeting in a state of mind bordering upon insanity. This malady continued to increase until he became a raving madman. While in this way he declartowards a large cooking stove and thrust his left hand into the burning embers, and clenched the red hot iron of the stove until the flesh was litterally burned from the bones of his hands before he could be secured. The poor man continued in this awful state until death came to his relief on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., at 8 o'clock. We also learn that time ... the sons of Noah Nelson, recently deceased. of Brimfield, leaped from his bed one night last week, and passed through the streets with the ment prevails in Belchertown, and means will be taken to prevent any further spread of this accursed delusion.

Effect of the News at New York. The Express of Thursday evening says: The news from Europe received by the steamer down to the 4th inst., is hailed by all classes as most pacific and favorable.-The expression of the Queen in her speech in Parliament, and Mr. Peel's remarks in the House, are so decidedly friendly, that Edited by GEORE H. COLTON, assisted by C. W all possibility of war from the other side is at an end. All the beligerent spirit and gas is manifested here, and none by Great

The news had an instant effect to carry up stock, and to give life and animation to every thing. All was congratulation, that the tone is so different, in England, from what we receive from Wash-The proposal of the British Minister to

take off all duty on bacon, beef, hay, hides,

meat and pork, and to reduce the duly on

candles, cheese, hams, hops, indian corn and tallow, will be received here with the hest spirit. It is believed by all that this intelligence will have a decided influence in Congress, and that the measures that will be adopted in the Senate will be of a character to meet the feeling manifested by Great Britain. A German Joke .- In Germany, the Austrians bear the reputation of being partic-

ularly stupied and those with the Bavarians, the reputation of being the authors of all the foolish remarks current in the country. On one occasion a party of Austrian hussars being in the city of Cologne, a captain of that regiment strolled into the cathedral, where, falling into conversation with one of the officiating clergya canon of the cathedral-he put to him the following query: " What is the difference between a priest and a donkey?"-The clergyman, unwilling to commit himself by any verbal answer, merely shrugged up his shoulders in a negative manner. "Ah! ah!" exclaimed the captain. "Iknew you couldn't tell; it is this: the donkey wears the cross on his shoulder by nature, and the priest by profession." The canon, faintly applauding the joke. asked in return, "the defference between an Austrian officer of hussars and a donkey?" After considering a few minutes, the captain declared his inability to tell, and the priest replied, " Nor can I, for I can perceive no difference whatever !"

Spectral Vision .- The Boston Medical Journal says that a gentleman in the city, known for his intelligence and enterprise, for years past has been entertained with a singular spectral visitor, whenever he enters a certain gate in front of a relative's house on Washington street. bordering on Roxbury. He is met by a large, full-faced, florid complexioned man, dressed in a broadbrimmed white hat. This occurs at all hours of the day. The spectre recedes from him as he advances, and near the front door is lost in air. He assures us that he takes plea. HE subscriber has the pleasure to inform sure in looking his intangible vision full in the eve-examines the color and cut of his garments, and now regards bim as an old, familiar acquaintance. The gentleman is not conscious of having defective vision. It is evident that a morbid action takes place in his brain, through its connection with the optic apparatus-and that the spectre is reproduced by local causes existing at the gate, which cannot yet be ex-

this world, but that they sometimes linger for yourselves. about their old accustomed haunts, and the companions they still love here. This consoling idea is finely dwelt upon in the following stanzas, quoted from the Portsmouth Journal:

Forget not The Dead, who have loved, who have left us-Who bend o'er us now from their bright homes above; But believe, never doubt, that the God who bereft us, Permits them to mingle with friends they still love. Repeat their fond words, and their noble deeds cherish. Speak pleasantly of them who left us in tears .-From our lips their dear names other joys should not per-

While Time bears our feet through the valley of years.

Dear friends of our Youth! can we cease to remember The last look of life, and the low-whispered prayer !-Oh, cold be our hearts, as the ice of December.

When Love's tablets record no rememberance there. Then forget not The Dead, who are evermore nigh us, stands, Bed-steads, Still floating sometimes to our dream-haunted bed,-In the loneliest hour, in the crowd they are by us, Forget not The Dead! oh, Forget not The Dead!

A Hundred Years Ago .- Quaint, thought. ful, philosophical, and musical. Whose it was, we know not. Whose it is, from the ryming, is more easily told. It is worth the owning. New York Express.

