

POETICAL.

From the Columbian Magazine for November.

THE PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

The following ballad is founded, in part, upon a thrilling story of the West, related by Mr. Cooper the Novelist.

The shades of evening closed around / The boundless prairie of the west, / As, group'd in solemn on the ground, / A band of prairie hunters rest. / Upon the tangled weeds were laid / The mother and her youngest born, / Who slept while others watch'd and pray'd, / And thus the weary night went on. / Thick darkness shrouded earth and sky / When on the whispering winds there came / The Teton's wail, and then a cry, / And heaven was pierc'd with shafts of flame! / The sun seem'd rising through the rose, / But with an aspect dread and dim; / The very air appear'd to blaze— / Oh God! the prairie was on fire!

From the New Orleans Delta.

SAGACITY OF DOGS.

THE ROBBERERS CAUGHT.

Ed. Delta.—One of the most extraordinary feats, displaying the sagacity of dogs, has just occurred in this neighborhood. Capt. Seaman of Cincinnati, whilst lying with his flat boat at Wintersville, a flourishing little village, about 10 miles from the town of Baton Rouge, was robbed on the night of the 25th July, by two men who shipped as common hands at Vicksburg, giving their names Bill and George Spains or Spades, (undoubtedly assumed) and represented themselves as brothers. It appears that whilst they were on watch, a few hours before day, they descended into the cabin, took the Captain's trunk, which contained upwards of \$1800 in money, and shaved off in the skill—When Capt. Seaman awoke next morning, and discovered the state of things, he was almost crazy with despair. The money did not belong to him—he was only the agent of others—a thing quite common on the river, where thousands of dollars are entrusted to men in honest homespun. His future prospects might depend in a great measure upon this event, and the bare thought of his being suspected of foul play by his employers, was enough to rack his mind to madness. He immediately procured a skill, and taking one of his hands with him, put him out on the pasture opposite, which stretches some four miles down, with directions to follow closely the edge of the water, whilst he coasted down on the other side. About five miles, down, the hand discovered indubitable signs of the robbers having landed and sent the skill adrift.—There was their track side by side, as if carrying a heavy trunk. Ascending the bank and entering the woods above, search, however, was in vain, for they could neither find the trunk nor trace them beyond this point. Fortunately, the evening previous to the robbery, Mr. John Tabor, who keeps up a pack of Negro Dogs, had been to the boat for the purpose of purchasing meat for the dogs, and whilst bargaining, as is his wont, he regaled the unsuspecting proprietor with wonderful tales of their exploits. After his departure, says Bill to one of the hands, "O, I reckon not," was the unsuspecting reply, "but they are hell on niggers." There is not the least doubt but that Bill was then revolving his plans in his mind, and calculating the chances of escape. B. thinking them-elves of this, they started back for the purpose of getting the dogs. Mr. Tabor who is always on hand, ready, willing, and awaiting for such a frolic as this, and who is "some in a bar fight," as soon as he heard the Captain with useful countenance relate his sad mishap, took Severin Tibodaux, who hunts his dogs, gave several winds of his horn and was off in a hand-gallop to the scene of action. Having gained some accession to their numbers at Mr. V. Le Blanc's, where they crossed themselves and horses, they soon found the track. "The dogs didn't know exactly what to make of it at first," says Tabor, "until I cursed a jumble, gave a few halloes, and showed them that it was no joke." They then whirled in and set to work in dead earnest.—They soon took the swamp which lies between the river and the highlands and which was now covered with water, waist deep; here these faithful animals, swimming nearly all the time, followed the zigzag course, the tortuous twistings and windings of these two robbers, who, it was afterwards discovered, were lost; sometimes ascending the tree wherein they had found a temporary refuge from the mud and water; at other places showing where the deep mud had pulled off a shoe, and they had not taken time to put it on again. For two hours and a half, for four or five miles, did men and dogs wade through this bushy dismal swamp, surrounded with grim-visaged alligators, who seem'd to look on with jealous eye at this encroachment of their hereditary domain; now losing the trail—then slowly and dubiously taking it off again, until they triumphantly threaded it out, bringing them back to the river, where it being found that the robbers had crossed their own trail near the place of starting. In the mean time a heavy shower had taken place, putting out the trail. The robbers were now four hours at least ahead. It is well known to hunters that it requires the keenest scent and best blood to overcome such obstacles, and yet these persevering and sagacious animals conquered every difficulty. The robbers now made a straight course for the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road, about four miles distant; before entering it, however, not to excite suspicion, they each plann'd a nice clean shirt of the Captain's, which, together with a box of blacking

