

**POETICAL.**

**THE GOLDEN RINGLET.**

Here is a little golden ringlet,  
Of soft, unadorned hair,  
That curls about the crown,  
And yet, though time hath dimm'd its sheen,  
Through all its trembling strings,  
I think of her, the loved, the wept,  
Upon whose forehead fair,  
For eighteen years, like sunshine, slept  
This golden curl of hair.

Oh, sunny tress, the joyous brow,  
Where thou didst lightly wave,  
With all thy sister tresses, now  
Lies cold within the grave.—  
That cheek is of its bloom bereft;  
That eye no more is gay;  
Of all her beauties thou art left  
A solitary ray.

Four years have passed, this very moon  
Since last we fondly met—  
Four years! and yet it seems too soon  
To let the heart forget—  
Too soon to let that lovely face  
From our sad thought depart,  
And to another give the place  
She held within the heart.

Her memory still within my mind  
Retains its sweetest power;  
It is the perfume left behind,  
To whisper of the flower.  
Each blossom, that in moments gone  
Bound up this sunny curl,  
Recalls the form, the look, the tone  
Of that enchanting girl.

Her step was like an April rain  
(Her beads of violets hung;  
Her voice the prelude to a strain,  
Before the song is sung;  
Her life, 'twas like a half-blown flower,  
Closed ere the shades of even;  
Her death the dawn, the flushing hour  
That opens the gates of Heaven.

A single tress! how slight a thing  
To sway such magic art,  
And bid each soft remembrance spring  
Like the blossoms in the heart!  
It leads me back to days of old—  
To her I loved so long,  
Whose locks outshone pellucid gold,  
Whose lips o'erflowed with song.

Since then, I've heard a thousand lays  
From lips as sweet as hers;  
Yet when I strove to give them praise,  
I only gave them tears;  
I could not bear, amid the throng  
Where jest and laughter rang,  
To hear another sing the song  
That trembled on her tongue.

A single shining tress of hair  
To bid such memories start,  
But, tears are on my breast—there  
I lay it on my heart.  
Oh! when in death's cold arms I sink,  
Who, then, with gentle care,  
Will keep for me a dark brown lock—  
A ringlet of my hair?

**Anecdote of the Emperor Nicholas.**—A gentleman recently from St. Petersburg tells a story about the Emperor Nicholas, which we do not remember to have seen in print. While the cholera was raging in that city, a few weeks since, the delusion seized upon some of the lower classes of the population, that they were poisoned by the bakers. Acting under this impression, a mob seized upon a poor baker and beat him so unmercifully that he died. The Emperor on hearing of the transaction instituted the most rigorous measures for the apprehension of the ring-leaders. Six having been arrested, he fixed a day for their public chastisement with the terrible knot, in one of the open places of the city. An immense assemblage convened; and Nicholas himself, unguarded in the simple attire of a private citizen, was present to see justice done.

After the culprits had been duly punished, he came and addressed the people. He explained to them enormity of the offence of those who had mobbed the poor baker; said that there were duly appointed administrators of the laws, and the people had always access to himself to make known their complaints. He showed the heinous injustice which might be done when mobs took the law into their own hands; and he exposed the absurdity of the idea that the prevalent epidemic was occasioned by poisoned bread. "Rather is it," he exclaimed, "a judgment of heaven against us for our sins. And in penitence and prayer we should seek relief, my children, rather than in mobbing poor innocent bakers. Yes, the dispensation comes from God; and to God alone must we look for succor."

With these words, uttered with great animation, and with most expressive gestures, and an extension of the arms, the Emperor produced such an effect that the whole immense assemblage knelt as by a single volition. Taking advantage of the occasion, he also knelt, and assuming the functions of a priest as well as of a lawgiver and Emperor, addressed a most eloquent and impressive prayer to the throne of grace, before which there is no distinction of monarchs and peasants. The gentleman, who beheld this scene, came away with the conviction that Nicholas is a very great man.—Boston Transcript.

snow lies on the ground three or four months to the year; that it is found wild in Assam, and is cultivated in quantities at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. From those facts, with other information derived from traders, &c., returned residents of Tea countries, the writer is fully convinced that this country, from Texas to New York, will grow tea equal in quality to two-thirds of that imported, and that some of the States will grow it equal to or better than the best that comes from China.

