When earthly crowns shall pass away. Theirs blaze and glow their little day, Then set in darkness, fear and doubt, While thine, sweet Star, ne'er pass away, Nor e'er thy heavenly fires burn out. But rising toward the worlds above,

Grow brighter, purer, chaster far, As all thy rays thine from pure love, Thou sweetly glowing Eastern Star. alse thee Pd rise on Paith and Love. From earth, and sense, and passion's power,

and seek in truth to soar above. This fading scene-delusive hour. like thee I'd mount the Empyrean high, And shed my feeble light afar,

Till merged in beams of yonder sky, To shine a sweetly guiding star.



PLANTATION GARDEN FOR THE SOUTH By T. Affleck.

These directions for the management of the Plantation Garden, being prepared for the latitude of Natchez, Miss., can very easily he adapted to a degree or two farther north or south.

The garden is a primary object on every plantation. Much is saved by it; and much added to the health and comfort of the laborers .-Wholesome, well-cooked vegetables are prethe number to be supplied from it. For one of some lize, instead of a spot laid off in small beds, to be cultivated exclusively with the spade and hoe, select a piece of good ground, no matter what the exposure. Shape, if possible, an oblong square; run one main center walk or road lengthwise; and such others as may be thought requisite; and enclose the whole and immediately turn it under, by running two good plows in the furrow, one behind the other thus plowing it to the depth of ten inches; or as deep as the soil wifl admit of; even turning up a little of the subsail, if not positively bad. When in this rough state even a slight freezing is of great advantage. As the ground is needed for planting, give a top-dressing of manure or rich compost, turning it under with a light plough; and if at all cloddy, run the

As more correct and particular directions can variety of vegetables is treated of separately, that plan is here adopted, in preference to giving a monthly calendar.

cultivated here in the same manner as in the as March or April.

rate patches, at as many different times. They producing sweeter roots and fewer weeds.

cold weather, protect the young plants with pine years afterwards. boughs, or magnolia leaves ; or with stiff brush | We have known of another experiment upon

ton, &c., are occasionally grown in sufficient read of a certain mode of culture having provquantity for plantation use, it is but rarely .- ed successful, our mind, as by instinct, seems They would form an excellent and wholesome to inquire, on what kind of soil the experiment

addition to the rations. The crowder ard com- was tried. From the experiments we have mon cow peas being of easy culture, requiring | read of, in all the different kinds of soil, we have summer are indispensable. In winter the ripe to be well supported by reason, that all lands, peas form a fine variety. They are planted at of whatever kind, should be ploughed deep, i any time from the 1st of February to the last of order to produce to the best advantage. Land July, either among the corn or alone, in drills three feet apart, leaving a plant at every foot.

Beans .- Kidney or snap beans are planted in succession during March, April and May, either in hills two and a half feet apart, or in rows three feet apart, leaving a plant every four inches. The little white bunch bean sent from the North in such quantities, can be raised in perhaps the best; but such land as we usually the South as easily as any other sort.

Lima Beans, or butter beans, are grown in hills four feet apart, first planting a stout pole in the hill; plant first of April; leave three to four plants; or they are drilled along the walks, first forming a rough arbor of stakes or of canes for them to run on. They are easily cultivated -procuring and planting the stakes being the principal labor-and are very productive and nutritious.

Tomatocs are indispensable. Sow the seed in a bed that can be protected, early in Febru. ary. Plant out as soon as there is no longer danger of frost, in rows four feet apart, a plant every two and a half feet. A few seeds may be sown about last of April, and again about last of May, to bear until frost; the early plant. ings will cease to bear by August.

Onions and Scallions ought to be cultivated in considerable quantity. They are of easy culture and favorities with the people. Bunches of Scallions may be divided and set out in rows at any time from September to March .-Onion seed is sown in drills during the fall or early winter, and are drawn while young and used as scallions-leaving enough of plants to occupy the ground, where they will bulb.