with which they intended to put a gloss upon their shoes as they entered the villages on their route, all the paper money, and \$600 in specie, they had lodged thus far into the bowels of the land. Feeling hungry now, after their morning walk, and perhaps thirsty, too, they went about half a mile off the road and eat a good, hearty, substantial breakfast. Robbers must eat as well as other people, but the dogs will tell on them. Here for a moment, the dogs are at fault, but soon unravel the mystery and bring them back to the road again; and now, what before was wonderful, becomes almost a miracle. Here in this common highway—the thoroughfare for the whole country around—through mud and through mire, meeting wagons, and teams, and different solitary wayfarers, and what above all is most astonishing, actually running through a gang of negroes, their favorite game, who were working on the road, they pursued the track of the white men; they even ran for eight miles to the very edge of the plains—the robbers near them for the last mile. At first, they would fain believe it some hunter chasing deer. Nearer and nearer the whimpering pack presses on; the delusion begins to dispel; all at once the truth flashes upon them, like a glare of light; their hair stands on end; 'tis Tabor with his dogs. The scene becomes warmer and warmer. What was an irregular cry, now deepens into one ceaseless roar, as the relentless pack rolls on after its human prey. It puts one in mind of Aetna and his dogs. They grow desperate, and leave the road, in the vain hope of shaking them off.—Vain hope indeed! The momentary cessation only adds new zest to the chase. The cry grows louder and louder; the yelp grows short and quick, sure indication that the game is nigh at hand. It is a perfect rush upon the part of the hunters, whilst the robbers call upon their weary and jaded limbs to do their best, but they falter and stagger beneath them. The breath of the hounds is almost on their very heels, and yet they log the precious silver along with a miser's grasp. They can hold out no longer; the dogs are upon them; they hastily throw their booty away; the little robber attempts to climb a tree, and as he is nearly out of reach, the catch dog seizes him by the leg and brings him sprawling to the ground; he sings out lustily, and the dogs are called off. Not so with Bill, the big, burly-faced fellow, the robber-chief—for he had taken the lion's share (all the paper and half the silver)—he stands by bay, draws his knife, swears vengeance, and puts himself on his reserved rights. One word from Tabor, and he is stretched upon the ground like a play-thing. He is no more than a mouse in a cat's paw. The big catch dog gives him a terrible rake upon the arm taking a piece out. "Human flesh can't stand this," he too cries piteously. The chase is ended—a twenty mile chase, and such a chase! The robbers are caught; every cent of the \$1800 is recovered, and the heart of Capt. Seaman is "made glad with tidings of exceeding great joy," by their faithful arrival. And now, as our late friend Col. R. P. Bowill said to the man who stole his horse, and when caught flung a delicta was disposed to cut up a few rustics for Buncombe sake, in that soft, mild tone so peculiar to him, "Keep cool, my friend; I will see that you are put where the dog's shan't bite ye."

West Baton Rouge, July 30, 1848.

From the Southern Planter.

ECONOMY IN SAVING MANURES.

One of the great secrets of success in the culture of the soil, is Economy. This magic word, is an "open Sesame" to wealth and independence. In order that the agriculturist may realize the largest profit from his labor and skill, he must be frugal and saving. He must be not more careful to avoid manifest extravagance, than he is to practise a system of rigid economy, which shall look in every direction Argus-eyed; and be applicable to every combination of circumstances. He must care not only at the dung-hole, but also at the spigot, and thus arrest the injury wrought by those small dribbling losses, which viewed separately, appear of no account, while in the aggregate and long run, they greatly diminish the returns of agricultural industry. In no department of rural labor, is there more to be gained by the exercise of economical ingenuity, than in the making, the saving and the using of manures. We are too much inclined, if I mistake not, to centre our regards upon the barn-yard, the stable, and the lime-kiln—too much inclined to place our main dependence upon those sources of fertilizing and stimulating agents, to the neglect of others not less worthy of attention. The different manures, and material made available upon the products of every husbandman, are very numerous, and as valuable as they are numerous. Among the sources of manure frequently overlooked, or but partially drawn upon, may be mentioned the privy, the ash-bin and wood house; the hen-roost and pigeon-cote; the sink-drain and wash-tub; the mud-bed and peat swamp; the gullies and forest.