The article also states that a gentleman recently returned from Calcutta, who for five or six years managed one of the company's tea plantations in Assam, has written a book on the subject, not yet published, and has expressed an opinion that this country "can grow as good tea as any portion of the world." The writer thinks "the child is now born that will live to see the United States export, instead of import, tea."

[New Haven Palladium

**Indian Medicine.**—The St. Louis Reveille relates that an artist of that city, being recently engaged in sketching the scenery about Fort Snelling and the Falls of St. Anthony, was very desirous of embellishing his panorama with sketches of Indian groups, taken from life, and the sight of a Sioux encampment threw him into extacies. He forthwith set himself down, pencil and sketch-book in hand, and transferred upon paper the picturesque lodges, with all the pleasing groups around them. The Indian medicine was tied in a bundle, and suspended upon a stick stuck upright in the ground, a short distance in front of one of the lodges, and Sam, after sketching, advanced to examine it more closely, and thoughtlessly handled it. This in the eye of an Indian is a grave offence, for the touch of a white man, in their opinion, destroys the efficacy of the medicine. He had scarcely touched it before an arrow whizzed by him, in close proximity to his ear, and Sam turned around in time to prevent the flight of another, which an Indian was fixing on the string of his bow, some thirty yards from him. A half a dozen of angry red men were gesticulating to him—he advanced towards them and tried to explain that he meant no offence, that he was only sketching, &c., but they talked Sioux at him so passionately, and accompanied with such significant motions, that he thought it not only prudent, but positive wisdom, to leave suddenly, and this he did without "waiting upon the order of his going."

**A New Suspension Bridge.**—The Niagara Chronicle, of the 14th, says it understands that the project of constructing a suspension bridge across the Niagara, at Queenstown, is again revived, and this time with every prospect of being carried out. Mr. Ellet, the engineer of the bridge at the Falls undertakes to construct it for \$10,000 and will himself take one fourth of the stock. This leaves \$7,500 to be subscribed for—half of which has been already taken up on the American side, and a large portion of the other half on the Canadian side of the river. If no unforeseen difficulties arise, the bridge will be ready for use by September of next year.

**MANNERS.**

The rich are generally supposed to be better mannered or bred than the poor; and perhaps there may be a little truth in this, but not to such an extent as is generally supposed. The manners of the two classes are very different. Rich manners and poor manners are two distinct species of manners; and the poor are, in many respects, superior to the rich; although, in others, they are inferior. You are far more likely to get a civil answer from a poor man or woman, than from a rich one; and, if you require any personal aid or assistance, the poor are the class to whom you must look. If a poor apple woman, going along the Strand, or Fleet street, lets her basket fall, or drops an apple from it, it is to some poor creature like herself, that she looks to pick it up. And there are always many of her own class at hand to do so; the gentleman passes, and takes no notice of it.

If a poor man wants a lift for his burden, he is afraid to ask the gentleman to give him one; and very few gentlemen are disposed to do it. The poor laborer, however, is always ready. When a horse falls, or a cab breaks down, it is always the poor that lend a hand. There are innumerable other cases in which the poor alone are the aids to which we naturally look. All this shows heart and good feeling; it is politeness. Some gentlemen, as they think themselves, will scarcely deign to answer a civil question by a stranger, so as even to tell in which direction a street or a square lies; their politeness is all reserved for the saloon, where they want to display themselves, and gain the good graces of ladies and distinguished men. But such is no true politeness; it is selfishness assuming the mask of refinement; and hence it is hollow and unsatisfactory. We cannot be surprised, therefore, when we hear of such men being immoral and licentious in their private lives; for their very politeness is false and hypocritical; their manners are based upon deception; and their morals must partake of the character of their manners. What the rich understand best, because it is a law that prevails among themselves, and is in daily observance—is etiquette. The poor know nothing about this, and therefore make sad blunders, and the simple creatures imagine that, because they do so, they want manners. But etiquette is merely a substitute for good manners—a rule for those who would otherwise be guilty of rudeness. It is, therefore not real, but formal and conventional refinement. Real refinement is superior to etiquette, and supersedes it. In fact, a finished gentleman or lady is above it, and transgresses its rules without any fear; for real politeness is so beautiful, that it can deviate

from the rules without giving offence. Its very transgressions are agreeable.

