

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

North Carolina's Prospects.

We have never known a period in the history of the old North State, so full of good hope, as the present. The Legislature just adjourned, has immortalized itself. For a while we feared it would break up, leaving us, if not in a situation worse than before its meeting, at least not better. But thanks to those men, good and true, who, fearless of personal consequences, and scornful alike the petty considerations of party, came up boldly to the rescue. Should the great projects of internal improvement contemplated succeed, posterity will honor those who, in this day, distinguished themselves by their able and successful efforts in arousing our State from her remarkable lethargy.

The most important measure which has occupied the present session, is the passage of the bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Rail Road, from Goldsborough, in the County of Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route, via Salisbury, to Charlotte. This road, when completed, will give the producers of the West, the choice of all the markets in North Carolina, except Fayetteville; and of all the markets of Virginia, and also of South Carolina. The central position of this line, should endear the project to every citizen of North Carolina. Its completion will be the beginning of prosperity—the dawn of new life, and an energy to which the State has ever been a stranger.

By an amendment to the bill to incorporate the above Company, the late Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and as many others as will associate with them, are declared to be a corporate body, on the conditions that they subscribe the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of putting the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in complete order, with heavy T. iron. If they will do this, one half of the road and its appurtenances, is to be conveyed to the Stockholders, and they are also released from all liability to the State on their bonds on account of the late Company.

The Turnpike Road from this place to the Georgia line is another project, which, for importance, stands next to the Rail Road. Passing through many of the fertile Western counties of the State, it must become the great thoroughfare of the Mountain productions seeking markets, either in the South or East. It will be of incalculable benefit to those citizens of our State who have been all their life time hemmed in by the Mountains, and effectually excluded from the trading world.

The bill for the construction of a Plank Road from Salisbury to Fayetteville, has also become a law, the State subscribing \$80,000. This work will succeed beyond all doubt, and we hope to see it pushed forward with all possible despatch. Let the owners of saw mills between here and Fayetteville, go immediately to work and put their mills in tip-top order. Take out the old flatter wheels and put in the Houchick Verticals, and be ready, at short notice, to fill large orders.

The last Raleigh Register thus announces the passage of the Central Rail Road Bill in the Senate:

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

The Great Central Rail Road Bill Passed!

We have the glorious, heart-cheering news to communicate, to-day, that the Central Rail Road Bill passed its third reading, in the Senate, on Thursday evening, by the casting vote of the Speaker! This is glory enough for one day. Every intelligent North Carolinian will rejoice at the result. The hope may now be indulged, that the State will be redeemed from the thralldom of sloth and poverty. All this beneficent measure had lost almost every claim to the respect of enlightened communities, and many of her intelligent and enterprising citizens would have abandoned her in a body.

Great credit is due to the Speaker for the noble part he has acted, and we are sure that his independent and patriotic course will be appreciated by every generous breast, without reference to political predilections. We were particularly struck with his dignity and firmness at the moment of announcing the result of the vote, and of deciding the question in the affirmative.

The moment was one of intense interest. The audience generally were ignorant of the views of the Speaker, and when he had announced that the Yeas 22 Yeas 22; the stillness was death-like; until the magical words, "the Chair decides in the affirmative," relieved suspense. The applause which succeeded was deafening, and it was some minutes before order could be restored.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, passed its 3d reading in the House of Commons, on Thursday night. —Register, Jan. 27.

In Sumpter district, South Carolina, on the 7th inst., Miss Magdalen McCaully took a dose of strichnine, by mistake, intending to take morphine, for the tooth-ache, and in twenty minutes she was a corpse.

SENATOR HANNEGAN—MURDER WILL OUT.