All these are mines of wealth to him who fills the soil, and when brought into full requisition, they have proved instrumental to the production of crops before unanticipated and unknown. The amount of waste that is often permitted by overlooking these deposits of fertilizing substances, cannot be easily and accurately estimated. Yet a single calculation which I have happened upon in my agricultural reading may serve to throw some light upon this matter. "The solid and liquid excrements of a man may be estimated at 1.65 lbs. per diem, or about 614 lbs. per annum. Containing 3 per cent, or 18 lbs. of nitrogen, a sufficient quantity, according to Boussingault, to produce 880 lbs. or about 15 bushels of wheat." Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1844, p. 384.

Now if a farmer's family consist of five individuals, and the contents of the privy are wasted, there is an annual sacrifice of enough nutriment for growing 70 bushels of wheat. This calculation was made by a distinguished French chemist, and may be relied upon as sufficiently accurate. But even if the contents of the privy were less valuable, by a half, than is here estimated, they ought still to arrest attention and provoke experiments with those who are solicitous to improve their farms and husband their resources.

The wasting of ashes is less common than that of bones. Yet the former are often suffered to lie in useless and unsightly heaps, when thrown from the leach tub; while the latter, of which every housekeeper may command a certain quantity, are seldom subjected to the process of burning and pulverizing, which converts them into an excellent manure. The chief constituent in the bones of all animals is the phosphate of lime, a substance absolutely necessary to the healthy vegetation of plants.—The other principal ingredients are carbonate of lime and cartilaginous matter, both of which when decomposed, enter largely into the syn-

thesis of vegetable substances. The cultivator of the soil will not be incredulous as to the power of vegetables to feed upon and digest the hard substances of crushed bones, when he is reminded that the ashes of wheat straw are composed of 61 1/2 per cent, of Silica, or flint, which is much harder than the hardest bone." Loudon's Magazine of Gardening, vol. 2, p. 319. By carefully gathering up, from time to time, what is deposited beneath the perches of the hen-house and pigeon cote, one may not only improve the health and fecundity of his fowls, but may also enrich himself with home-made guano, scarcely inferior to that brought from distant foreign shores which smells so rankly of money as to find but little favor with any but amateur farmers.

The amount of fertilization that is pounded and scrubbed out of our clothes in the course of a year, would probably startle one who should see it written down in truthful figures. The farmer or gardener who suffers the precious contents of the wash-tub to be thrown away and wasted, especially when his plants and trees are withering beneath the heat of the dog-day, has reason to reproach himself with the folly of "spilling at the bung-hole."