"Where, where are all the birds that sang A hundred years ago ? The flowers that all in beauty sprang A hundred years ago? The lips that smiled,

The eyes that wild In flashes shone Soft eyes upon-Where, O where, are lips and eyes The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs, That lived so long ago ?

"Who peopled all the city streets,

A hundred years ago ! Who filled the church with faces meek, A hundred years ago ! The sneering tale Of sister frail, The plot that work'd A brother's hurt-Where, O where, are plots and sneers, The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears, That lived so long ago !

Where are the graves where dead men slept, A hundred years ago ? Who, when they were living, wept, A hundred years ago ! By other men

That knew not them. Their lands were tilled, Their graves are filled. Yet nature then was just as gay And bright the sun shone as to-day-A hundred years ago !

Steam and Horse Power Superseded .- An genious Yankee of Worcester, Massachusetts, as constructed a carriage for travelling on common roads without horse power. It consists of a light frame upon three wheels, so constructed, that small power applied to a crank, propels the vehicle with great velocity over any common road. By means of simple machinery the carriage may be turned in any direction. The whole concern, though made entirely of iron, Mankind cry louder against impending evils, with the two principal wheels about four feet in diameter, is very light.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1846-VOL. III.

The American Review: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science.

WEBBER, of Kentucky.

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

ENGRAVINGS .- There will be four engravings each vear, executed carefully; and what is of more importance, accompanied with ample biographies, that may stand as a part of the history of the country.

TERMS. The Review will continue to be published at Five Dol lars a year, in advance. It has been suggested, from some quarters, that the price should be reduced in accord-

ance with that of the organ of the opposing party-viz: to \$3 00. A moment's reflection wall show the disadvantages of this; for it has also been found necessary to reduce the pages of that Journal from 112 to 80 a month -a reduction to which neither we not our readers are willing to come. We have always issued 112 pages, and expect occasionally to find it necessary to print 128 in one number. This month, it will be seen, we have given that number of pages, being the same amount with Blackwood. Certain it is, that it is entirely impossible to create and sustain a truly able and national work-such as a Whig Review must be-dealing comprehensively with great subjects, either within the space of 80 pages, or, if on the finest light pager, with more pages at the Democratic price of \$3. We should prefer to stop the Review.

The cash system and payment in advance, must be urged on our subscribers, it being the only way that a periodical can be efficiently sustained.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. A great item of expense is saved, in the reduction of

postage. The postage of the Review is not half the for-

II It is earnestly requested of every one willing to be interested in this design, especially Whigs, to obtain as many subscribers as possible, transmitting them with their places of residence, to the Editor in New-York, through the postmaster. If each would only procure, or be the means of procuring, one subscriber-and many could ensily obtain a number-it is seen at once that most important aid would be extended to this Review with a fittle trouble, and some service, we believe, to the great interesis of the country

That this may be entered into more readily by Committees, Societies, Clubs, &c., the following liberal terms are offered :- Five copies for \$20; the amount to be remitted in current New-York funds; or any person-becoming responsible for four copies, will receive a fifth gratis, Persons in the country, remitting the amount of sub-

scription, can receive the work by mail, strongly enveloped, or in any other way arranged by themselves. All communications must be addressed, post-paid, to G. H. Colton, 118 Nassau-st.

## HARRIS' HOTEL CONCORD, N. CAROLINA.

his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the northwest corner of the Court-House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired-his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from Our Departed Friends .- It is a beauti- his long experience in the business, he is able ful thought that when our friends die, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with they are not wholly absent from us in a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845-1f3

Raleigh Register, Lincoln Courier and Charlotte Journal, will publish the above til countermanded.

# CHEAP, CHEAPER! CHEAPEST

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and | | | | the public that he still continues to carry or Cubines Enginess. in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. &.

