

## Poetical.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CATTLE-SHOW.

Did I ever to the Cattle Show go?  
What kicking and pushing and going—  
Cattle in pens—the pens in a row—  
And formal great hogs, there, a snoring.  
There's sheep too: ewes, and wethers, and lambs—  
Some Bucks; (some are 'nt in pens far I know.)  
There's sheep of the Dons—some Uncle Sam's—  
Some Natives—some "real Merinos."  
There's a tug too, or trial of strength,  
With hawing and geeing and scolding,  
Just to twitch a great stone a foot's length—  
"How! how back!—why don't ye!—gee going!"  
Then for plowing they give a reward,  
And cut as a signal that barrows,  
Off start the plow, cut through the green sward,  
A turning the stickest of farrows.  
And then sit in a room that they've got,  
There's an "ocean of notions" display'd,  
There's blankets, and stockings, and what not—  
That the folks in their houses have made.  
There's bonnets, both of straw and of grass,  
And cloth too, of woolen and linen,  
And there's yarn, and there's thread, smooth as glass,  
That gals for themselves have been spinning.  
There's hats, and there's shoes, and there's leather,  
And there's—I can't tell how, I fear—  
Got a prize—gee ho! altogether!  
And I'd go to the show twice a year.

## Agricultural.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Cultivator.

### LETTER FROM MR. HORSFORD—THE CULTURE OF GRAPES.

GIESSEN, May 1, 1846.

Mr. TUCKER—I am quite satisfied of two advantages possessed by the wine-growing countries of Europe over the lands of our northern states, in relation to the culture of the grape.

One is, the great surplus of labor here permitting an amount of care and cultivation, which, with existing wine prices, could not be afforded by agriculturists in general in our country.

Another is palpable from the fact that the first frost in this region of country occurred on the 15th of October. The weather of the summer season is remarkably uniform—not surpassingly fine, nor yet of the worst kind—but free from sudden and extreme changes.

Of the first reason: In Nov., 1844, I saw peasants carrying hods of earth up the steps of the Rhine vintage to manure the soil about the roots of the vines. The amount of this labor, when it is remembered that square miles by the thousand are to be enriched in this way, and that each root is not more than a foot and a half perhaps in either direction from its fellow, is immense. Early in April of last year, I saw them at work removing the leaves and rubbish, tying the vines to the stakes, and preparing them to take advantage of the genial influences of spring. Through the whole summer season, every walk past vintages, found some kind of labor going forward. In Sept. the outer branches were cropped, to throw the flood of sap into the fruit. In October and November, the grapes were gathered, juice expressed, and disposed in casks for fermentation.

The labor bestowed upon this single department of agriculture has vastly exceeded all I had conceived.

Of the second reason: notwithstanding the long postponement of frost, it is computed that but one year in five can be calculated upon as fruitful. If with this uncertainty, one chance in five, the peasantry, accustomed to the simplest fare, can barely live, how could the effort to cultivate extensively be profitable with us, where the chances of success are so reduced by the contingencies of sunshine and rain, and where labor is so expensive?

How the effort may be rewarded in the states farther south, I am unable to say. Perhaps upon the eastern and southern slopes of hills in some parts of Virginia, the climate would not be objectionable. Respectfully yours,

E. N. HORSFORD.

## INDIAN CORN.

We have before spoken of the value of Indian corn in supporting the animal system, and have alluded to the astonishing performances of the Indians while sustained on meal of parched corn mixed with water. It appears from various accounts, that the Mexicans are in the habit of using corn in a similar way. It is said that after the corn is parched, it will keep sweet a long time in any climate. Thomas Falconer, a writer in the *Agricultural Gazette*, states that he travelled in Mexico with a bag of it for many weeks, and he says if his "supply had lasted it would no doubt have remained sweet many weeks longer." He states that— "When a Mexican undertakes a journey of many days, at a distance from towns or villages, he fills a bag with the flour of this parched corn, mixed with sugar, and sometimes a small quantity of spice. With a bag thus filled, tied to his saddle, he considers himself to be well provided with food. When he reaches a stream, he puts half a handful of this corn in a cup, and filling it with water, stirs it to melt the sugar, and drinks it off; or, if he gets a fire, he heats the water and stirs in the corn. For many weeks during a journey from the north of Mexico to the south, exposed to some hardships and great fatigue, I lived, and with truth I may say, fattened on this preparation of corn. At breakfast, at the halt of the mid-day, and at the setting of the sun, my cup of hot water was on the fire, the parched corn-meal with its sugar and spice was put into it, and in a minute or two my repast was prepared. I thought nothing could be more agreeable or nourishing. I cannot relate the mode by which the Mexicans parch the corn, for I never saw it done. The grinding of it was on the stone so constantly described by all travellers who mention the corn cakes of Mexico, called 'tortillas.'"

