

STATISTICS OF ROWAN.

We have been favored by the Assistant Marshal, Col. E. D. Austin, of Rowan, with the following interesting statistics of this county: There are 3,468 horses; 552 mules and asses; 3,192 milch cows; 7 pair working oxen; 6,199 other horned cattle; 6,651 sheep; 30,222 hogs; Produce—96,000 bushels of wheat; 844 bushels of rye; 490,875 bush. of corn; 158,847 bushels of oats; 844 cotton bales of 400 lbs. each; 10,651 lbs. wool; 9540 bushels peas; 9,130 bushels Irish potatoes; 19,669 bushels sweet do.; 91,063 lbs. butter; 6,524 tons hay; \$38,240 value of home manufactures, and \$77,905 value of animals slaughtered. But I think there are probably in this county at least 3,800 horses worth \$209,000; 3,000 milch cows worth \$39,000; 6,000 other horned cattle worth \$30,000; 6,800 sheep worth \$5,100; 33,000 hogs, \$50,000; and the value of manufactures will probably exceed \$50,000; and the animals slaughtered \$80,000. The value of the live stock as registered is \$300,600, and of farming implements and machinery \$51,500. There are a few farms in the county not registered because the owner was not seen by the Assistant, and those who were seen could not give the necessary information.

Taylorville.—A friend writing us from Taylorville, under date of the 20th January, says: "I have no new case of Small Pox to report, either in the village or country. All who have had it, are well, or getting well. Mrs. Boyd is improving a little every day, and Mr. Bes, the last case we had, is recovering as fast as could be expected. I learn he will be badly marked. Business begins to revive a little; but people are still very cautious about coming here. I shall feel rejoiced if we are rid of it; and hope your Town may not be so unfortunate as to be visited by it. Yours, &c., A. C. M."

Prohibition Removed.—The Commissioners of the town of Salisbury, at their meeting on Saturday last, repealed so much of their Ordinance against the citizens of those districts infected with small pox, as relates to Stateville, and, we believe, to Taylorville. Our citizens were rejoiced to see several visitors from Stateville in attendance on the Temperance celebration on Monday last.

We have been requested by one of the Commissioners of Mocksville, to state that they have also repealed the prohibiting Ordinances so far as Stateville is concerned.

We learn from Mr. W. J. Palmer, that the small pox is abating at Charlotte. There were only seven new cases last week, and one death.

We believe the Doctors there continue to differ as to the character of "the disease."

SUMMARY—NEWS BY LAST MAIL.

A fight took place in the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, on the 24th, between Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, and Mr. G. W. Hayes, of Cherokee. The rupture has been since reconciled.

The contractor on the Fayetteville and Southern plank road has gone to work, and already opened a mile or two of the road.

The Governor of New Jersey in his inaugural takes a firm stand in favor of the compromise.

Another vessel from Liverpool has arrived, and no news of the Atlantic received. No change in the price of Cotton at Liverpool.

It is suggested that the Queen of England may visit the United States.

According to an estimate of the Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, based on returns as far as received, the census just taken will show a total population in the United States of 23,320,000.

Another fugitive has been arrested in Philadelphia.

The foreign incendiary, George Thompson, made a speech in Boston, a few days ago. The meeting was not generally known, or he would have been prevented. He abused Boston and every thing American except the abolition party.

Jenny Lind has sent \$20,000 to Sweden to be distributed among the poor of Stockholm.

The wing-workers of the Democracy, it is said, have determined that Gen. Cass and Gen. Houston shall be the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

From the Commercial.

POLITICAL MYSTIFICATION.

In the Journal of yesterday an attempt is made to mystify the plain questions before the people, in relation to amendments of the Constitution. It is pretended that the Whigs, and others who go for an open Convention, wherein the will of the people may be expressed, go for a "higher law" than the Constitution.

This is altogether an erroneous representation of the case, but may serve as a sort of political humbug behind which the dominant party may dodge from the fire of truth, which is now laying bare the shallowness of their professions. It is shown that the Democratic leaders are not willing to trust the people. Perhaps, like the Irishman on trial, they are afraid they will have justice done them before the great tribunal, the people, when free from the trammels of party tactics and political influences.

