BY J. SULLIVAN. Spring in here, and even the air Seems fill'd with music and perfume, Flowers upapringing every where Bedeck the fields in vernal bloom.

A new creation greets my sight, Herb and leaf and fruit and flower In countless forms emerge to light, As if 'twere wrought by magic power.

Now from their death-like winter's sleep, The torpid insects rise once more And waking from their slumbers sleep Resume the life enjoy'd before.

The dove proclaims the winter o'er, And in response the whippo-wil Repeats the tidings brought before, In ev'ry vale, on ev'ry hill.

'Tis sweet to hear the feather'd throng At morn when all is calm and still, Pour forth their notes in vari'd song, The harsh, melodious and the shrill.

Below, above, on earth, in air, And il around or far or near, "Tis an nation everywhere, And naught but music greets the ear.

Oh Spring how transient is thy reign, Thy "sere and yellow leaf" is near, But then thou wilt return again To greet with joy each passing year.

> From the Wilmington Commercial. LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

As exemplified by the Proceedings in the Coun eil, and other incidents in the city of Charles. ton, South Carolina.

The proceedings of the Council of the city of Charleston, on the subject of Mr. Leahey's Lectures are interesting as developing a state. of feeling hostile to the liberties of the People, We are not anxious about Mr. Leahey-nor rolicitous about religious opinion. We do not attend to this matter as a Pretestant but as a citizen, zealous for the purity of republican prin. ciples, and jealous of the encroachments of any Republic -inviting him to go there and lecture. power hostile to freedom.

Murch.

The Mayor stated to Council that one of the proprietors of the American Hotel had applied to know if the Corporation would be responsible for any damages to the property, in case Rev. Mr. Leahey were allowed to lecture in that hotel; that the parties were present and with the permission of the Council, Mr. Leahey would declare his object and wishes. As is customary in like instances, leave was express. ed for his doing so. Whereupon he spoke as

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen : I am an American citizen and a minister of the guspei; and desire to have that liberty of speech which, in both relations, I am entitled to claim, I come among you, bearing the recommendations of numerous Protestant clergymen-Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist. Dutch, Reformed. dec. -and propose to do only what has been allow ed me in other cities. I trust that no obstruction will be opened to this course, which is merely to exercise that freedom of speech which the Constitution and customs of our country guarantee to every citizen.

lecture, let the consequences be what they give nor take provocation. The Bishop has might. But he repeated his belief that no valid published a letter, in which, employing the objection could be taken to this proceeding, and most mandatory and moving expressions, he that no violence would ensue. It rested with appeals to their Christian furbearance, and to the Catholic Clergy to prevent it.

cussion in these words !

The Reverend gentleman present, Dr. Leahey-I have never seen before, and know nothing of him or his lectures. The Reverend Bishop John England arrived in this city about thirty. three years ago, and delivered a course of lectures, weekly, for some time, to prove the scrip ture to be a divine revelation from God, which I attended. His discourse on the resurrection of Jesus Christ was equal to any on that subject, I have ever heard; and could be arise out of his grave, I would go and hear him deliver it again. His remarks against the Protestant Churches in this city were very severe, but he was ably answered by the Rev. John Bachman, D. D. At the same time the Rev. Joseph Gal. lochat, who was educated to be a Roman Cath olic Priest, and then a Clerk in the U. S. Bank. also replied, and, I think, with success. At that time there was no riot nor disturbance of

the public peace, and why should it be so now." tity of their women, and punish it in blood. In reply to remarks of several of the Alder. Alderman Drummond subsequently add.

I have heard nothing said why the Rev. gentleman should not be heard at any place or Hall he may get, and that the Rev. Bishop J. A. Reynolds, or the Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., should not be heard in reply, if they think fit or proper so to do. I remark further, that should the Roman Catholic Churches in this City, be attacked by a mob. I would be there to defend them to worship God according to the dictates gainst a tumult by attending with the whole of their conscience."

On this, the Mayor remarked that he felt armed force into requisition. bound to express to Council his belief that serious disturbance would arise, if Mr. Leabey is not necessary. From the foregoing the pub lectured as he proposed to do. That he was lic will perceive that they hold their right of cognizant of the existence of great excitement FREEDOM OF SPEECH, by virtue of the on the part of the chizens. And he proceeded CLEMENCY and MERCY of the ROMAN in relate what had taken place in respect to the CATHOLIC CLERGY, wherever that de-

Mr. Leabey here interposed with the remark, that it was unfair to judge of his lectures be. fend hearing them. No one knew what he in. brute force, they will not permit any insults to tended to say, and he protested against their their Clergy, by the exposition of their con-

The Mayor rejoined that we could conclude the FREEDOM OF SPEECH and the RIGHT what would probably be the character of the OF HEARING inasmuch as they will "PUN because from the terms of Mr L's advertisement, ISH IT IN BLOUD. In that the Rev. gentleman had probibited femules and youths from attending ; and promised Roman Catholic Authority, the intelligent read to make some a wful disclosures. It was fairly to er will detect our error. But we can make no he inferred that the topics to be brought forward other conclusions from the premises, while we would be obscene ; and would be offensive to consuit sense and reason.

the christian denomination against whom the lectures were directed.