Dig wells in autumn, while the springs are low, and you will be less likely to want for water.

**Length of Corn Roots.**—As a proof of the importance of deep plowing, Ellsworth mentions the following fact. There are now in the National Gallery, corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by a freshet, sixty days after planting, some of the larger roots of which, covered with lateral branching roots, were more than four feet long. The aggregate length of all the roots in the hill, fine and coarse, were estimated at over 8000 feet.

**Richness of Milk.**—The Boston Cultivator, says that Alderney cows usually give milk so rich, that 7 quarts will often yield a pound of butter; and that of other cows it requires nine-tenths or twenty quarts. The milk from the famous cow, Blossom, required 19 quarts for a pound of butter.

**Fruit Trees—Good Cultivation.**—We have often spoken of the value of giving young trees, good mellow cultivation. The Boston Cultivator says that W. Flanders, of Woburn, set out a young orchard six years ago, on good rich land, and has since given it good but economical cultivation, by tilling and cropping. The trees are now from four to six inches in diameter. Some of the trees have already yielded nearly a barrel of fruit.

**Cultivation of Orchards.**—At a late agricultural meeting at the State House, Boston, Mr. Porter, of Danvers, stated that a few years ago, he had an old orchard of four or five acres, which had not been plowed for thirty years, which his neighbors said was worthless. He plowed it, manured it well, and took off a good crop of oats. He pursued the same course the two following years. The third year, he had seven tons of oats, cut before ripe for fodder, and two hundred and eighty barrels of apples. Previous to plowing, he did not get more than eight barrels a year. It may be proper to add, that although sown crops with manure, do well for full grown orchards, low hoed crops, only, as potatoes, beets, and turneps, will answer for young trees.

**Strong Women.**—Henry Colman says, the most remarkable instance of strength and endurance is perhaps to be found in the fish women of Edinburgh, who attend market from a distance of more than two miles on foot. Their load of fish, in baskets, slung upon their backs, often weighs 150 lbs., and has been known to weigh 200 lbs. They stop to rest but once on the road, and after their arrival are found crying their fish in all parts of the town. "How many?" asks Colman, "of the Chestnut-street, or Washington-street, or Broadway bellies, would it require to lift even one of these loads from the ground?" He says these women are neat in appearance, of fair complexions, and not by any means bad looking.

**Tomato Pickles.**—Take Tomatoes two-thirds ripe, (when they begin to turn a little red,) prick them with a fork, put them in a strong brine, and let them remain eight days; then put them in weak vinegar to remain 24 hours; remove them from this, put them in stone jars; and to a peck of Tomatoes add a bottle of mustard, an ounce of cloves, and an ounce of black pepper ground, laying alternately a layer of tomatoes and spices. Then pour on strong vinegar cold and they will be found to be delicious. The brine should be prepared by boiling and putting in as much salt as will dissolve, then suffered to cool. For any kind of pickles it is best when prepared in this way.

**Another.**—Take the small round tomatoes, let them lay in weak vinegar two or three days; then prepare the best vinegar by putting in cloves, allspice, pepper, cinnamon, and such spices as one may fancy, and then scalding it well. When entirely cold, put in the tomatoes, and if there is sufficient body to the vinegar, your pickles will never require any farther trouble, provided they are kept from the air.

**The tea plant in France.**—The Journal des Debats states that the experiments made for introducing the culture of the tea plant in France had fully succeeded. The tea plant has been found to thrive as well in Angers as at Hyeres, under the warmest climate of Provence; which is considered a fact without example in the history of this plant since its introduction in Europe, and demonstrates that the climate of France is favorable to the culture of the tea plant. The experiments made in Algeria have not been so successful; all the plants were killed by the heat, notwithstanding every precaution. Between the province in the north of France, of which the climate appears too cold and humid, and the burning plains of Algeria, there may be selected the provinces of the south, where, by choosing good soils and favorable sites, there could be no doubt but the tea plant might be cultivated with success.