Monday is a day of great rejoicing to trees and vegetables, when they are allowed to bask on a thorough soaking about sunset, with rich saponaceous liquid, furnished by the laundress. I have been told of a farmer, who after having suffered the wash-tubs to be emptied into a filthy drain, deliberately proceeded to deluge his pet garden sance with ice cold water fresh pumped from the well. I shall not credit the statement without further evidence. Sometimes it happens that peach stones or pear pits, got planted, either by accident or whim, hard by the kitchen door. Trees so situated, almost invariably prove thrifty and productive. Their bearing qualities and the exquisite flavor of their fruit, are extolled by individuals in private, and by committees in public. All the world wonders how it come to pass that trees which seem to have sprung from the soil without any body's advice or permission, and which have reached their maturity without any body's nursing, should be so very healthy and prolific.—The true explanation of this wonder, is, doubtless, that the earth, which such trees inhabit is fattened by the slops and dregs of the kitchen; and we are thus sharply rebuked for our want of economy in saving a species of manure so precious and so convenient. Nature herself is fond of elaborating manure, and as skillful too, as she is fond. If we were half as industrious and efficient, or were more willing to avail ourselves of her proffered assistance, we should less often be heard to complain of poor and ungrateful soils. The little stream that divides the pasture or meadows, is ever busy at its task in collecting aliment for grasses and trees.—To the products of its inanimate industry we are always welcome. In the silent woods, again, nature is constantly accumulating stores of fertilizing substance. The leaves which blanket the earth in autumn, are at once brought under the influence of other subtle chemistry, and thus prepared for contributing to other and more durable forms of vegetable growth. The frugal farmer will not forget the forest. He will bring it under stated contribution. If gathered in autumn leaves form excellent absorbents for the precious fluids so abundant in the stable and barn yard, yet so often suffered to float off and evaporate. Or if left to decay where they fall, leaves make a valuable muck, especially when mixed with lime or ashes.

In Great Britain, where land commands a much higher price than with us, the principles of economy, which I am aiming to recommend, have long since been faithfully tested, and are now generally observed in the management of the soils. I have somewhere seen mention made of an English Cottage, whose garden was made to manure itself, and at the end of twenty years, without having made the acquaintance of a single forkful of barn-yard dung, the till was deeper, mellow, richer; the yield more abundant and of better quality than ever before. The manuring of the garden was managed somewhat after this fashion: All the refuse of the garden, such as leaves, vines, grass, haulm and weeds, was carefully saved and thrown into a pile. Every fragment of rubbish was gathered up and nothing wasted. To this were added scrapings from the road, drainings from the kitchen sink, and soot from the chimney.—The liquid from the chambers was daily emptied upon this heap, and the whole was repeatedly turned over and intimately mixed, until the vegetable ingredients were decomposed. Once a year the garden received a good dressing of this manure, and without thorough cultivation the result was what I have indicated. Before bringing these suggestions to a close, I must be allowed again to refer to the contents of the privy. On account of the repugnance which they inspire, fecal substances are wholly discarded as an auxiliary of production, or else are so improperly managed as to occasion great waste.

It has been settled by experiment, that the sulphate of iron or coppers, is both efficient and inexpensive as an agent for disinfecting fecal matters, by changing the ammonia into a fixed salt. A hundred pounds of coppers may be had at the shops for even shillings, and if a solution of this be occasionally applied to the privy, it will cause the noxious effluvia to disappear. A two-fold purpose will thus be accomplished. By fixing the volatile ammonia, in which resides a fertilizing energy, the value of excremental manures is greatly enhanced, while the imprisonment of all offensive odors, renders them capable of being transported, diluted and applied, without any inconvenience or disgust. It is a point worthy of investigation, whether the application of sulphate of iron in solution, would not be of good service in the barn-yard. If each new layer added to the manure heap were sprinkled with coppers water, much of that most important element, the ammonia, (which is otherwise lost by reason of its volatility) would be changed into a fixed salt, and thus saved.

For the facts I have here submitted in regard to the employment of coppers as a disinfecting agent, I am indebted to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1844.

LOCOMOTIVE SPEED.

The Lowell Courier says that a new engine called the Camilla, built by Hinkley & Drury, and designed for speed, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, has driving wheels of 6 1/2 feet diameter, and is capable of running a mile in a minute. Forty miles of the New York and Erie Railroad, south and east from Dunkirk, are graded and ready for the superstructure. On the 12 miles formerly laid down and completed the iron has been taken up as well as the timber sills, and housed for preservation.

Splendid Furniture for sale.