Mayor replied that according to the terms of the Authorities had the power to restrain any Leccase of apprehended insurrection; and also, that the opinion of the City Attorney was to the same effect.

Alderman Gilliland again expressed himself as lavorable to the unrestricted right of speech. No denominations should shrink from having its ductrine tested. As a member of the Presby. terian Church he was willing for its tenets to he discussed, and saw no reason why any other should object to a like proceeding. If any

cannot bear the light let it be exposed. Alderman Hacker said that he deemed it the duty of each Alderman to express his sentiments freely on this occasion. That he looked at the matter as one of public concernment, and not of a sectional religious nature. It mattered not who the lecturer might be, or what subject be proposed to handle. The only question for Council was, would his lecturing endanger the public peace or the lives of our citizens? It did appear to him, that in this instance, some such result might easily he apprehended, judg. ing from what his Honor the mayor had stated and he therefore was decidedly in favor of prohibiting the proceeding.

Mr. Leahey again addressed the Council .-We report his words in part-all that are nec.

essary to an understanding of the subject. Recently, in Baltinore, when it was known that he intended to lecture, the Catholics sent a delegation of seventy persons to the Mayor to protest against it. The Mayor refused to comply with their request-sent for him, and told him that he might lecture, and would be sustained even if the Bishop, the Pope and the devil were to oppose him! That this was a strong expression for his Honor to use; but the fact is the Mayor is a Methodist, and was great ly excited at the effort on the part of the Cath. olies to stop his mouth. Accordingly he did lecture : the Catholic party attempted to inter rupt him; shots were fired through the windows but he stood his ground. He was ready to lay down his life in this cause. On the next night an overwhelming demonstration was made by his Protestant supporters and not a Catholic was to be seen. He has in his pocket a letter from the Mayor of Washington-the Capitol of our

But if the City Council of Charleston relus We give as much of the Proceedings in Coun. ed to let him lecture, he could still make himeil as we can find space for, as reported by Dr. self heard—he had a tongue and a pen and he John Bellinger, a Catholic gentlemen of high would denounce their illiberality to the whole character, and one of the Council. The re- country. But he hoped hetter things of the port is published in the Courier of the 26th honorable gentleman, and trusted that he would be permitted to lecture, and protected in doing

" Mr. Leahey was followed by Dr. Bellinger in a pretty long address.

He contended that there was no necessity for the lectures, as the gentleman had preached in the Churches, and that he might continue to do The Doctor here indicates how far the Liberty of Speech may be tolerated and how far it may not. Very modest.

He conceived it to be presumptuous to at empt to culighten any one on the morals and doctrine of the Catholic Church. Himself was once a Protestant and become a convert to Ca tholicism. He said the charges were old .-

The only effects of his intrusion among us will be to exasperate this latter class, and provoke them to violence, at the same time, a wide. felt shock will be given to the harmony that has so long subsisted between Catholic and Protes. tent in this country.

Again he says, in regard to the Catholic Clergy:

It has been said and repeated, that it rests Immediately on resuming his seat Alderman with the Catholic clergy to prevent a violation Gilliland remarked that he hoped the gentleman of order and of law, growing out of this attack would be allowed to proceed. That, for him- on themselves and on their religion. I say to self, he apprehended no disturbance, in conse. the Alderman that he is mistaken. And let it quence of his lecturing. That it was very much not be said, in case of riot and bloodshed, that in the power of the Catholic Clergy to restrain their efforts to avert them were not earnest and any outbreak on the part of their people; and sincere. The Catholics have been warned. that even if riot did ensue, he was clearly in from the altars of all the churches, to absent lavor of the right of any citizen to preach or themselves from these lectures; and neither to their Catholic reverence for spiritual authority; Alderman Drummond followed up the dis. enjoining it upon them to bear this trial with natient meekness.

It is a little singular that the Doctor should caution the public against believing that the Catholic Clergy were not earnest and sincere.