**CHILLS AND FEVER.**

Somebody communicates for the Washington Union, the following simple remedy for a very troublesome fall disease. It is at least convenient and agreeable; whether it be efficacious or not, must be ascertained by experiment:

**Remedy for Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague.**—Take one pint of sweet milk and one large table spoonful of ground ginger, mixed thoroughly, and heated over the fire as warm commences. Repeat the dose once or twice, if necessary, and the cure will be effected.

N. B.—If the system be costive, an aperient may be necessary in order to prepare it properly for the above prescription.

This is the most accessible, the cheapest, the most efficacious and the speediest remedy in the world. As this is the usual season for the prevalence of that disease, I do myself the honor to furnish you with the above recipe.

THE HERMIT IN SOCIETY.  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1846.

## BISHOP MILWAINE—AGAIN—PARENTS—BE ADMONISHED!

Again: *The total disuse of ardent spirits, on the part of parents, is the only plan of safety in bringing up their children.* How many are the parents whose lives are cursed with children, who were it not that "no drunkard hath any inheritance in the kingdom of God," they would be relieved to hear were dead!—But how were those children ruined? "Ah! by those corrupting companions: by that vile dram-shop!" the parents would answer. But what first inclined their way to that house of seduction? By what avenue did evil associates first effect a lodgment in those children's hearts? How many parents must turn and look at home for an answer! They have not been intemperate; but while the tastes and habits of their children were forming, they used to drink moderately of ardent spirits. The decanter containing it had an honored place on the sideboard and on the table. It was treated respectfully, as a fountain of strength to the feeble, of refreshment to the weary; and as perfectly safe when used in moderation. To offer it to a friend, was a debt of hospitality. Thus the whole weight of parental example was employed in impressing those children with a favorable idea of the pleasure, the benefit, and the security, (not to speak of the necessity,) of the use of ardent spirits. Thus the parents presented the decanter of strong drink to their children, with a recommendation as forcible as if every day they had encircled it with a chaplet of roses, and pronounced an oration in its praise.

And what consequences were to be expected? Children who revere their parents will honor what their parents delight to honor. It was not to be supposed that those children would do else than imitate the high example before them.—Most naturally would they try the taste, and emulate to acquire a fondness for strong drink.—They would think it sheer folly to be afraid of what their parents used. In a little while the flower would become grateful. They would learn to think of it, contrive ways of obtaining it, and be very accessible to the snares of those who use it to excess. Thus easily would they slide into the pit. And thus the history of the decline, and fall, and death of multitudes must commence, not at the dram-shop, but at the tables of parents; not with describing the influence of seductive companions, but with a lamentation over the examples of inconsiderate parents, who furnished those companions with their strongest argument, and wreathed their cup of death with a garland of honor.

Such consequences must be looked for wherever parental example is expected to be held in reverence among children. A father may venture to the brink of a precipice, and stand without giddiness upon the margin of the torrent that rushes by and plunges into a deep abyss; but will he trust his child to occupy the same position? But if the child see him there, is there no danger that when the parent's eye is away he too will venture, and go and play upon the frightful verge, and be amused with the bubbles as they dance along the side of the cataract, and at last become giddy, and drawn in with the rush of the tide?

Entire abstinence from the drink of drunkards is the parent's only plan in training up their children.

Again: *The total disuse of ardent spirits is essential to the beneficial influence of the example of the temperate upon society at large.*

However novel the assertion to some, it can be easily shown that the example of all who use ardent spirits, except as they use prescribed medicine, is in the scale of intemperance. As far as its influence extends, it helps directly to fill up the ranks of the intemperate, and annually to launch a multitude of impenitent souls into a hopeless eternity. Can this be true?—Suppose all the rising generation, in imitation of their elders, should commence the moderate use of strong drink. They are thus attracted into the current of the stream which is setting silently, smoothly, powerfully, toward the roaring whirlpool. But now they are urged by those whose example they have thus far followed, to go no farther. "Beware! (they cry) the tide is strong; do like us; drop the anchor, ply the oar." Ah! but now their influence fails. It was strong enough to persuade the thoughtless into danger; but now it is perfectly impotent to keep them from ruin. They have none of the strength or prudence by which others have been enabled to keep their place. They have no anchor to drop; nor skill at the oar. They yield, and go down, and perish. But where must we look for the prime cause of this destruction?—To those whose example enticed them into the way—the example of prudent drinkers. Such, unquestionably, was the influence by which a great portion of those now intemperate were first drawn into the snares of death.