WATSON & ROWZEE TAKE this opportunity to call the attention of the Public to the fine lot of FURNITURE which they now have on hand and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at the very lowest prices for cash, country produce or lumber of every description, at the market prices. Among their assortment may be found: Wardrobes, Bureaus, Dressing, Dining, Tea, Centre, and Toilet and Ladies work Tables; Book Cases; Ottomans; Sofas; Wash Stands; Office Chairs; Mahogany, Curled Maple, Black Walnut, Fancy and Wood Seat Chairs and Settees of every description always on hand or made to order at the shortest notice. Having in our employ good workmen, we feel no hesitation in saying that we are able to supply all demands for any kind of furniture, and would respectfully solicit a call from the citizens of the surrounding country. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Call at the old stand, just opposite the Rowan Hotel, Salisbury, July 20, 1848. 193rd'd 4-5-12

HOTCHKISS, FENNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51, Water Street, NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part as follows: SUGARS of all kinds. COFFEE, Rio and other styles. TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, in whole, half and quarter chests. TOBACCO, from the best Virginia factories of various brands. SEGARS—Regalia, Principe, and other choice brands. Imported WINES & LIQUORS of every description in cases of all sizes. Also, domestic Liquors of all kinds. In calling your attention to the above advertisement, we can confidently offer the assurance that any orders entrusted to us will be filled to your entire satisfaction at the lowest prices the market will afford. When you visit our city, we most respectfully solicit you to call and examine our stock. New York, June 16, 1848. 27w9

DR. LE ROY'S Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Are a strengthening Purgative and a Purifying Tonic. AS a whole nation has spoken enthusiastically of the unrivaled excellence of Dr. Le Roy's Vegetable Universal Pills, it may seem useless to publish individual certificates; still we feel induced to yield to custom, by admitting the following: the more willingly, as they emanate from persons who are not likely to be misled by the popular excitement which the appearance of these Pills has occasioned. From the Medical Times, Sept. 18, 1845. Opposed as we are to modern patent medicines, we cannot be silent to the virtues of Dr. Le Roy's much lauded discovery. His Pills are indeed a purgative which may be taken without risk, or the advice of a physician; for they produce evacuation without weakness, and cause energy in the digestive functions, without straining them, and thus paving the way for re-action and apathy. From the Lancet, October 23, 1845. Dr. Le Roy has most happily succeeded in combining Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla with other vegetable ingredients, so as to produce a medicine at once tonic, and purgative, the only perfect discovery of the kind ever made, though a desideratum which the ablest physicians in all ages have eagerly sought for. From the Journal of Pharmacy, July 1, 1846. As far as we have had time to judge, both by hearsay and experience, Dr. Charles Le Roy has made a most valuable discovery, and added a purgative to the list of medicines which must take the precedence of all others, as being the safest and most effective. Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry are the principal ingredients of his Pills.—We shall recur to them more particularly in our next number. For sale by Messrs. Brown & James, Salisbury; J. P. Mabry, Lexington; Phifer & York, Concord. Price, 25 cents per box. Aug 31, 1848. 3m18

BOGER & WILSON

KEEP constantly on hand an extensive assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silversware, 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. Marple'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. 11 12

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 Walleys, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c. Also, Harness Skinning, 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 Statesville, 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. If his shop is one door above G. W. Brown's store and just opposite the "Breck Row."

W. M. MOWBRAY, 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 gratified 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 & Maxwell, and is ever ready to obey orders 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. 11

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, to re-charter the Town of Salisbury, October 14, 1848—5w22.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

FRESH MEDICINES DRUGS, Chemicals, Dye-Staffs 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 Staffs.

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: Pulverized Ipecac, Rhei, Jalap, Columbo, Scilla, Gamboge, Opium, Arrow Root, Pearl Barley, Cort Cinch, Hyd. Chlor. Mit., Sph. Quinine, Sulph. Morphia, Acit. do., Piperine, Salicine, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Black do., Linseed and Train Oil, Logwood, Copraes, Indigo, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Shop Furnishings. Prescriptions furnished at all hours. Orders from a distance punctually attended to. BROWN & JAMES, Salisbury, July 6, 1848. 10

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 set of workmen, 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. W. M. E. ROSE, 1941

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 heavy 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, Tryon Davidson co., N. C. Salisbury, Aug. 10, 1848. 6m15

Medicines, Medicines.