He continues : For myself, and for some, who I am sure feel as I do, such is our conscientions and habitual respect for spiritual authority, that no insult could excite us to resentment-now we have heard the voice of our Pastor, and have had time to prepare our spirits for humiliation.-Were this ex Monk as be styles himself, even to slap us on the face we could unhesitatingly turn to him the other cheek to be smitten. But there are others I fear, by far the larger num. ber who, carried away by national feelings, and for the moment deaf to the call of authority would resent this gratuitous insult to the mor ality of their clergy, and world renowned chas-

Two other Aldermen, Honour and Hayne successively expressed their readiness to con cur in prohibiting the Lectures, could it be made to appear that Council possessed the constitutional authority to do so; but as the contrary was the opinion of legal gentlemen, they suggested, that the Mayor do caution all persons taking part in the proposed proceedings, that the Corporation would not hold itself re sponsible in damages; and that the Mayor, in case of a lecture being announced, provide a police of the city-but that he do not call an

We have not space for comment; in fact i Masonic Hall, and reported to the Council the momination has the physical power subvert measures taken by him on that occasion, to the DOMINION OF LAW, and to CRUSH the EMPIRE OF REASON.

And the public will perceive, moreover, that where the Roman Catholics can wield this duct, but will take the liberty of putting down

It we have drawn wrong inferences from this

The reader will ponder on the expression of the " National Feelings," which would prompt On inquiry from one of the Aldermen, the far the largest number of the Roman Catholics to riot and blood shed. As an American citi Acts of the Legislature, it did not seem that city | zen, somewhat, interested in the matter, we hope we may ask, without offence, to what Naturer from addressing the public save only in tional Feelings Dr. Bellinger alludes, those of Ireland or Rome?

DRUNKARDS ASKING FOR THE MAINE LAW.

In the police court, a few days since, as we learn from the Traveller, Judge Cushing presiding, a number of persons were brought up for trial on charges of drunk enness. The court remarked to the watch man who complained, that it would be better when a case came before them, to investigate the matter, if possible, and see if the charge of being a common drunkard could not be made out. It did that little good to fine \$2 and costs, who was in any way a habitual drinker. In one of the cases, that of a man named Muray. he was only discharged from the jail late the afternoon previous, and before midnight he was found in the street drunk. He was sentenced to the house of correction for three months. As he was leaving the court room, he remarked that he wished they would pass the Maine law, and thus remove temptation from his path. It would do more good than all the court he hoped they would. In another case an elderly man was charged with being a common drunkard. A watchman testifield that he was called into the house of the defendant by his wife, who said that he had turned her out of doors three times. and kept her out for four hours. He was sent to the house of correction for three months. Another old man, charged with being a drunkard and abusing his wife, was fined \$5 and costs, to stand committed to the house of correction until paid.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Folks seem to be getting ready for the Maine Law, which is to be in Massichusmall dearlers, it is said, are actually selling out. Marshal Tukey has joined the sons of temperance, setting a good exam ple thereby, and doing himself infinite credit. There's a good time comin one of these days -that's certain .- True Flug.

AFRAID OF THE MAINE LAW.

We notice a great many advertisements in the Sun of liquor stores for sale, What is the cause of it? Are the proprietors afraid of the Maine Law? It looks like it .- N. Y. Merchant's Ledger.

The New York papers of Monday hierning state that the Hudson river was clear of ice to Albany.

A number of Missionaries from the M. E. Church will sail for California on the 9th inst. Among them will be Rev. James Hunter, A. S. Gibbons, Elijah Merchant, W. J. Maclay, from the Baltimore Conference. J. Swanzey, from the Pittsburg Conference, and J. D. Blaine, from the New Jersey Conference. John Dillon of the Ohio Conference, goes out at the same time for Oregon.

A Mr. Carman, of Bordentown, N. Jer sey, is said to be engaged in hatching eggs by steam; the machine is placed on a table about 21 long by 16 inches broad. and the water is heated by an oil lamp. The machine contains about 100 eggs. and the chickens thus produced appear to he as lively and healthy as those product think. Thus flour should always he packed in ed by natural means.

dismissed from the Pension Office, their these things, and profit by the knowledge,further service being deemed unnecessa-

an Artesian Well at the cotton factory of ever is opened, and communication with the Joel Matthews E.q., in Dallas co., Ala., which is 710 feet 10 inches in depth, and which discharges 600 gallons of water per minute, or 864 000 gallons in twentyfour hours, exceeding any well in America. The water flows out with such lorce that if pieces of stone as large as an egg. or a half dollar, are thrown in they are immediately ejected. The sand, gravel, &c. made by the auger are also forced out by water, which is perfectly clear, limpid and pleasant to the taste. The diameter of the well is a little over six inches, and it is Mr. Matthews' intention, as soon as he has it tubed the entire distance now the first of April. Applications after that time may be completed, to have the boring continued made to John D. Brown, Saliebury. The subscriber to a greater depth. This will make it, it is believed, the most wonderful Artesian well in America.