It is not, as many suppose, the odious example of those already under the dominion of intemperate habits, by which others are seduced: the operation of such disgusting precedents is rather on the side of entire abstinence from the means of their debasement. But it is to the honor given the degrading cup, by those who can drink without what is considered excess, that we must ascribe, in a great degree, the first seduction of all who receive the ultimate wages of intemperance.

## ANASTATIC PRINTING.

Since we first saw a specimen of Anastatic printing, we have never had a doubt of the ultimate success of the invention. For some reason or other, it has not come into such general use as we anticipated, but that it must supersede the art of the wood engraver and the stereotyper, we have not the least doubt. Within the last few days we have seen specimens of printing by the Anastatic process, executed in this city and in Philadelphia, which were as perfect transcripts of the original subjects as could be produced by reflection in a mirror. We are happy to hear that Messrs. Wiley & Putnam of

this city have established a press for Anastatic work, and that they will immediately reproduce some copiously illustrated English works, which could not otherwise be published in this country. The advantages of this system over the old one of types and engravings, are too palpable to need enumerating. But it will produce a revolution in the system of publishing in this country, greater than can be effected in any other, because it must inevitably lead to the enactment of some kind of international copy-right law.

With the aid of an Anastatic press, every book-seller will hereafter be his own publisher, and the most costly work—costly on the score of illustrations or beauty of type—may be reproduced in ten minutes or less, and there will be no necessity for striking any more copies than will meet an immediate demand. If a customer should call for a new work, the book-seller may tell him to wait a few minutes while he prints it for him. The saving in labor, capital, and machinery will be almost incalculable, and books will have hardly any value beyond the worth of the paper on which they are printed, except that which the copy-right will give them. Not only will every bookseller be his own printer and publisher, but every library may print its own books, that is supposing that a copy can first be borrowed to print from.

A work on cottage architecture printed by the Anastatic process, has already been published by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, to which we shall allude further in a day or two.

New York Mirror.

## MOUNT ARARAT.

Ararat is a vast mountain, of immense height, surrounded by perpetual snows, and ribbed with eternal ice. Many attempts have been made to ascend it, and failed. But Professor Parrott succeeded; and, engaged in the delight and glory of ascending this most ancient of hills, and looking down on the strange regions of the Caucasus, he thus spake of it:—

"I passed forward through a projecting mound of snow, and behold! before my eyes, now intoxicated with joy, lay the extreme cone, the highest pinnacle of Ararat. Still a last effort was required of us to ascend a tract of ice by means of steps; and that accomplished, about a quarter past three o'clock, on the 9th of Oct. 1829, we stood on the top of Ararat."

"What I first aimed at and enjoyed was rest; I spread out my cloak and sat down on it. I found myself on a pretty, vaulted, nearly cruciform surface of about two hundred paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly toward the southeast and northeast. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to intercept its continuity, it was the austere, silvery head of Old Ararat."

**Practice in the English Groceries.**—An ex-grocer, of London, lets out some secrets of the craft, in a series of letters in the Boston Traveller. He says:

First, all drippings of glasses and measures having contained wine or spirits are carefully collected in a zinc stand, kept for that purpose. This stand is regularly emptied out every morning, or oftener if necessary, and put away into bottles, to be afterwards made into cordials and compounds by the admixture of syrups and other ingredients. Some establishments calculate to pay their servants' wages from these drippings. Second, all drippings of ale, beer or any other article that will not mix with the spirits, are collected in a zinc trough, in which is a pipe to convey it down into the waste but in the cellar; this to be afterwards mixed with beer, as required.

## GOOD LIVING.—A DOMESTIC SCENE.

Gent. I wish, my dear, you would not keep the carriage an hour always at the door, when we go to a party.

Lady. Surely, my dear, it could not have waited half so long; and that was owing to the unusual length of our rubber.

Gent. I feel exceedingly unwell this evening; my head aches confoundedly, and my stomach is very uneasy.

Lady. You know, my dear, Mr. Abernethy told you, that after such a severe fit you ought to be very careful and moderate in your living.

Gent. Mr. Abernethy is a fool. Can anybody be more moderate than I am?—You would have me live upon water-gruel, I suppose. The rich pudding, indeed, that Mrs. Belcour made me eat, might possibly not have sat quite easy on the soup, and the salmon, and the chicken and ham, and the haricots, and the turkey and sausages; or, it is possible, the patties I eat before dinner might not perfectly agree with me, for I had by no means a good appetite when I sat down to dinner.