Squash .- Of this there are two sorts, with many sub-varieties-the summer bush and the running squash. The former will produce the greatest number on the smallest space of ground -the latter, however, continue longer in bearing. Plant toward the end of March, and again about the middle of April; the bush sorts in hills three feet apart, leaving one plant in a hill: the running squash in hills seven feet apart, ferable to anything else, during hot weather. leaving two plants. The Kentucky cushaw, The garden must be proportioned in extent to a large, striped, crook-necked sort, can be kept, with a slight protection, all winter. A good supply is desirable, as a wholesome and favorite vegetable; it will moreover prevent your people using young, green pumpkins, which are very unwholesome. As the squash become fit for use, they must be picked off for use, or the plants will soon cease to bear.

Mustard, which may be sown broadcast, and with a good and sufficient fence. Even though tolerably thin, the seed being very small, in naturally very rich, add a coat of well totted October or Nov., on a piece of good ground. a piece of pickled pork. Like turnips, when sown for the same purpose, it requires no cultivation, if the ground is tolerably clean.

From the American (Georgia) Whig. DEEP PLOUGHING.

leston Mercury, written by a citizen of South to saturate the manure heaps, to enrich and readers. Various experiments have been made | en ought also to be saved for that purpose. ploughing, and the arguments used by many in feathers, hats, dead animals, horns, bones, blood, very much astonished at the result." middle States, and should be planted as early favor of that mode of culture, had induced him water from washings, kitchen sweepings, ashes, to try it on a piece of ground of several acres, chips from the woodpile, and all other rubbish. Turnips are sown from the 20th of July to which he described as being what we call a Let these be mixed with rich earth, collected last of September-sowing three or four sepa. "hickory flat," which before it was cleared was from deposits in the fence corners, on the banks covered with a growth of post oak, and red oak of streams, and other places; let them be put are usually sown broad cast, but would pay well and hickory, and most of the undergrowth were in a heap, covered well, and kept moist with for the trouble of drilling and tending. The of hickory, with large "stool grubs." This urine, soapsuds, or other dirty water; add buent penning the cows on the spot intended for it considered as indicative of a free productive informant states that the piece on which his ex- be superior to stable manure. Cabbages are produced abundantly in the periment was tried, had been cleared about two south, if properly managed, and are the favorite | years, and was in preparation for the third crop. vegetable on a plantation. They head best on The plough used was the common turning periods, raked up and thrown on the manure old land cariched with stable manure. For plough, by the use of which all the earth loosearly spring use, make several sowings of seed ened by ploughing was turned bottom up; and from the middle of August to first of October, the effect was that the ground failed to produce of early York, or sugar loaf, &c. During very as well as the surrounding fields for several

laid between the rows and covered with corn stubble land that had been cleared a number of stalks and other litter. Plant out early in Feb. years. After the crop of small grain had been For summer use, sow in January, protecting as cut off in the summer the grass and weeds were above; plant out when large enough. For left to grow till late in the fall, when a turning winter use, sow drumhead or other large sorts, plough was used for the purpose of covering up in April; let them stand in the nursery beds all all vegetable matter on the ground. This, like summer, when they will rup up a tall stem; the other, proved an injury from which the land during the rains in August, set them out in rich did not recover under two or three years. Exground laying their long stems in so deep as periments like these have deterred our farmers just to leave their heads out of the ground. If in this section of the country, from adopting the planted out sooner they will rot; if sowed much system of ploughing deep, so advantageously later than April they will not head; and the used in other parts of the United States. That roots being placed tolerably deep in the ground, ploughing deep, with a turning plough, in some enables the plants to stand the autumnal drought. places, has been done to advantage, none can Plants from seeds grown in the South will not deny, who are at all disposed to believe what they read : but that the same mode of culture Okra .- A large mess of okra soup (called will prove advantageous in all kinds of land, is gumba) should be served on every plantation a theory that our reason will not permit us to at least four days in the week, while the vege. admit as true. As well might we expect to table is in season. The pods are gathered cure all kinds of diseases of the human system while still tender enough to be cut with the with the same medicine, as to use the same thumb pail; cut into thin slices, and with to- mode of culture, in preparing the different kinds matoes, preper, &c., added to the rations of of earth for production, with success. That a meat, forms a rich mucilaginous soup. It is great deal can be done in preparing ground for lanted about the first of March, in drills four cultivation, reason would teach us is true; but, feet apart, leaving a plant every two and a half that such preparation should be according to or three feet, if the ground is rich, which it the formation and nature of the soil, is equally true. We have read and reflected a great deal Peas .- Although the dwarf, marrowfat, charl- upon the experience of others; and when we