"Our glorious HANNEGAN," as this Democratic Senator from Indiana is frequently called by his Southern admirers, has at last shown his hand. He has managed to keep his trump cards back so long, that we, with many others, had been led to suppose that when he did play them out, he would respond to the South. But all these hopes and suppositions have "vanished into thin air." The subjoined letter, recently written to a member of the Indiana Legislature, which was soon to elect a United States Senator, shows him to be a more dangerous enemy to the South than WILMOT himself. The latter though bitterly opposed to us, is undisguised in his hostility. Like the rattlesnake, he gives us warning before he strikes; but Mr. Hannegan, equally determined in opposition to our rights, has attempted to lure us to our destruction by holding out to us the most specious, but fatal doctrine. He contends that Congress has the power under the Constitution to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new territories. He believes that California and New Mexico are now free under the (existing) Old Mexican laws, and that Congress cannot introduce or establish slavery there. This was the doctrine of Mr. Cass, whose right hand man Mr. Hannegan was during the late canvass. Though they opposed the adoption of WILMOT'S proviso from party considerations, we would like to know if their proviso is not equally destructive of the rights of Southern men and more dangerous because more adroitly concealed from the public view? Do Southern Democratic journals subscribe to their sentiments? —Savannah Republican.

The following is the letter:—

PALMER HOUSE, Dec. 11, 1848.

Gentlemen—Your note of the 9th was duly received, and would have been sooner answered but for severe indisposition, which has held me confined to my bed until this morning.—With great cheerfulness I comply with your request. In answer to the first interrogatory, I have no hesitation in saying that Congress does possess the power, under the Constitution, of prohibiting slavery in the new territories of California and New Mexico, or in any other territory, while the common property of the confederacy. In reply to your second interrogatory, therefore, I feel equally free to say that it involves only a question of public policy.

The territories of California and New Mexico are now free, under the fundamental laws which controlled them at the time of their acquisition by the United States, and consequently, without the express sanction of the people who shall inhabit the territories when they assume the shape of sovereign States, slavery cannot exist within their limits as a legal institution. In my opinion, Congress has not the power to introduce, or rather to establish slavery within those territories. If it is contended by any that such a power exists, I must confess that I am unable to discover the source from which it is drawn. A prohibitory act, as it could be only applicable to the territorial condition, and of necessity temporary in its operations, is a measure simply of policy and expediency. Upon all questions of this character, I have ever held my final action open and liable to the control of circumstances.

In making the pledges you require, I should be completely hampered, and in such a way as might leave me the subject of an awkward dilemma. It might bring me directly in conflict with the duty of the representative to have ever held as a cardinal point of political faith.—These instructions, to be binding, must be given by a majority. Upon the subject involved, in all its bearings, should I be elected Senator for the ensuing term, I shall be governed by the instructions of the Legislature of Indiana, whose will it will be my highest pleasure to carry out in earnestness and good faith.

I remain most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. HANNEGAN.

TEXIAN CLAIMS.

The bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, to pay the claim of certain contractors for vessels furnished by them to the Republic of Texas, was taken up for consideration on Friday.

When Texas was admitted into the Union she brought with her a large territory, which she had herself won by conquest from Mexico. Unlike other States, formed out of territory already belonging to the Union, Texas was an independent Republic before she became a State of this confederacy. As an independent Republic, then, she held public lands, and as an independent Republic, she had also contracted debts. Her admission into the Union was anomalous; she retained her public lands as her own property, and retained also her responsibilities of debt.

Now these claimants who furnished Texas with a Navy, in 1838, which Navy became the property of the United States at the time of annexation, ask compensation, not only on the ground that their property, for which Texas did not pay, has passed into the possession of the United States; but also because the United States, by the act of annexation, has taken possession of the impost revenues of Texas—which revenues were pledged to these claimants.

It is true that Texas retains her public lands; but her most productive source of revenue, the customs, has been absorbed by the General Government. It is moreover, one of the conditions of the bill now before the Senate that Texas shall transfer a sufficient quantity of public lands to indemnify the United States, for the amount petitioned for by the claimants.

The process of annexation was hurried through so rapidly, for the sake of getting Texas into the Union at any rate, that many important matters, which ought to have been settled at the time, remain still unadjusted. It was contrary to the usual policy of the Government to allow Texas to retain her public lands. Why not allow her to retain her impost revenues also? That could not be permitted; yet the anomaly would have been greater; and her land revenues and her custom revenues were equally pledged to her creditors.

Another point overlooked, in the hurry of annexation, was a clear and distinct definition of the boundaries of Texas. The omission led to the war with Mexico!