Lady. And then, you know, you eat so many cakes, and such a quantity of almonds, and raisins, and oranges, after dinner.

Gent. How could I have got down Bulcote's insufferable wine, that tasted of the cork, like the fig-bottle at a tavern dinner, without eating something?

Lady. And I am sure you drank a glass of Madeira with every mouthful, almost, at dinner; for I observed you.

Gent. Why how could one swallow such ill-dressed things, half cold too, without drinking? I can't conceive what makes me feel so unwell this evening; these flatulencies will certainly kill me. It must be the easterly wind that we have had for these three days, that affects me; indeed, most of my acquaintances are complaining, and the doctors say, disorders are very prevalent now.—What can I have? John, make a tumbler of brandy and water—make it strong, and put ginger enough in it. I have not the least appetite—what can I have?

Gent. Why, if it was nicely done, very nicely, perhaps I could; I'll try—but remember it must be done to a moment, or I shan't be able to touch it—and made hot—and some nice gravy. Confound these parties!—could any thing be more stupid!—While Martin was sleeping on one side of me, there was Bernard on the other, who did nothing but bore me about his horses, and his wives, and his pictures, till I wished them all at old Harry—I think I shall have done with my parties.

Lady. I am sure, my dear, they are no pleasure to me; and, if they were, I pay dear enough for it; for you generally come home in an ill humour—and your health and your pocket too suffer for it.—Your last bill came to more than ninety pounds, besides your expenses at Cheltenham—and the next thing, I suppose, will be a voyage to Madeira, or Lisbon—and then what will become of us?

Gent. What, do you grudge me the necessaries of life? It is I that am the sufferer—

Lady. Not entirely so: I am sure I feel the effects of it, and so do the servants.—Your temper is so entirely changed, that the poor children are afraid to go near you. You make every body about you miserable, and you know Smith lost his cause from your not being able to attend at the last assizes, which will be nearly the ruin of him and his family. Two days before you were tolerably well, but after you had dined at—'s, you were laid up.

Gent. Nay, I was as much concerned at it as any body could be; and I think I had reason to be so, for I lost three hundred pounds myself—but who can help illness? Is it not a visitation of Providence? I am sure nobody can live more temperately than I do—do you ever see me drunk?—Aint-I as regular as clock-work? Indeed, my dear, if you cannot talk more rationally, you had better go to bed. John! why don't you bring the brandy and water!—and see if the chop is ready. If I am not better in the morning, I am sure I shall not be able to attend my appointment in the city.

There will always be a few ready to receive the hints of experience, and to them only can this scene be useful.—Bentley.

## NEW AND FRESH Patent Medicines,

For Sale at J. H. ENNIS' Cheap Drug Store.

PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, in 25 and 50 ct. boxes.  
Brandt's Anti-Bilious Pills  
Spencers' Vegetable do  
Allbase's Health do  
Chinese Bile Pills do  
Ague & Fever Pills—certain cure, or no pay.  
Thompson's celebrated Eye Water.  
Smith's Sarsaparilla—the best preparation now in use.  
Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a cure for all coughs cold, Consumption, &c.  
Gray's Invaluable Ointment—for cuts, burns, sprains, bruises, &c.  
Spohn's Head-Ache Remedy—a certain cure for nervous head-ache.  
Hull's Cough Lozenges.  
Dr. Perry's Vermifuge, or Dead Shot—a certain cure for Worms.  
Comstock's Vermifuge for do.  
Rowan's Tonic Mixture—for chills and ague and fever.  
Dr. McMunn's Elixer of Opium—said to be a better preparation of Opium than laudanum or paragonic.  
Bernard's Cholera Syrup—a cure for Summer complaints.  
Swain's Panacea.  
Henry's Calene Magnesia—a mild and pleasant opiate. (14:1)

## English and Classical School.

JONESVILLE ACADEMY.

FROM the liberal patronage heretofore received from the public, the permanency and character of the School at this place are now well established. The undersigned would inform those who are desirous of placing their sons under his supervision, that the

Fourth Session of the School WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY THE 24th August.

TUITION varies from \$5 00 to \$12 50 per session of five months.  
GOOD BOARDING can be obtained in the village at five dollars per month, and in the country at four, including all incidental expenses.  
WILLIAM L. VAN EATON, Principal.  
Jonesville, Aug. 3d, 1846.

## FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS For 1846 & 7.

At the old Tailoring Establishment!