no sticks, being great hearers, and lasting all come to the deliberate conclusion, which seems which have a deep soil, may be ploughed advantage with a turning plough; but the clay or that strata of earth which usually lies in me diately under the soil, should never be turned on top. It, therefore, the soil is deep enough to admit the plough as deep as may be desired, without reaching below it, a turning plough is cultivate in this part of the country, has a soil too thin to use such ploughs with a good effect. We should, therefore, adopt the subsoil plough, or one that will pulverize and loosen the earth to a considerable depth, without turning the soil underneath. Our red lands have been found, by experience, to show the effects of drought sooner, and the crops growing on them to suffer more severely, than a light grey soil. And the reason is obviously this: It will be found from examination, that in all our red lands the clay comes very near the top of the ground, without a great deal of rain, it never gets thoroughly wet. The loose soil on the top of the clay, which is usually stirred with the plough, receives the water when it rains until it is properly wet, and would impart it to the clay beneath, were it in a situation to receive it; but the clay being so firm and close, the water is forced to remain above it, which, after properly saturating the loose earth, stands in puddles on top of the grounds, from whence it is soon evaporated by the air and the rays of the sun. And so soon as the heat of the summer's sun penetrates to the depth that the earth is loosened by the plough, and by its evaporating influence, extracts the water above clay, the crops begin to suffer for the want of more rain. In such lands, if the clay could be properly broken and a sub-soil plough, without turning it on top of and retain moisture from the falling of rain, and imparted to the loose earth above, where the

BASINS FOR MANURE.

"Your Basins at the tail of your stalls to make and hold manures, ought they to be covered or not ? or ought

We answer they should be covered, if pracmanure, as early as practicable in the winter; Mustard makes a wholesome and favorite dish ticable. There should be no more water perall winter, and early in the Spring, boiled with mitted to stand in them than may be necessary to keep the mass of manure moderately moist; and this water should consist, principally, if possible, of the urine collected at the house and the stables. If the urine is not saved, a tank should be kept in the stable yard, with drains to carry to it all the drippings and dirty water We publish toldny an article from the Char- of the lot, which should be used, when wanted, Carolina, on the subject of Deep Ploughing, hasten the decomposition of the matter. All and commend it to the attentive perusal of our the soap suds and other dirty water at the kitch.

should stand about twelve months, when it will

Let the lot be well covered with litter and rich dirt, which should be regularly, at short pile, and fresh dirt and litter spread in the lot.

IMPORTANCE OF DOING BUSINESS IN SEASON.

"Take time by the foretop." Old grandfather Time, so far as I have seen him pictured out in all the editions of the New-England Primer, is as bald as a cobbler's lapstone. The test, therefore, cannot be taken litterally. To make my present purpose, Gentle reader, to "take time by the foretop, means nothing more nor less than to do your business in season.

If you are a farmer, it is particularly necessary that you should " take time by the foreton." The whole of the profits of the farmer depend on his business being done in season. If a week gets the start of you in the spring, you may

chase it all summer without overtaking it. Now for the contrast. There's neighbor Scrabble; he has a good farm, and is a hard working, frugal man; nevertheless he is always behind-hand. He plants his corn when all the neighbors are weeding theirs; it gets hoed but once, because the harvest presses upon him; the early frost generally kills half the weeds do not choke, and the consequence is, off from an aere which ought to yield him 50 bushels, he gets 15 or 20. Come, Mr. Scrabble, pull up -get your crops in well, and in season; "take time by the foretop," and your labor will be easier by half, and twice as profitable.