The following is the matter in the amended Constitution, which bears upon the question at issue:

1. No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly.

2. No part of the constitution of this State shall be amended, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members of the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days, in each house, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a date by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

And now we say that the charge against those who desire an unlimited Convention of being "oblivious of the provisions of that instrument," by seeking a "higher law," is without foundation.

They wish to recur to first principles, as recommended in our Declaration of Rights, wherein it is said:

Sec. 1. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

The Whigs wish to submit the question "Convention or no Convention?" to the people; thereby recurring to those first principles which our venerated ancestors declared as "absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." Remember, this sacred sentiment was promulgated in the freshness of patriotism and in the green of our glory. There was no influence operating upon this band of patriots, which looked to office and the "spoils;" no Governor who wanted to be elected on a popular humbug, allowing that those "first principles" should only be acknowledged in part, and the people given a morsel of their own rights under pretense of love of the largest liberty." No. If there ever was any pure political doctrine promulgated since the world was made, that which appears in our Declaration of Rights is such—it is worthy of all trust and confidence.

It will be apparent to every reader, that the Whigs, so far from seeking a "higher law," begin at the foundation of our political fabric—reverting first to the lower law of the Declaration of Rights, and continuing in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution. We trust the people will take this very plain case into their own keeping, and not allow the matter to be mystified by selfish and designing politicians. The democratic leaders can render no excuse for desecrating the principles of our Government, and therefore affect to believe the Whigs desire to transcend the provisions of the Constitution. We beseech the people to examine this case and see if matters are not as we represent them. Let them see if the Whigs are not in this case the only true friends to the rights of the people—while those who profess such ardent love for them are but dictators and tyrants.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23. EVENING SESSION.

7 o'clock P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the last sitting, viz: The bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. The question on the passage of the bill, its 2d reading resulted as follows:

Ayes—Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Ebo, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillin, Molloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt—33.

Noes—Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Sessions, Willey, and Woodfin—16.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor of Jan. 9th.

A SNOW STORM IN ALABAMA.

Snow!—On Thursday last, that very unusual visitor, a regular snow storm, "dropt in," upon us with as little ceremony as if it were a familiar acquaintance. For several hours the sky seemed to be made up of the scattered contents of some half a million of feather beds, and any number of well-shaken meal-bags. Large quantities accumulated, in every dry place, and if Mother Earth had not been so much in the "melting mood," her fair countenance would have been speedily hidden by a thick veil of spottish white.

This instance of "Northern aggression" (as the Montgomery Journal calls it) seems to have created much excitement everywhere. In our streets the excitement was intense. It was dangerous for a man to put his nose outside of his door, and it seemed to make no difference whether he was "sound upon the Southern question," or not. Our whole community seemed to be suddenly metamorphosed into a tribe of wreckless Ishmaelites—every man's hand was raised against his neighbor, and even the outlets of editorial sanctuaries were besieged with annoying pertinacity. Neither gravity, modesty, nor virtue (*hic ille lactyrma*) was a protection against these ruthless attacks.

Lake Superior Mines.—The Green Bay Advocate, speaking of the mining operations on Lake Superior, says:

In order to overcome the difficulty of cutting the copper into movable masses, a gigantic furnace is now being constructed, to melt them and cast them in such pieces as may be handled. The plan is thought to be feasible, and if successful promises to lessen very much the expense of mining. The vestiges of apparently very ancient mining operations continue to be met with, and in greater numbers, and extend than any previously discovered. The age of these traces is supposed to be at least 2,000 years; but their connection with a particular race has not been ascertained. There are indications, however, that the copper was carried off from the mines by the way of St. Mary's river and the lakes. The excavations found are, in some cases, such as could only have been effected by years of labor, and they have very much facilitated the miners, as well as pointed them to the best locations. It is said that a road from Green Bay to the most southerly point of Keewenaw would be less than 200 miles in length, and shorten the present route at least 100 miles.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—We learn, says the Boston Journal, that Dr. Warren, of this city, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts general hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm 41 feet and 11 inches in length. The operation was performed while the sufferer was under the influence of ether. She observed, in coming to her senses, "Oh! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved." The wound was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This, we are told, is the only case on record where the tape worm has been literally cut from the human stomach.