WE are receiving at Dr. C. B. Wheeler's old stand the largest and best stock of MEDICINES, INSTUMENTS, Paints & Dye-Staffs, 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.—1715

Fall and Winter Fashions

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor. HAS just received, (at his old stand,) from New York, the American and European Fashions for the Fall and Winter of '48 and '49, and will continue to receive them quarterly. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line of the trade, in a fashionable and workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice. From his long experience in the art of cutting and making garments, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers. He respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support tendered him heretofore, and will endeavor by increased efforts to please his customers, to merit a continuance of their favor. HORACE H. BEARD, N. B. All kinds of country produce taken at the market prices for work. Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1848. 11 47 of vol 4

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.

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. 1y2

PRICE & UTLEY, Fashionable Tailors.

CONCORD, N. C. April 27, 1848. 1152 JUST RECEIVED A VERY large assortment of Liquors and Wines of all kinds, such as French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Sicily or White and Malaga Wines. BROWN & JAMES, July 6, 1848. 10

A CARD.

DRS. BROWN & JAMES having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, can always be found at their drugstore when not professionally engaged. Salisbury, December 16, 1847.—1133

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of N. C., to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Concord. Concord, N. C., Sept. 26, 1848. 1132

CAPE Steam COME

THE Proprietors of the BOAT COMPANY'S new Steamer GOV. GRANT to run regularly between Wilmington and New York, having two engines, superior accommodations for all Goods consigned to Wilmington, will be forwarded to the river and to its destination. We are now building two new boats, the hulls of which are completed, and will be ready to receive passengers on the 1st of August. The undersigned is now at the river entirely isolated, and he will receive and forward as usual, at the usual charge, saving his attention. April 15, 1848

Valuable Lands

I WISH to sell that valuable plantation on the River, known as the 5000 ACRES OF 400 ACRES OF with its splendid WATER-POWER, and as a water-power in all the Southern States for Manufacturing. Its location is in the grain-growing region in all N. Carolina, to inexhaustible supplies of superior power is sufficient to propel any number of Factories. When the construction through this part of the State shall be completed, a large manufacturing plant will be established for such a place as it is probable that persons wishing first inspect the place, it is unnecessary further description of it. In my absence, F. Fisher, in Salisbury, or Col. Wm. F. ville, who will show the premises, and information required. CHARLTON, Salisbury, August 17, 1848

COACH AND CAR MAKING BUSINESS

SMITH & CO. WOULD return their most hearty thanks for the very liberal patronage received; and would respectfully inform are still carrying on in Salisbury, on the opposite side of the old jail to Main street, a Coach Making Business, and are prepared to make on short notice, superb style any vehicles in the State. Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms. Every description of vehicles is warranted to be of the best selected material. And as we have several first class employ can warrant our work to be in our country. Repairing done neat, cheap and promptly. Salisbury, August 17, 1848. P. S. All kind of produce taken at the market prices for work.

State of North Carolina

Geo. F. Davidson Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, one of the parties in the case of Barker & Jacobs, vs. the said Geo. F. Davidson, Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, et al. It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that the said Geo. F. Davidson, Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, et al. be and he is hereby notified, to appear before the Justices of the Peace for the County of Salisbury, on the 1st day of September next, to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, et al. It is further ordered, that the said Geo. F. Davidson, Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, et al. be and he is hereby notified, to appear before the Justices of the Peace for the County of Salisbury, on the 1st day of September next, to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of Adm'r of the Estate of Wm. M. Barker, et al. Witness, J. F. Alexander, Clerk of the Court, at office, in Statesville, this 6th day of August, 1848. 185 50

TEACHER

A GENTLEMAN who has been employed by the District School, and is now in the city of Salisbury, by applying to the undersigned, will meet with prompt satisfaction. October 5, 1848.

FAMILY CARE

SIX Lectures on Consumption, Asthma, all Female Diseases, &c. &c. per 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. 94 cts. Shoulder Braces and Collars, any part, 50 cts. postage by mail, letter postage, 25 cts. \$8 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Womb, and Weak Back, &c. &c. everywhere. For Braces and Collars, get height from your nearest person next the surface of the body, which will give you the size of the shoe goods. Address, Broadway, New York, and Philadelphia. February 24, 1848. 1131

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of N. C., to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Concord. Concord, N. C., Sept. 26, 1848. 1132

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