C. N. BEMENT. American Hotel, Albany, Dec. 1845.

The Senate of Mississippi have refused, by a vote of 14 to 14, to adopt a resolution for the payment of the

A FARMER'S LIFE.

speech of the Rev. Mr. Choules, at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We have the pleasure now to make an extract from a speech of this gentleman, on another occasion, which is worthy of all commendation :- Southern Cultivator.

"I wish I could see (he says) in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their calling ; but I have been grieved in many a farm-house, to listen to lamentations over what they term their "hard lot," I have heard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about drudgery, and never having their work done, and few or no opportunities for their children; and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen or eighteen, who was admirably filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comand is generally very close and compact, so that parison between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued, with some cousin, or young man who clerked it in a store, till at length the boy has become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interests and happiness. "I am conversant with no truer scenes

of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farm-houses, and even log-cabins, where the father, under the influence of enlightened Christianity, and sound views of life, has gone with his family, as the world have termed it, into the woods .-The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it; he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and is never at a loss for materials to ocpulverised to a considerable depth, by means of cupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the ground, and put in a condition to receive the farmer; the proper food of vegetables and animals will constitute a wide and to such a depth that the drying influence of the lasting field of investigation. The daily sun and air would have but little impression on journal of a farmer is a source of much it, the moisture thus secured would be naturally interest to himself and others. The record of his labors, the expression of his roots of vegetation would receive their support hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure A friend at Claytonsville asks the following to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country, should have the eftown to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, because comparison would force itself upon his friends and neighbors; and his example dice itself will give way to profit."

DRILLING INDIAN CORN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Alexander D. Coulter, Herriottsville, Penn., to the Cultivator: "Last season I tried an experiment in plant-

ing corn, by drilling it in rows three feet apart, requested Dr. Darrah to procure for me. Very respectbe given, and with less repetition, where each in this part of Georgia, by ploughing deep, and In addition to the manure from the stables two grains tifteen inches apart in the row. On those who have tried it with the kind of plough and yard, a great quantity might be collected three acres I raised 269 bushels of ears. Afin common use, so far as we are informed, re- in the course of the year, which would well re- ter the corn was about a foot in height, some port against the experiment. We had a con- pay the labor, by preserving all the urine and of the old fashioned farmers prophecied a fail-Potators. The sweet and the Irish potatoe versation some time since with a friend on this forces of the household, all old woollen rags, ure. They said it would end as many other are vegetables of great importance. They are subject, who stated that the theory of deep the refuse of shearings, hog hair, old leather, visionary projects of book farming,' and were

A successful mode of destroying cock-roaches is to take a pint of molasses in a basin, mix it with the same of hot water, set the basin on the floor near where they frequent, take a few cuttings of lath and set them round the basin, turnip patch is most commonly enriched by kind of growth our farmers know is generally clay, if intended for sandy land. Such a heap ing over the edge of the basin about an inch. sloping from the basin to the floor, and projectbut a piece of newly cleared ground is better, soil, and amongst the best of our uplands. Our be fit to be put in the hill or spread; and will the end of the lath and drop off into the basin, Attracted by the molasses, they will run up to from whence they cannot get out. Seventy have been killed in a night in this way. The molasses may be used many times.

> Teras - The election returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were counted on the 17th, and it appeared that Gen. Henderson received 8.910 votes, and Dr. majority of 48 votes of the official returns. but no official returns were received from the counties of Bastrop, San Patricio, Jackthese counties Col. Horton received a mareturns of these counties had been furnish ed to the Secretary of State, Col. Horton would of course have been declared elec-Gen. Darnell was not in Austin when the votes were counted. He has been declared by the Legislature to be duly elec-His friends think he will resign.

The Inauguration of the Governor took place on the 18th inst., when the glorious ensign of the Union was to be raised.

Col. V. E. Howard has resigned his seat in the Legislature; it is thought he will be made Attorney General, baying declined the office of Secretary of State. It was expected that Judge Hemphill would be appointed Chief Justice, and Judge Lipscomb and Judge Wheeler Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

NATED TO BE.

BEING Agent for several large Book establishments, I will furnish Physicians and Students with Medical Works upon reasonable terms for cash. C. B. WHEELER, Agent.