Specie in the New York Banks.—According to the quarterly returns of the New York Banks, the amount of specie in the vaults of the city Banks, was over \$11,000,000, and the amount on the same day in the Sub Treasury was \$3,792,750, making a total of \$14,792,750. The New York Courier says since that date several of the banks of the city have made large accessions to their stock of coin from the heavy payments by the Assistant Treasurer, and receipts from the Mint and from other sources, so that the amount of the precious metals now in the city cannot be much less than \$16,000,000; a larger amount than was ever before known to be in the city.

A Curiosity.—The name of a colored woman in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, is Vine Davis. She is eighty nine years old. She can see to pick up a needle in the dark, and in the day time cannot see across the room. So writes the marshal upon his census schedule.

Somebody—name unknown—has left at the landing at General Harrison's farm, at North Bend, a magnificent marble Monument in memory of the illustrious ex-President. The family have not the least intimation from whence it comes.

Congress.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Clay's resolution of enquiry as to the adoption of more effectual provisions for suppressing the slave trade, coming up, gave rise to a lengthy debate. It was finally agreed to by the following vote: yeas 45, nays 9.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the French Spoliation Bill. Mr. Rusk moved so to amend the bill as to provide that no payment of losses sustained, should accrue or enure to the benefit of assignees. After debate, the amendment was rejected—yeas 25, nays 30. The Senate then adjourned.

The House devoted the whole of the day to the consideration of a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending next June.

Pet. Int. Jan. 25.

The Commissioner of Patents.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has a despatch from Washington, Jan. 21, which says: It is stated the President has intimated to Commissioner Ewbank a wish for the latter to resign. Numerous charges, of a grave character, have, it is said, been preferred against the Commissioner. I get information from a reliable source, and give it to you for what it is worth.

NEWSPAPERS. The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph says the truth is beginning to be understood, that editors and publishers are producers, and that they are entitled to some compensation for services rendered, or for articles furnished by them.

A newspaper is a commodity in which are involved the usual elements of cost, and the purchaser or consumer should expect to pay for it accordingly. No class of men expect to be furnished gratis with shoes, hats, coats, &c., and no gentleman calls on his neighbor after breakfast habitually to borrow a pair of boots.

When people once learn the simple truth that the maker of a newspaper looks to it for his living, the once fashionable practice of borrowing newspapers, or of borrowing space in them, will be discontinued.

Our brethren of the press can do much in bringing about a proper recognition of their rights, and we trust they will do so speedily.

BREVITY IN WOMAN.

We find in a California diary, the following glorification of a quality we should like. "A man of few words," is very well, but "a woman of few words" is a matter open to argument.

Encountered, to-day, in a ravine, some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of the stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce." Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge B——, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her "how deep did you find the stream?" "what did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee and ninnepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself—"she is the girl for me, no words lost there; turned back, proposed, was accepted, and married the next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united; the nuptial lamp never waned; its rays was steady and clear to the last. Yet who paddle off and on for seven years, and are, at last, perhaps, capsized, take a lesson of the judge. That "up to the knee and ninnepence" is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

Singular Punishment.—A Mr. Lynton has lately made communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment peculiar to the criminal code of China: A Chinese merchant, named Hiam li, accused of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy the month of June last. The condemned was placed in prison under the surveillance of three guardians who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep, night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days without having slept for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so cruel that he begged, as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.

MARYLAND FUGITIVES ARRESTED.

The Hartford Gazette says: "A negro man, named Wm. Preston, alias Bill City, formerly of Havre de Grace, was arrested last week and lodged in jail, for enticing a slave, a negro woman, the property of Thomas Hays, Esq., of this town, to run away. They were arrested in Pennsylvania, on their way to Columbia.

The aggregate loss by the destruction of the St. Charles Hotel, at N. Orleans, by close estimate is put down at \$600,000.

doubtful. Col. Weller's friends are sanguine of his success.