We took an indefinite Texas; and although it was reserved to the General Government to manage all adjustments of boundaries with Mexico, the State of Texas no longer being a party,

the President of the United States did, nevertheless, adopt the extreme claim of Texas, just as decidedly as though Congress, by the act of annexation, had declared the Rio Grande to be the boundary between Texas and Mexico.

This brought on the war; and the question now arises, and it is a serious one, does not the President's recognition of the Rio Grande boundary, as claimed by Texas, and the declaration by Congress that the recent war was "caused by an act of Mexico," which means the crossing of the Rio Grande by Mexican troops and "the shedding of American blood on American soil"—does not the Executive recognition in the first place, and the Legislative declaration afterwards, confirm and make good the claim of Texas to the boundary of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its sources?

We never regarded that claim of Texas as fairly made out against Mexico; but as against the government of the United States, which has now acquired the territory in question, the case is very different. If the original claim of Texas, as to this boundary, was invalid in any particular, it is not for the government of the United States to say so; for that government recognized the claim so far as to make war upon it. What stronger proof could a government give of its confidence in an asserted claim?

The consideration of the bill in the Senate, on Friday, was followed by no decision. The matter was passed over informally to come up again. It was before the Senate at its last session. The points presented by the bill seem to be few and simple—although the decision of the government in the case must settle an important principle. The entire claim, principal and interest, amounts to about a million of dollars.

CASE OF MR. GREELY.

When the General Appropriation Bill was before the House of Representatives on Tuesday, one of the amendments in reference to mileage, again led to an animated debate, involving the accuracy of a recent statement by Mr. Greely, in the New York Tribune, that he had not voted for certain books, or if he had, that he had done so under misapprehension. The amendment was ruled out of order by the Speaker, but the House reversed that decision. Mr. Greely explained, and Messrs. Hudson and Darling were called up by Mr. Edwards and stated that Mr. Greely, previous to the appearance of this recent article in the Tribune, had admitted to them that he *did* vote for these books and had justified his vote thereon.

Virginia Gold.—The gold mines of Messrs. H-iss and Stockton, in Virginia, are said to be very productive. Nine thousand dollars worth of gold, the result of five or six day's work, was recently deposited in the mint. Six negroes obtained thirty-five pounds of the metal in one week; and another account says the last day's working of three negroes was worth \$1,594. This is, truly, the golden age.

Coinage of the Mint.—During the past year the deposits at the four Mints of the U. States, amounted in all, to \$5,539,092.

In Gold,	\$3,413,098
In Silver,	2,126,506

The coinage amounted to—

In Gold,	\$3,775,512½
In Silver,	2,040,050
In Copper,	64,158
Total,	\$5,879,720½

The Cheraw Gazette, (in noticing the fact that Mr. Bancroft has found the document among the archives of England, which establishes the somewhat disputed fact that Meclenburg county, North Carolina, is entitled to the honor of promulgating the first Declaration of Independence) suggests that the State of North Carolina should erect a monument in "Charlotte Town," to commemorate the glorious deeds of those patriotic citizens who acted so boldly in that day of trial. The Gazette is ahead of the North Carolina press in this matter, which is not creditable to the latter. Nevertheless, we heartily approve the suggestion, and hope to see it carried out at no distant day. A monument worthy of the event, worthy of the actors in it, and worthy of this great Union, ought to be erected there by a grateful people.—Fay. Carolinian.

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury informs us that "Stephens and Toombs of Ga., Morehead of Ky., and the Whigs generally" supported the motion of Senator Houston, to admit the public to the Southern caucus. He says "Mr. Houston likened the meeting to the Hartford Convention, and intimated that only a fear of the treasonable course meditated could hinder members from letting every body see what they were about."

The Directors of the "Magnetic Telegraphic Company," whose line extends between Washington and New York, at their late regular quarterly meeting in Philadelphia, declared a semi annual dividend upon the capital stock of the company for the last six months, of three per cent., and one per cent. upon the new stock created for the extension of the line across North river into the city of New York.