W. Murphy's store, and just opposite the Rowan Hotel, He has on hand a large assortment of furniture, and keeps in his employment the best of workmen, and uses the best materials the country affords. He has on hand at all times an assortment of such work as will suit the wants of the country, such as Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Cup-lourds, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash

Cone Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c. A neat assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hands so that any person can be accommodated in that line, and the prices shall be made to suit customers, not only in that article, but in all of the above mentioned articles. The subscriber would say to the public that they would do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he intends hereafter to sell cheaper than work has ever been sold in this State All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken

in exchange for work DAVID WATSON. Salisbury, April 19, 1845

THOSE indebted to me must settle by cash or otherwise, by the 15th January, or else pay cost of DAVID WATSON. December 19, 1845-if34

### A. WOOLWORTH, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,



RESPECTFULLY informs
his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the alove business at his old stand, one door below Brown & Maxands will be carefully executed in he best style, and warranted to

perform well. A share of public patronage is solicited. Sallsbury, December 13, 1845-tf 33

### TO GUNSMITHS!

THE subscriber wishes to employ a firstrate Journeyman GUNSMITH, to whom good wages will be given. None other than a study and industrious A. WOOLWORTH. Dec. 13, 1-45

#### NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Fashions for 1845 !-HOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that he still carries on the TAI-LORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, two doors above J. & W. Murphy's store, where he is ready to execute all orders of his customers in a style and man ner not inferior to any work done in this part of the coun-He is also in the regular receipt of the NEW OUK FASHIO VS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times All work will be warranted to fit well ond to be made

May 17, 1845-1f3

January 2, 1845.

Docts. Summerell & Whitehead, AVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, and offer their professional services to the public. Dr. Summerell can be found at his residence next door to Michael Brown's store. Dr. Whitehead may be found at his office at the Mansion Hotel or at the Drug store of J. H. Enniss.

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THE SOUTHER Literary Messe

TAVING perch AND REVIEW," it w THE SOUTHERN LATER mong American Per nently Southern; and ing itself to the West contributors. It will South and West. T Sinnis' Magazine, blended in "The Sou senger and Review ?" improving them as far a

distinctively the adve to will be " In the Un South, and for the Sou It will be publishe in Richmond. The ature, and the public e

The sid of Mr. S contributor, but in the Cr and other Southern and W ded to those already e munications for the sent to the office in Ri Each number of " M ain 64 soper-royal octavo p matter, of great variety; ems, Travels, Critiques Papers on the Army, Navy, and discussions of all o terests and Institutions of

The subscription price contain very nearly twice as gazine, and be published in ent Messenger. Those indebted to the N mediate payment. 87

ger and Review," for 1846. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE by mail, the " Messenger 1 greatly reduced and the bo The undersigned believe

is an auspicious one for Soand Interests, and hopes to ! rewarded for his efforts to m THE MESSENGER AND

Whoever will send us for shall receive the Messenger the same proportion for a la Active and faithful canve employed. Security will be Orders for the " M in immediately, with the me fice. Richmond, Va. It is many copies to publish; and will please do so immedia Li Those papers which times, and give it an Edne the Messenger and Review

B. B. MING Richmond, Va., Jan. 18 FALL AND FASHIONS I

At the old Tailorius

HORACE HAS JUST REC AND IP hillstelle 3: ICONTES for the Fall which far excells any thing He still carries on

TAILORING all its various branches, a er ready to meet and account omers with fashionable cu not to be surpassed by any i uality, despatch and faithf shall be his aim and object. agement; he hopes to ment N. B. The subscriber h who cannot be surpassed en

Oct. 4, 1835-1f28 NEW, NEW, NEWE



n my line, ever brought to booght for cash, and cash or r than ever, and all of the ions. My new stock our Champaign, Claret, Tene

French Brandy, Ja Gin, N. E. Rum,

country or De tles, fresh Ale and sweet ( dial, forty boxes of the fit Figs, Omnges, Lemons, A fresh Soila Biscuit and fre splendid assortment of fir Salisbury, or seen here ; a ever brought here, fine far either in bottles or bladder the finest fresh Mustard, Lin per Sauce, Cayenne, peppe Seidletz powders, Blackin hooks and lines, fresh San Herring, and a large variet too tedious to describe, all

cash and on the same tern I would also inform the bury and the country at lar spirits at my dwelling b & W. Murphy's Store, when are invited to call and exa will be no danger of disti dent liquid, and will be at

Salisbury, May 17th, 184

CLOTHING CHEAP F F. FRALEN. teach the art of cutting on style as agent for New Ye

WANTED-AG Office. Jan. 1846.

DRS. P. & A. AVING associated services to the Public. building opposite the Re

FORWARDING AND

HALL WOULD inform the n diev have in connect cery IBmeine warding; and having houses on the bank of the R and forward Goods upon suc petition, our charges and expe All Goods shipped to G. the interior, and not otherwi Fayetteville, May 24, 18

BEING Agent for se Feb 27-414