A party consisting of about 47 Americans, were recently attacked and killed by Indians, near Mariposa Hill. The military under Col. Rogers has been disbanded.

From the National Intelligencer.

In consequence of the misrepresentations which have been circulated in reference to the following paper, which is now being signed by Members of Congress, we have been permitted to publish it for the information of all who desire to know the truth about it:

"The undersigned, Members of the Thirty-first Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof effected by the Compromise Acts passed at the last session of Congress, do HEREBY DECLARE their intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develop. And, for the purpose of making this resolution effective, they FURTHER DECLARE that they will not support for the office of President, or of Senator or Representative in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the renewal, in any form of agitation upon the subject of slavery."

A Physiological Problem.—It has been observed that persons who have lost a limb, or part of one, are at times very much troubled with an intereal itching, or sometimes pain in the fingers or toes of the extremity which is lost. A case of this kind lately presented itself to us for advice, which, being a little out of the common course, we have thought proper to give to our readers. A young man had his hand amputated just above the wrist, on account of having it shattered by the bursting of a gun. This happened some two years since, and the deficiency is supplied by a wooden hand.

At times he tells us that he has the most intolerable itching between these wooden fingers; in fact, insupportable, and to use his own words he would give a hundred dollars for the chance of giving them a scratching. At other times he has much pain where the fingers should be and he can only obtain relief by altering their position. When free from the pain or itching, he can discover no difference between that hand and the sound one. He can will the fingers of the lost hand to act, and they seem to obey. At times the ends of the fingers are quite numb and cold; being partly flexed, he feels that he had not the power to extend them.—There are other phenomena connected with this case, which, with those we have given, would be very difficult to account for on physiological principles.—Boston Medical Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.

It is now ascertained to be a positive fact that Judge Johnson has issued a warrant for the arrest of Governor Quitman, charged with participating in the Cuban invasion. The warrant will be executed as soon as the United States marshal, Mr. Fielding Davis, reaches Jackson, whither he has gone. It is believed that an application will be made to the Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for a writ of habeas corpus, which, the impression is, will not be granted. The affair has produced considerable speculation.

Disappearance of a Young Lady.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Yesterday afternoon a daughter of Alderman Harcourt, of this city, went out in company with a little girl. The girl shortly after returned, saying Miss Harcourt would be back directly. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

New York, Jan. 22.

The steamer Pacific sailed to day for Liverpool, taking out 40 passengers. The jury of inquest in regard to those killed by the falling of the walls of six houses in this city, some time ago, rendered their verdict to-day. They found the architect, foreman and contractor guilty of highly culpable carelessness.

The splendid steamship Atlantic, of the Collins line of Packets, has not yet been heard from. She is some 30 days behind her time and serious apprehension for her safety is felt.

The report of a case of Small Pox at Morganton is untrue.

Missouri Senator.—There had yet been no election of Senator at the latest dates. The last and fortieth ballot stood, Geyer, Whig, 77; Benton, dem., 44—seventy-nine necessary to a choice.

Later.—Geyer has been elected, having received 88 votes. And so the Great Tom Benton is repudiated.

Forty-one miles of Plank Road.—We can now inform the public that Col. Murchison has completed his contract of twenty-two miles, upon which tolls will now be paid.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

North Carolina Manufactures.—We have seen a piece of goods at Mr. Barr's, manufacturer at the Rock Island Manufactory, Mecklenburg county, in this State, which is a good imitation of French Summer Casimere. We have no doubt but such encouragement will be given by our citizens, to our own manufacturer, as will enable them successfully to compete with those abroad, in the fabrics used for clothing. No great effort of patriotism will be required to induce in this patronage—for a little encouragement at the beginning will, doubtless, enable our own people to produce articles as good and as cheap as any that can be got elsewhere.—Wilmington Commercial.

Intercourse with Baltimore.—We learn with much pleasure that there is every probability of our having a line of packets established between this place and Baltimore, shortly, to sail from each port on the 1st and 15th of every month, full or not full; the rates of freight to be the same as between New York and Wilmington.