DRS. P. & A. M. HENDERSON, AVING associated themselves in the Practice of MEDICINE, offer their Professional services to the Public. OF Office in the brick building opposite the Rowan Hotel .- '45-4t4

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN Our readers no doubt remember the Literary Messenger and REVIEW

AND REVIEW," it will, from this time, be blended with "THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER."

The Messenger has been established more th years-much longer than any other Southern work ever existed during which it has maintained the highest rank among American Periodicals. It has always been eminently Southern; and for several years, has been addressing itself to the West, both editorially, and by its abiest contributors. It will continue to address itself to the South and West. To indicate this and its union with ains! Magazine, the titles of the separate works will be blended in "The Southern and Western Literary Messenger and Review;" retaining the features of each, but improving them as far as practicable. Whilst it will be distinctively the advocate of the South and West, its motto will be " In the Union, and for the Union! In the South, and for the South and West "

It will be published simulraneously in Charleston and in Richmond, The subscribers to Simms' Magazine especially and the friends of Southern and Western Literature, and the public generally, are invited to enlist in its

The aid of Mr. Simms has been secured, not only as contributor, but in the Critical and Editorial Department and other Southern and Western contributors will be added to those already engaged for the Messenger. Communications for the " Messenger and Review " may be sent to the office in Richmond

: Each number of " Messenger and Review" will conain 64 sper-royal octavo pages, filled with the choicest matter, of great variety; embracing Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Critiques, Reviews, History, Biography, Papers on the Army, Navy, and other National Affairs, and discussions of all questions affecting the Rights, Interests and Institutions of the South and West.

The subscription price will be \$5, but the work contain very nearly twice as much matter as Simms, Magazine, and be published in an elegant style, like the present Messenger.

Those indebted to the Magazine, will please make immediate payment. \$7 50 will be taken in full for sub scription due to Simms' Magazine, and for the " Messenger and Review," for 1846.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. - For the benefit of subscribers by mail, the "Messenger and Review" will be printed on the finest light paper, by which the postage will be greatly reduced and the bound volume rendered for more

The undersigned believes that the above arrangement is an auspicious one for Southern and Western Literature and Interests, and hopes to be adequately sustained and rewarded for his efforts to maintain them.

THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW FOR NOTHING. Whoever will send us four new subscribers, with \$20, shall receive the Messenger and Review gratis; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers. Active and faithful convassers and collectors will be employed. Security will be required.

Orders for the "Messenger and Review" will be sent in immediately, with the money, to the Messenger Office, Richmond, Va. It is indispensable to know how many copies to publish; and all who intend to subscribe will please do so immediately

Those papers which insert this Prospectus, a few times, and give it an Editorial notice, will be entitled to the Messenger and Review for one year

B. B. MINOR, Elitor and Proprietor.

ALL TEACHERS

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. PUBLISHED BY GRIGG & ELLIOT, Philadelphia.

RIGG & ELLIOT'S new series of common School Readers. No. 1, 2, 3 & 4. They are amongst the best series of Reading Class Books for common Schools, ever published in this country. Upwards water to be permitted to stand in them? or ought they fect of stimulating one farmer in every of 80,000 copies have been sold in the last two years. Among many other letters of recommendation the followng has just been received from one of the best teachers in TENE subscriber LIES PORT, Berks co , Aug. 25, 1545.

Messrs Grigg & Elliot: Gentlemen-Accept my hanks for the series of Remots you were so kind as to send me by my frien I Dr. Darrah, when he was last in the city. I consider their decidedly the best School Readers I have met with. I have introduced them into the school would be certainly beneficial, for preju- nithis place and find them fully to answer my expectarions, I have also introduced Grimshaws History of the United States, and and your valuable school publications. Tani very mer appeared with Lr. Ruschenbergers works on Anatomy and Botany, which you kindly sen the. They appear to tae to be just the works needed ig the spijeer of Natura History within the compast at our commensem was, and I make I during the coming wingert alread at erect to introduce the subject into the s, bool here, and for this purpose. I would like to possess

> Principal, Lees Post Seminary All the above are for sa'e, who esale and atail by H D. Turner, the Booksellers in Fayettevide, and by M. own and other merchants in Salisbury. The publishrs in ite all teachers, who have the interest of their pupils at heart to examine their valuable series of school books before introducing any others.