**AMERICAN FARMERS.**

Many thousand farmers in New England rear large families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money, on farms of fifty acres. The idea is, that these people labor severely. This is a great mistake. They have much, because they have no time. With them there is "a place for everything, and everything in its place." Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off till to-morrow which can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in long winter evenings, or severe weather which forbids employment out doors, one makes corn-brooms, another shoes, a third is a carpenter, cooper, or tailor. And one woman spins, another weaves, a third plaits "Laghorn bonnets." And the families thus occupied, are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world. It is easy with them to reduce their wishes to their means, if inconvenient, or imprudent, and to extend their means to their wishes.

**FROM EUROPE.**

The steamer *Acadia* has arrived at Boston, with European intelligence seven days later. The steamship *United States* left Cowes for New York on the 3d inst., with eighty passengers and a large cargo, and proceeded as far as the Scilly Islands, when an accident to her machinery occurred, and she put back to Southampton.

The weather continued fine in Great Britain, and the grain market had declined to almost the entire extent of recent advance.

Ireland was tranquil. Queen Victoria was on a visit to Scotland.

France was tranquil, with the exception of some local disturbances in the Provinces.

The mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian question had been accepted by Austria.

**FRANCE.**

The Bonapartists are moving both in Paris and in the departments, with the view of electing Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency of the Republic.

The local disturbances in the Provinces continue. They arise principally from an extraordinary tax of forty-five centimes imposed upon the people by the Provisional Government.

The latest advices from Paris, received by the London papers, announce the important intelligence that the French Government on the 7th instant received despatches from M. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian question.

On the 5th instant the garrison of Paris and a portion of the national guard were reviewed on the Boulevards by General Cavaignac, who was loudly cheered. Between 70,000 and 80,000 were under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the national guard, only one battalion being called out from each legion.

**ITALY.**

The accounts from Italy and Rome state that the whole country is in a disturbed and excited state. Tumults had occurred at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, which were suppressed with the greatest difficulty.

A letter from Turin, under date of the 2d instant, states that the Austrians having levied a contribution of four hundred thousand florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, payable in twenty-four hours, and the sum not being forthcoming at the designated time, the army, according to custom, commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of the town of Bologna, rung the tocsin, and, flying to arms, a fearful battle commenced. Even the women and children took part in the defence of the city, throwing furniture and other missiles from the windows upon the heads of the Austrian troops. The population of the surrounding country were hurrying in to the assistance of the citizens. The result of the struggle has not been ascertained.

Advices have been received from Hamburg to the 6th instant. They state that the Provisional Government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice lately concluded by Prussia in the name of the Germanic Confederation. The greatest jealousy of Prussia prevails among the Democratic party of the north of Germany, and it is feared that the exertions of that Power to promote peace will be fruitless.

**LOCOFOCO DICTIONARY.**

The Miners' Journal, Pottsville, Penn., publishes the following "Locofoco Dictionary":  
• "Clear and unquestionable"—That which is in dispute.  
• "The whole or none"—A little more than half.  
• "Fifty-four forty or fight"—Forty-nine and flunk.  
• "A bloodless achievement"—The sacrifice of 30,000 lives.  
• "Indemnity for the past"—Losing \$150,000,000 in a fight with Mexico.  
• "Security for the future"—Paying \$15,000,000 more.  
• "Aid and comfort"—Giving the Mexicans a General.  
• "Government economy"—\$52,008,049 per year.

'No National debt'—Advertising for loans.