This matter is in the management of an enterprising house in Baltimore, that generally consummates whatever it undertakes. The vessels will be schooners of about 200 tons burthen, and insure at the lowest rates.

It seems by a statement made by Wm. L. Choplin, at an anti-fugitive slave law convention held at Syracuse, that the total cost of procuring his release from confinement in Washington and Maryland was \$25,000—a sum which would have purchased the freedom of a large number of slaves—at least 60. How true it is, that honesty is the best policy.

The Homestead Exemption Law of New York went into operation on the 1st inst. It exempts from sale on execution for debts, heretofore contracted, the lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence owned by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000.—Standard.

DEPARTURES.

"A babe in a house is like a well-spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love; Yet it is a talent of trust, a loan to be rendered back with interest."

BORN.

Jan. 21.—A son to George Rendleman, County.

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus County, on the 9th inst., by Kirby Pope, Esq., Mr. WASHINGTON MURPHY, to Miss AMANDA CARTER.

In this County, on the 23d inst., by Jno. McConaughy, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL LERLEY, to Miss JANE BRIGGS.

In Iredell County, on the 23d inst., by David Ramsey, Esq., Mr. JAMES HARE, to Mrs. JANE JONES.

DIED.

In Stanly county, after years of suffering, on the 24th inst., DAVID PENNINGTON, aged 71. He was a man endowed with all good qualities, an affectionate husband, kind father, good master, and an obliging neighbor. He has left an affectionate wife, several children, grand children, and great grand children to mourn his departure. E. S. M.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, January 30.

Apples, (dried) \$0 @ \$0; Bacon, \$10; Cotton, 10 @ 11; Cotton Yarn, 60 @ 92; Coffee 14 @ 14; Corn, 50 @ 60; Beans, 12 @ 17; Butter, 12 @ 14; Flour, 6 @ 78; Feathers 25; Iron 3 @ 4; Lard 8 @ 9; Molasses 35 @ 40; Nails 5 @ 5 1/2; Oats 40; Irish Potatoes 00 @ 75; Sweet do. 35 @ 40; Sugar, (brown) 8 @ 10; Do. Loaf, 00 @ 124; Salt, sack \$24 00; Tallow 8 @ Wheat \$14; Whiskey \$18 @ 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 28.—Brandy, peach 45 @ 50; Dried apple, 37 @ 40; Beans 20 @ 22; Bacon 8 @ 10; Cotton 12 @ 12 1/2; Corn 85 @ 90; Coffee 13 @ 14; Flour 5 @ 6 1/2; Feathers 28 @ 30; Flaxseed \$14 @ 15; Iron, Swedes, 5 @ 6; English 3 1/2 @ 4; Lard 8 1/2 @ 9; Leather, sole, 20 @ 23; Molasses 27 @ 30; Nails, cut, 5; Oats, 00 @ 60; Sugar, bro. 6 @ 9; Do. loaf, 11 @ 12 1/2; Salt, sack, 1 50 @ 000; Tallow, 10 @ 11; Wheat \$1 @ \$1 10; Whiskey 38 @ 50.