Gen. Taylor in his letter to the President, resigning the office of Major General in the army, uses the following characteristic language;—"I have been called by the people to serve in another capacity, and therefore resign this present commission."

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

We are gratified to state that the bill providing for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, passed the Commons on Thursday evening last, and has become a law. In the Senate, this bill was pressed with great zeal by Mr. Thomas of Haywood; and in the Commons it was advocated by Messrs. Courts and Stanley. Mr. Dublin also, we learn from a friend of the measure, would have spoken in its favor but for indisposition, which prevented him from doing so.

Upon the third reading of this bill in the Commons the majority for it was much larger than for any other measure of similar importance which has passed that body—thus showing the disposition which prevails on all hands to do justice to the great and growing West.—No man was more gratified at its passage than Mr. Hayes, the worthy member from Cherokee; and no man, it is but justice to him to say, labored harder for its success.—N. C. Standard.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.

It deserves to be mentioned, as oftasing credit to those members west of the Blue Ridge, that every one of them voted, from first to last, for the Central Rail Road. In the Senate, Messrs. Thomas of Haywood, and Woodfin of Buncombe, gave their prompt and hearty support; and in the Commons Messrs. Hayes, Hicks, Love, Coleman, Farmer, and Edney rallied to it, and did all in their power to secure its passage. Mr. Atkin of Buncombe, had returned home on account of ill-health; but we have no doubt that he would also have voted for it, had he been present.

We allude to this, not by any means with the view of condemning those gentlemen who considered it their duty to vote against the measure; but merely for the purpose of offering the humble tribute of our thanks to the members west of the Blue Ridge, who gave it their support.—North Carolina Standard.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK.

The New York State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in Albany on Wednesday last, and from the reports submitted on the occasion we learn that the yeomanry of the Empire State are progressing in the arts of husbandry and agriculture, and that the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the year 1848 were as follows:—

Balance from last year,	\$806 56
State payment,	700 30
Receipts of show at Buffalo,	6,272 80
Cash on notes,	1,000 00
Loan made by Ex. Committee,	750 00
Fifteen other small items, making aggregate of the receipts,	10,211 61

For premiums,	4,278 42
Salaries,	1,015 73
Library,	316 15
Expenses at Buffalo,	1,672 86
Incidental expenses,	295 42
Investment,	2,000 00
Balance on hand,	308 55

Other small expenditures, making aggregate,

aggregate,	10,211 61
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An affecting incident is related by a Donegal paper. A few nights since a young boy and his sister returning from Pettigo homewards, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning, both were found dead from the exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side, the latter with her arm round her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat removed from her own person, was wrapped round his feet. This did the noble creature, perhaps, sacrifice her own life in the vain effort to sustain that of her brother's.

The splendid Steamer "Empire State," of the New York and Fall River line, was nearly destroyed by fire at Fall River a few days since.

MARRIED.

In Davidson County, on the 18th instant, by Rev'd Wm. Turner, M. JOSEPH ROACH, to Miss MARGARET S. OWEN.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1848.	
Apples, (dried),	50 @ 62½
Bacon,	10 @ 6
Brandy,	40 @ 50
Butter,	10 @ 20
Beeswax,	15 @ 20
COTTON,	4½ @ 54
Cotton Yarn,	65 @ 70
Coffee,	7 @ 8
Corn,	00 @ 25
Feathers,	00 @ 25
Floor, (per bush),	4 @ 4
Flaxseed,	85 @ 1 00
Hides, (green),	3 @ 4½
Lined Oil,	65 @ 70
Molasses,	35 @ 40
Nails,	54 @ 6
Oats,	15 @ 17
Irish Potatoes,	20 @ 25
Do., (sweet),	00 @ 30
Sugar, (brown),	6 @ 8
Do., (loaf),	10 @ 11
Salt, (sack),	2½ @ 2½
Sugar, (brn),	6 @ 9
Wheat,	00 @ 50
Whiskey,	25 @ 30