'Hard money'—Treasury notes.  
'Will of the people'—Veto and ditto.  
'Revenue Tariff'—Protection to British Manufactures.  
'An unsullied Democrat'—One who wore the black cockade.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**



**FRESH MEDICINES DRUGS,**  
Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery.  
THE subscribers are now receiving at their Drug Store, corner of the Mansion Hotel, the largest and best selected assortment of  
**Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs,**

ever brought to this market. We particularly invite the attention of Physicians, Druggists, and Merchants to our stock, which we pledge to sell at lower rates than any other establishment in Western North Carolina. With the assurance again that our prices and terms shall please all, we return our sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. Below we present a list of a few of the articles comprising our stock: Pulverised Ipecac, Rhei, Jalap, Columbo, Scilla, Ganogobe, Opium, Arrow Root, Pearl Barley, Corn Cich, Hyd. Culo. Mit., Saph. Quinine, Sulph. Morphine, Aet. do., Pipero. Salicine, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Black do., Linseed and Train Oil, Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, &c., &c.  
Also, a large assortment of Shop Furniture.  
Prescriptions furnished at all hours. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.  
**BROWN & JAMES.**  
Salisbury, July 6, 1848 10

**NOTICE.**

A PETITION will be laid before the next Legislature of N. Carolina, by the free people of the Counties of Cleveland, Burke, Catawba, and Lincoln, praying for a new County to be composed of parts of said counties, called Lafayette, bounded as follows: Beginning at the Post Road leading from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton, at the Rutherford line, thence with the Cleveland and Rutherford line to the Burke line at the Cleveland and Rutherford corner, thence a direct line to a rock in the ford, where the Laurel road crosses Henry's fork of the river, thence down the river as it meanders to the ford at Christian Gross's at the mouth of Aaron Lank's Mile Creek, thence a direct line to the twelve mile post on the Laurel road, leading from Lincolnton to Morgantown, near Daniel Fulbright's, thence a direct line to the nine mile post on the stage road leading from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton, near David Bailey's, and on the same course to the Eastern line, thence with the Gaston line to the Cleveland line, thence due west to the stage road to the beginning.  
July 4th, 1848.

**SURVEYOR'S COMPASS FOR SALE.**

A NEW and elegant Surveyor's Compass for sale. Apply at this Office.  
August 10, 1848 15

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!**

That MILLARD FILLMORE has distinctly DISAVOWED the slightest wish or desire to interfere with the question of Slavery in the United States.

**KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That LEWIS CASS proclaimed it in his place in the Senate, that he WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR THE WILMOT PROVISIO, had it been brought forward during the session of 1846.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.** That MILLARD FILLMORE is denounced by the Abolitionists as a Traitor and a Dough-Face, because he recognizes the institution of Slavery, and brought a bill into Congress to pay a master the value of a runaway slave.

**KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That Gen. CASS boasts that he never was a slaveholder, that he DETESTS SLAVERY, and would be delighted to see it abolished, if it could be done safely and peaceably.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That the Democratic papers dare not inform their readers that MILLARD FILLMORE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE FIRST OF THE ATHERTON RESOLUTIONS, which declares that Congress has no JURISDICTION over the question of slavery in the United States.

**KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That Gen. CASS has proclaimed the MONSTROUS OPINION that the question of slavery in the newly acquired territory must be settled by the people thereof—thus giving to the INDIANS, MEZITOTES, ZAMBOES, and other colored inhabitants of such territory the right and power to exclude citizens of the South from establishing themselves with their property on the soil.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That MILLARD FILLMORE has always been a frank, open and consistent politician, that he has not two sets of opinions, one for the North and the other for the South; that he does not, like VAN BUREN, boast of being "a northern man with southern principles," nor make professions at the eleventh hour to gull the South.

**KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That Southern Democrats are endeavoring to hold up LEWIS CASS as "a Northern man with Southern principles," JUST AS THEY DID VAN BUREN, and that LEWIS CASS is aiding to PROPAGATE THE FRAUD, by causing to be circulated two editions of his life, one intended to reconcile slaveholders to his support, and the other to ingratiate himself with Northern anti-slavery men.

**KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That LEWIS CASS never was regarded in any other light than as a violent opponent of Slavery and a RECOGNISED CHAMPION OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO, and that he only modified his opinions when he became a candidate for President; that even now HE HAS NEVER WRITTEN OR UTTERED ONE SYLLABLE AGAINST THE PROVISIO; and that when interrogated by his Northern friends on the sub-

ject, he pretends that the NOISE AND CONFUSION prevent him from explaining his views.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,** That Mr. YANCEY, a Southern Democrat, and Delegate from Alabama to the National Democratic Convention, refuses to sustain LEWIS CASS, pronouncing him a POLITICAL WEATHER-COCK, "ALL THINGS UNTO ALL MEN, AN ABOLITIONIST AT HEART AND FALSE TO THE SOUTH."

**BOGER & WILSON**

KEEP constantly on hand an extensive assortment of  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS,**  
**Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery,**  
**Musical Instruments, Revolving Pistols,**  
Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles of every description.  
Persons wishing to purchase articles in the above line, will do well to call and examine their fine selection, one door above J. & W. Murphy's store.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted for twelve months.  
Lepine and plain Watches altered to Patent Levers, and warranted to perform well.  
Salisbury, July 20, 1848 13

**Saddle, Harness and Trunk**

**MANUFACTORY!**  
MAIN STREET, SALISBURY.  
The subscriber having established himself in the Town of Salisbury, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He pledges himself, that his work shall always be done in the very best style, and his prices to suit the times.  
He will keep constantly on hand Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Collars, Saddle Vallets, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Also, Harness Shirting, Sole and Upper Leather of the very best quality always on hand which can be bought low for cash, or on a short credit to prompt customers.  
In addition to the above, he respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the TANNING and BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS in the Town of Salisbury, where he will always be happy to see his old friends, and supply them with any of the above enumerated articles.  
Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes by close attention, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a considerable increase for the future.  
His shop is one door above G. W. Brown's store and just opposite the "Black Row."  
WM. H. MOWBRAY.  
Salisbury, January 27, 1848 19

**Tailoring.**

B. F. FRALEY is ever ready to make CLOTHING in the latest style, well done, and warranted to fit. He also keeps for sale READY MADE CLOTHING very cheap. He will also teach the art of CUTTING to any wishing to learn, as he is agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia. All kinds of clothes cut at short notice. Produce taken in payment at market prices.  
12

**A CARD.**

**WILLIAM J. PLUMMER,**  
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.  
TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to all those who have heretofore favored him with their custom. He trusts and believes that he has given very general, if not universal satisfaction; and as he is for the past, so shall he continue to feel grateful to all who may patronize his shop.  
He would inform the public that he has lately received some very fine northern materials, and is now better prepared to do Saddle and Harness work than ever.—His prices are not extravagant, but his work is good.—He occupies his usual stand, opposite to the store of Boger & Wilson, and is ready to order in the line of business to which he belongs. He keeps on hand a good stock of saddles, bridles, martingales, harness, &c. for sale, and can most generally, furnish instantaneously, such articles as are required of him.  
Salisbury, June 1, 1848 14

**High Shoals Iron Works!**

Gaston County, N. C.  
THE subscriber having leased the above Establishment, for the purpose of manufacturing Iron, Nails, Castings, Mill Spindles, Cranks, and all Blacksmith work, and having good Lathes and an excellent Machinist from the North, he will be prepared to make and fit up all kinds of Machinery at short notice. Having spared neither pains nor expense in selecting a good workman, connected with his own long experience in the above line of business, will warrant all work made at this establishment to be as well executed as it can be done in this part of the country, and at prices to suit the times.  
February 8, 1848 141  
WM. E. ROSE.

**Speed the Plough.**

The subscriber would inform the citizens of the country in general, that he is engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Davis, Eastman, and Evans Chenoweth double pointed and side hill Ploughs, which cannot be surpassed for ease of draught or beauty of work. Those wishing ploughs can be supplied at any of the following places, viz: Mocksville, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte, or at any other point, where a load can be sold.  
J. H. THOMPSON.  
Tyro, Davidson co., N. C. } 6ml5  
Aug. 10, 1848.