Feb. 13, 1546-6w42 NEW, NEW, NEWER THAN EVER,

FRESH Confectionaries

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

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

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 Corial, forty boxes of the finest plum Ruisins, fine fresh Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, fine Goshen Cheese, fresh Soda Biscuit and fresh Butter Crackers; the most Miller 1,672. Gen. Darnell received a 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. Macabov Snott in bottles, the finest fresh Mustard, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Pepson, Jefferson, Brasos and Lamar. In per Sauce, Cayenne pepper, Cloves, fancy Snuff-boxes, Seidletz powders, Blacking, Matches, and lots of fishit understood right, and it is full of wisdom, is jority of about 600 votes. If the official Herring, and a large variety of other articles in my line cash and on the same terms to punctual customers.

I would also 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, 1815.

CLOTHING FOR SALE, OHEAP FOR CASH!

F. FRALEY, will also make in the latest style, well done and warranted to fit at his shop. opposite the large brick house at Salisbury. He will also teach the art of cutting on the latest and most approved style as agent for New York and Philadelphia. Cutting done at short notice -32tf B. F. FRALEY.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

HALL & HALL

VOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general Burso cory Business, 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 hopse in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in

our possession. Fayetteville, May 24, 1844 PROSPECTU

The A Whig Jour

Edited by GEORE

The AMERICAN RE g of a second year. 3,500, with a con work in both its politi confidently believed th the part of the Whig I erally, will soon be so ! ally for every order of make it in all respects cal published in the l the continued confiden

the country. ENGRAVINGS. year, executed corefully accompanied with am a part of the history of

The Review will cor lars a year, in udcance some quarters, that the p ance with that of the or reduce the pages of the -a reduction to which willing to come. We expect decasionally to ! number. This month, number of pages, being ate and sustain a truly Whig Reviewmust h great subjects, either w. with more pages at the hould prefer to stop th The cash system un

periodical can be efficie REDUCTIOA great item of expe postage. The postage

urged on our subscribe

mer amount. If It is carnestly reinterested in this design many subscribers as me places of residence, to I the postmaster. If encl means of procuring, one sily obtain a nur tant aid would be exten trouble, and some service, w ests of the country.

That this may be en are offered :- Five com mitted in current New-19 scription, can receive a oped, or in any other was G. H. Corron, 118 Nuss

CONCORD.

public generally, that the large BRICK HO west corner of the C of Concord, and has and comfortable style commodation seen thoroughly repu and conveniently arr entirely new. His I any in the State. H his long experience it call. All I ask is a or vourselves.

Concord, N. C., M. (C) Raleigh Registe Charlotte Journal, will countermanded.

HEAP, CHEAP

e best materials the count at all times nn assortment o wants of the country. retaries, Cup-boards, Tub. stands, Bell-steads,

Cane Bottom and A near assortment of Co so that any person can be acthe prices shall be made to su article, but in all of the abs subscriber would say to th well to call and examine tends beremter to sell ches sold in this State.

All kinds of country (in exchange for work. Salisbury, April 19, 1845 FHYHOSE indebted to me

erwise, by the loth . December 19, 1845-45 A. WOOL



erform well. A share of Salisbury, December 13, 1

TO GUNS THE subscriber wi rate Journeyman GUNSMI will be given. None other t one need apply. Dec. 13, 1845.

CORN FOI

B bushes of Corn. bury or his overseer at I February 3d, 1846-1641

Docts. Summere AVE associated themse profession, and offer th the public. Dr. Summe dence next door to Michael 1 Dr. Whisehead may to fou sion Hotel or at the Drug store

TECHTO SIDE DUSHELS OF COL D Wheat, 15 or 20 barrels

January 2, 1845.

February 27, 1846-5w44