HORACE H. BEARD, HAS JUST RECEIVED OF MR. F. MAHAK, the London, Paris, and Philadelphia FASHION COUS, for the FALL & WINTER of 1846, which far exceeds any thing of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the

## TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever ready to receive and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been always his behavior 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. 2, 1846—(138) H. H. BEARD.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will cause to be sold, to sale at the court house in Salisbury, on Monday of November next, the following tracts of

LAND,  
belonging to the heirs of John Hartman, dec'd. One tract, called the Wicketown tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Walton, and containing 100 acres. Another tract, called the Moyer tract, adjoining the lands of Christopher Lyerly and others, containing

81 ACRES.  
One tract called the Wise tract, and another called the Wallis tract, adjoining each other, and the lands of George Lyerly, C. Earnhart and others, containing together 154 ACRES. One tract adjoining the lands of Isaac Miller and others, containing

Eighty-seven and a half ACRES, owned formerly by Philip Earnhart, and a tract adjoining the other tract assigned the widow of John Hartman, containing 59 ACRES.  
A credit of twelve months will be given; bond and good security required. A. H. CALDWELL, c. l. c.  
October 3, 1846—5w-23—Printers fee \$5 50  
ALL KINDS OF BLANKS Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

## IMPORTANT TO

Hotchkiss's Vertical  
IN consequence of the various alterations in the value of the mill, and in far exceed the most sanguinary many of whom are gentlemen of science and practical skill, and who are more easily kept in the mill, than the common one-third of the water, and there is a head above. The price of an individual is \$50.  
We refer, among others, some of whom had the honor, and from many of whom we have received the most flattering testimonials, and even as high as 5000 at head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.  
A. Graham,  
C. Alex. Marshall,  
Christopher Murray,  
Alexander Williams,  
Col. A. S. McNeill,  
Farquhar Smith,  
John McDowell,  
John Evans,  
J. W. Howell.  
BLADEN.  
Gen. James McKay,  
Robert Melvin,  
S. N. Richardson,  
Thomas C. Smith,  
Isaac Wright,  
John Smith,  
SARSON.  
G. T. Barksdale,  
Patrick Morphy,  
John H. Sperrman,  
Hardy Royal.  
NEW HANOVER.  
James Murphy,  
Charles Henry,  
ONSWELL.  
Robert Aman.  
GREENE.  
Thomas Hooker.

Besides many others in the free journals in offering testimonials. They will sell individually or in lots, (varying in size, &c.) in this place, Wilmington, N. C., and also for sale by Agents for the right of use.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS, mechanics, and others, who are engaged in business in different parts of the State, to call on the Agents for the right of use.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1847.  
TO EDITORS.—Any Editor in Carolina who will publish the above paper, please send to dispose of as he may think proper.

CANDIES! CANDIES! Cheapest and most Manufactory in the JOHN J. RICHMOND, No. 42, Market Street.

TAKES pleasure in the employment, and in the arrangements to meet the wishes of his very superior customers at the extremely low price, and will warrant the articles manufactured in the United States.

SUPERIOR LINEN at very reduced prices, say 12 dozen bottles packed, with 12 Fruits and Nuts, &c., &c., will meet with prompt orders. RICHMOND, March 27, 1846—148

## SHEET

COPPER-WARE &c. IN STOCK By the Wholesale

THE SUBSCRIBER has a business in Machinery, inform his friends and neighbors prepared to execute all orders for the above business, with the best of materials, and at the lowest price. He pledges himself that he will give attention to his business, and least of public patronage. Country Merchants who wish to again would do well to give notice, as my prices will be hardness of the times. House Gathering and Notice.

Old Pewter, Copper, Brass taken in exchange. March 19th, 1846—420

## DISSOL

THE firm heretofore in this day dissolved. Books are in the hands of authorized to settle the

Salisbury, April 17, 1846.

## "FASHIONABLE"

RESPECTFULLY and the public patronage carried by Alsbrook & Miller, patronage heretofore given to business to merit a public that all work executed in the very best A. P. Alsbrook will play as Cutter. Salisbury, 17th April, 1846.

Doct. Sumner HAVE associated themselves with the public. Dr. Sumner's residence next door to Nicholas Dr. Whitehead may station Hotel at the Drug January 2, 1846.

## TIN

THE Subscribers will sell large stock of Western North Carolina July 10, 1846—11

## SPIRITS

2 BLS Spirits for sale by Salisbury, August 21