**Medicines, Medicines.**

WE are receiving at Dr. C. B. Wheeler's old stand the largest and best stock of  
**MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS**  
Paints & Dye-Stuffs, Spices & Perfumery.  
Fancy and Useful Articles,  
ever brought into this country. (See our large hand-bills and Catalogue.) We will sell very low for cash.  
LOCKE & CHAFFIN.  
Salisbury, May 11, 1848 2

**Important to Mill Owners.**

HOTCHKISS'S Vertical Water Wheels for sale in Fayetteville, by  
**D. McNEILL & Co.**  
And in Lincoln County by  
**E. A. BREVARD.**  
March 12, 1847—145

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION will be made at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a Charter of a Rail Road to be constructed from the Town of Charlotte to the Town of Danville, in Virginia, or to some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.  
August 10, 1848.

**Splendid Furniture**

WATSON & CO.  
Call on the undersigned, which they will be happy to keep constantly on hand a very low price, and of every description, at the most. Among their assortment are  
Wardrobes, Bureaus, Dressing and Toilet and Ladies seats, Ottomans; Sofas; Walnut, Mahogany, Curled Maple, and Wood, such as every description of the  
Having in our employ a quantity in saying that we will call for any kind of furniture, and a call from the citizens of the city, All orders from a distance will be filled with care, and call at the old stand, just above Salisbury, July 20, 1848.

**HOTCHKISS'S**

**COMMISSION**  
No. 51, Water Street.  
**HAVE** constantly on hand  
**GROCERIES,**  
SUGARS of all kinds, styles, TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, in whole and retail. TOBACCO, from the best brands. SEGARS—Regalia, Pillsbury, Imported WINES & LIQUORS in cases of all sizes. Also, of public patronage. I shall be pleased to call on you, and to be entrusted to us will be filled to the lowest prices the market will bear. Our city, we most respectfully amine our stock.  
New York, June 16, 1848

**FALL AND WINTER**

FOR 1848  
Just Received at the NEW YORK SHOP  
I WOULD respectfully call on Salisbury and its vicinity, for the purpose of business, in all its various branches. I shall be pleased to give you a share of my experience in giving satisfaction, and with their work; always doing any work that I may be entrusted with. I have now in my employ the My Shop can be found in  
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1847  
REFERENCE.—Mr. C. W. Brown's confidence recommended me, as capable of giving satisfaction to  
THOMAS M. COLE

**DR. LEWIS**

Wild Cherry and  
Are a strengthening  
rifying  
A S whole nation has experienced an untimely and excessive mortality; still we feel the need of admitting the following: Dr. Lewis's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla medicine, so as to produce a purgative, the only perfect one made, though a desideratum in all ages have eagerly sought for it.  
From the Journal of the  
As far as we have had time to examine, Dr. Lewis's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla medicine, we believe it to be the most valuable medicine which has been discovered, and which we believe to be as being the safest and most reliable. We shall return to them with our usual success.  
For sale by Messrs. Brown, P. Marx, Lexington; Phillips, 35 cents per box.

**25 DOLLARS**

**RUNAWAY** from the hands of a Negro Man slave, named JAMES, aged about 21 years, was purchased by me of Mr. J. S. Ganton, who purchased him of the son of Burke county. He was taken to that county. The reward Dollars will be paid for his apprehension in any jail so that I can application to John I. Shaw, Salisbury, May 1, 1848.

**INVALIDS**

**FAMILY COMBINATION.**  
SIX Lectures on Consumption, Asthma, all Female Diseases. 234 pp. per 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. 59 cts.  
Shoulder Braces and Chests, any part, 50 cts. postage, sent by mail, letter postage. Also \$5 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Womb, and Weak Back, everywhere. For Braces and Chests, give height from breast of person next the surface, measure, mention which side of the above goods. Address Broadway, New York, post paid. February 24, 1848—143

**PRICE & FASHIONABLE**

CONCORD  
April 27, 1848  
JUST RECEIVED  
A VERY large assortment of all kinds, such as Foreign dials, Sherry, Port, Brandy, Wines.  
July 6, 1848

**A CARD**

**DRS. BROWN & JAMES** sell in the practice of found at their drug store, Salisbury, December 18, 1847  
WARRANT  
Just printed on NEW  
cellent PAPER, for