GREENSBORO, Jan. 28.—Bacon per lb. 10 @ 12 1/2; Butter 15 @ 20; Beans, wax @ 20 @ 21; Coffee 10 @ 13; Cotton 11 @ 12; Corn 90 @ \$1 Eggs 12 @ 15; Flour 11 @ 12; Feathers 30 @ 35; Iron 5 @ 6 1/2; Lard 7 1/2 @ 8; Leather (sole) 18 @ 22; Molasses 35 @ 40; do. Cuba 33 @ 37; Nails, cut, 6 @ 7; Rice 4 @ 5; Sugar, brown, 8 @ 10; do. Loaf, 12 @ 15; Salt, Liverpool, 1 40 @ 1 50.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Bacon per lb. 10 @ 12 1/2; Butter 15 @ 20; Beans, wax @ 20 @ 21; Coffee 10 @ 13; Cotton 11 @ 12; Corn 90 @ \$1 Eggs 12 @ 15; Flour 11 @ 12; Feathers 30 @ 35; Iron 5 @ 6 1/2; Lard 7 1/2 @ 8; Leather (sole) 18 @ 22; Molasses 35 @ 40; do. Cuba 33 @ 37; Nails, cut, 6 @ 7; Rice 4 @ 5; Sugar, brown, 8 @ 10; do. Loaf, 12 @ 15; Salt, Liverpool, 1 40 @ 1 50.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—Bacon per lb. 10 @ 12 1/2; Butter 15 @ 20; Beans, wax @ 20 @ 21; Coffee 10 @ 13; Cotton 11 @ 12; Corn 90 @ \$1 Eggs 12 @ 15; Flour 11 @ 12; Feathers 30 @ 35; Iron 5 @ 6 1/2; Lard 7 1/2 @ 8; Leather (sole) 18 @ 22; Molasses 35 @ 40; do. Cuba 33 @ 37; Nails, cut, 6 @ 7; Rice 4 @ 5; Sugar, brown, 8 @ 10; do. Loaf, 12 @ 15; Salt, Liverpool, 1 40 @ 1 50.

HENRIETTA LINE OF Steam and Foreign Boats.

ALL in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a new flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 lbs. merchandise, and draw only 20 inches water. Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't. R. M. ORRELL, Ac't. A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 58tf

R. M. ORRELL, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 30, 1851. if 38

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained letters of Administration on the estate of William S. Allison, dec'd, we will sell at the late dwelling house of the said William S. Allison, dec'd, in the county of Cabarrus, on Thursday the 13th day of February next, at public sale, ten Negroes, 6000 lbs of cotton in seed, one road wagon, one buggy, cattle, hogs, horses, wheat, corn, and fodder, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, one set black smith's tools, a quantity of pork, &c., &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

DAVID M. RUSSELL, GEORGE L. GIBSON, Adm'rs. Jan. 20, 1851—238

NOTICE—Seven likely Negroes for sale.

HAVING been appointed Commissioner by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, to sell the Negroes belonging to the estate of Jno. Crawford, dec'd, I will sell said Negroes, in Stateville, at or near the Courthouse, on the 18th of February next. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security with interest from date.

FERGUS STEVENSON. Jan. 24, 1851. 338

RAGS! RAGS!!

3,000 LBS. clean cotton rags wanted by the 5th of February, for which a fair price will be paid. M. BROWN & SON, Salisbury, Jan. 30th, 1851. 33tf.

JOEL SULLIVAN, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer,

Two doors above Sumnerell & Pove's Drug Store, and opposite W. Murphy & Co., Salisbury, N. C.

HAVING permanently located myself in the Town of Salisbury, I now offer my services in the above business. Having worked in some of the best shops in the State and also in the Northern cities, I think I can please all who may favor me with a call. Repairing done at short notice. Prices moderate. County produce taken in exchange for work.

JOEL SULLIVAN. January 23, 1851. 137

RESERVES.—John I. Shaver, Samuel Reeves, D. A. Davis, James E. Kerr, A. Henderson, Jenkins & Roberts, W. Murphy & Co., J. M. Coffin, Gold Hill; & Y. C. Barringer, Concord; Dr. John Foard, Rowan.

RICHARDS, FRISBY & CO., No. 6, St. Charles St., Baltimore. Domestic and Foreign Goods, direct from Europe. Have on hand a large stock of American Goods purchased previous to the recent advance which they offer by the piece or package, to the inspection of Southern Merchants, in competition with the stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let Southern merchants examine carefully Southern stocks. All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets. 12p436

BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING faithfully done, in good time, and on reasonable terms by the subscriber, who has been engaged in that business for the last twenty years. Address, Lexington, N. C. A. L. WATSON. January 16, 1851. 6m36

Just Received this Day 30 BAGS RIO COFFEE.

For sale by M. BROWN & SON. Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1850. 34

To the Ladies.

THE finest lot of Bonnets in the market, for sale at the store of M. BROWN, FRALEY & CO. Salisbury, Nov. 5. 26

Lorillard's High Toast Snuff

FOR SALE BY ENNIS, SI