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1848.	
Brandy, (p'ch),	35 @ 40
Do., (apple),	28 @ 30
Wine, (red),	64 @ 70
Do., (Eng),	34 @ 4
Beeswax,	18 @ 20
Coffee,	8 @ 10
COTTON,	00 @ 64
Corn,	45 @ 50
Candles, F. F.,	00 @ 15
Floor, (per bush),	4 @ 4
Feathers,	28 @ 30
Flaxseed,	85 @ 1 00
Hides, (green),	3 @ 4½
Do., (sole),	18 @ 22
Lard,	7 @ 9
Lead, (brn),	8 @ 10
Molasses, (N.O.),	35 @ 40
Do., (Cuba),	33 @ 37
Nails, (cut),	54 @ 6
Oil, (sperm),	1 00 @ 12
Rice,	44 @ 54
Salt, (sack),	2½ @ 2½
Sugar, (brn),	7½ @ 11
Do., (loaf),	12½ @ 16
Do., (sack),	1 75 @ 2
Wheat,	65 @ 75
Whiskey,	00 @ 25

Cheraw, Jan. 30, 1848.	
Bacon,	6 @ 8
Beeswax,	18 @ 20
Bagging, (he p.),	18 @ 24
Do., (tow),	15 @ 16
Bale Rope,	10 @ 12½
Coffee,	8 @ 10
COTTON,	4½ @ 64
Corn,	37½ @ 45
Flour,	4 @ 4½
Floor, (per bush),	25 @ 32
Hides, (dry),	9 @ 9
Iron,	5 @ 6½
Leather, (sole),	18 @ 22
Lard,	7 @ 9
Lead, (brn),	8 @ 10
Molasses, (N.O.),	35 @ 40
Do., (Cuba),	33 @ 37
Nails, (cut),	54 @ 6
Oil, (sperm),	1 00 @ 12
Rice,	44 @ 54
Salt, (sack),	2½ @ 2½
Sugar, (brn),	7½ @ 11
Do., (loaf),	12½ @ 16
Do., (sack),	1 75 @ 2
Wheat,	65 @ 75
Whiskey,	00 @ 25

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1848.
Alfred Stough, Adm'r of Martin Stough, Dec'd,
vs.
John Plotte and Elizabeth, his Wife, Jacob Melchor and Margaret, his Wife, Mary Stough, Jacob Stough, William Stough, William Holebrooks and Christina, his Wife, and Allison Stough.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allison Stough, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Carolina Watchman, published in Salisbury, notifying the said defendant, Allison Stough, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte, and sale ordered accordingly.
Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of said Court at Office, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1848.
R. W. FOARD, C. C. C.
6w39—Printers fee \$5 50

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER! OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE!

READY MADE CLOTHING STORE

Just Opened in Salisbury!

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

For sale at the Salisbury Book Store,

Of which the following are a part:

- Large family Bibles, Small Pocket do., Testaments,
- Scott's Bible, Home's History of England,
- Alison's History of Europe, Gibbon's Rome,
- Ferguson's Rome, Bancroft's United States,
- D'Abigne's Reformation, Washington and General's, (Headley)
- Napoleon and Marshals, (Headley)
- Bancroft's Life of Washington, (Carey and Hart)
- Weems' " "
- Signer's of the Declaration, American Manual,
- Prose Writers of America, Poets and Poetry do.
- England, do. of the Ancients,
- Poetical works of Crabbe, Herber, Pollock, Cowper, Thompson, Hemans, Young and Rodgers,
- Hallam's Middle Ages,
- Constitutional History,
- Crabb's Synonyms, Waverly Novels,
- History of the Bastille, Wanderers of the World,
- Burke's works, Byron's do., Moore's do.,
- Robertson's do., Scott's do., and Miscellanies,
- Macaulay's Modern British Essayist,
- Macintosh's " "
- Jeffrey's " "
- Carlyle's " "
- Wilson's " "
- Allison's " "
- Talford and Stephen's do.,
- Snyder Smith, Miscellaneous, Man and his Motives,
- Modern Infidelity, Locky's Essays, Sacred Harp,
- Taylor and Staff, Southern Harmony,
- Scott do., American Chrestomathy,
- Book of Politics, Book of Martyrs,
- Newton's Remains,
- Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants,
- Proverbial Philosophy, Waverly Novels,
- Virginia, its History and Antiquities,
- McCall's Commercial Dictionary,
- McMahon's American Gardener,
- American Agriculture, Stock Raiser's Manual,
- Carpenter's Guide, Milwright's do.,
- Gunn's Domestic Medicine,
- Arnott's Elements of Physic, Dewees on Children,
- Newton's Principia, The West, Leslie's Cookery,
- Practical Book Keeping, Leslie's House Book,
- Psalms and Hymns, Lutheran Hymns,
- Life of Christ and Apostles, Mem's of Whitefield,
- Village Sermons, Todd's Student's Manual,
- Masonic Chart, Mason's Farrier, Hinds do.,
- Lovel's Young Speaker; Webster's large Dictionary;
- Bolles do.; Walker's do.; Gentlemen and Ladies Lexicon;
- Confession of Faith and Questions; Geographical Gazetteer; First Book of History; Second and Third Annuals, (fine for presents); Jones' Philosophy, do. Chemistry;
- Bird's Philosophy; Mrs. Phelps's do.; Family Prayer; Heroes of the American Revolution; Bullion's English Grammar; Smith's do.; Murray's do.; Kirkham's do.; Smith's and Davies' Arithmetics; Smiley's and Pike's do.; Mitchell and Smith's Geographies; Morse's do.; National Readers; Worcester's do.; Sanders do.; Grigg and Elliott's do.; Elementary Spellers; Towns do.; Novels! Novels! Novels! besides a variety of Religious, Latin, Miscellaneous and Juvenile works too tedious to mention. The above books will be sold very low for cash. Call and examine for yourselves.

M. BROWN & SON
Salisbury, February 1, 1848.

CAMP FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF FAYETTEVILLE

AND WILMINGTON, ARE RUNNING

Steamer Gov. GRAHAM, (20 inch draft)

Tow Boat, MIKE BROWN,

TELEGRAPH,

GEN. TAYLOR,

The above Boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river. Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission. All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods. Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention. W. L. McGARY, Agent. Jan. 20, 1848. 1339

The undersigned having commodious Ware Houses at the River, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission. W. L. McGARY. Jan. 1849.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late firm of Watson & Rowzee, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be closed up by David Watson. Those indebted will please call on him for settlement, as the books of the firm are in his hands, and he alone has the right and authority to settle the affairs of said firm. All those indebted to us will please call and make settlement on or before the first day of May next, by cash or note, as the business of the firm must be closed. D. WATSON, WM. ROWZEE. Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1848. 39

Cabinet Making Business!

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WILLIAM ROWZEE

HAVING purchased the entire interest of David Watson in the late firm of Watson & Rowzee, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the business in all its various branches. He would also call the attention of the public to the handsome supply of Furniture which he now has on hand for sale cheap for cash, country produce or lumber, at the market prices.

Among his assortment may be found:

WARDROBES, BUREAUX,

Dressing, Dining, Tea, Centre, Toilet & Ladies

Work Tables; Book Cases; Ottomans; Sofas; Wash Stands; Office Chairs; Mahogany, Carved Maple, black Walnut, Fancy and wood saw Chairs and Sevens of every description always on hand & made to order at shortest notice.

Having in his employ good workmen, he feels no hesitation in saying that he is 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, Feb. 1, 1848. t33

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Iredell County Temperance Society, will be held at Lenoir School House, on the second Wednesday of February next, (the 14th) at 12 o'clock M. 39

THE Subscriber having purchased at the North a large assortment of **Ready Made Clothing**—made up in the best style and of the best materials, would invite the public, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can offer such inducements as cannot fail to please. His stock consists in part as follows:

Cloaks, Overcoats, Sacks, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, black and fancy Cassimeres Pants, Sattin do.; Cloth, Silk and Sattin, black and fancy Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. &c.

Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style, by Mr. John A. Weirman, an experienced Taylor from Philadelphia. His Store is nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's well known building. J. H. ENNIS. Salisbury, Dec. 7, 1848—31tf

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HARRIS & CRUMP

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of