Some of the people of Fremont county, RUN HERE EVERYBODY lows, appear to be much incensed against the Mormons under Elder Hyde. They recently held a public meeting, at which the saints were severally denounced for having combined to elect a certain Judge, Sundry resolutions were passed, one of which declared that they would not recognise any Judge who was elected by the Mormon vote.

The Irish exodus continues with unabaed rapidity and extent. The packet ship Manhattan arrived at New York on Wednesday, brought over seven hundred and fifty three immigrants.

There were over six hundred girls married in Lowell during the past year. N. Y. Day Book.

There are about twelve thousand marriageable girls in Lowell. At the rate of six hundred a year it would take twenty years for them all to get married and a large majority would become old maids. Southern Press.

That would be a hardship! A woman tho is twenty years getting married ought not to be an old maid, after all.

Dreadful Condition of Europe. - The of destitution in certain portions of Europe. A correspondent writes "that the rumors of the possible change in the corn laws of England, have been received with the utmost consternation in such of the corn growing districts as are still in a position to export. Upwards of 300 ships in the Black Sea, and a still greater number at Constantinople extreme anxiety was man ilested (at the last advices) on all hands for the first whisper of the projected chang es in England, no merchant venturing to freight a vessel until something positive vorable state of the weather, and the probability of quick passage."

Famine it would appear, is threatening Germany in earnest. The accounts from Poland are most disheartening. In the Carpathians, people are literally starving. There is no bread at all. The inhabitsome kind, which they call 'reitkamuka,' a compound of fat and milk, or they cook a sort of thick oaten pap, something, in appearance like the Italian polenta-this they call "kulasha," and eat in place of bread. As in all times of great want, crime and dissipation of all kinds, come to swell the list of horrors, it is not surand officers. The court remarked that prising to learn that something very like anarchy is raging in the districts most af fected by the famine. The men, callous and desperate, get at the fiery Brantwein of the country, and murders and robberies of the weak and defenceless naturally succeed. In consideration of the high price potatoes, concurrently with the general dearth of provisions, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has forbidden the consumption of potatoes in the distillation of spirits.

Troubles and had government have surperinduced these afflictions. "The humble classes, being deprived of all heart and energy," says a correspondent, General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act All such persons "have left their fields uncultivated for miles, lest the rude hands of some hateful setts by and by! Heavy importers are soldiery should seize or destroy the fruits reducing their stock. the quantity, we of their labor. The consequence of this tion and the copy of this Act the Governor of the State mean, not the quality, and some of the is something very like a famine in many shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this parts of Europe."

BUTTER.

Rather a queer subject to write about; but really with the recollection of the rancid and unpalatable stuff now being worked off by grocers with limited supplies, to heads of families and others engaged in household duties,-we say, with these recollections yet lingering with us, the subject becomes one of importance, as it touches upon the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application.

Our town is scantily supplied with the arti cle, with the good article we mean, the supplies of the North being limited and commanding unprecedented prices, say 28 cents per lb. It retails here at 30 cents. We have been in formed that the butter produced in our Western counties, equals the article, we ordinarily re. ceive from New York. The great difference, however, is that our home manufacture will not keep so well; the makers we think, do not pay sufficient attention to preparing it in suitable packages for market. We have long observed this, and have regretted that an article which is equally as good in the first instance as that ob. tained from the North, and at half the price, is poor request ordinarily, because it will not

If our Western friends will look to this, and in future, profit by their Northern experience. when our roads are completed, and rivers improved, we will not be compelled to rely entirely on the North, but get the same from home at half the price. There is a great deal in preparing an article for market. A little extra expense in improving its appearance both externally and inside, is judicious economy, we the neatest of barrels, and butter in convenient and tidy firkins. Sales are improved by nice Thirty-two extra Clerks will shortly be appearances. The Northern men understand We would therefore recommend our up country friends to act upon this hint, and to send us suplies of this article. It always commands a Interesting Artesian Well .- There is good price and readily sells. If Deep river upper counties effected, we suppose Butter will come thro' the Locks along with the other valuahles .- Wilmington Herald.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

HE subscriber offers for sale the well-known Tract of Land on which he now resides, two and a half miles East of Salisbury. There are

200 ACRES OF LAND in the Tract, all in good order. The Saw and Grist Mills are all in good repair, as also the Dwelling and outhouses. Having determined to remove he will give a bergain. He will remain in North Carolina until has other lands lying near this tract which he will sell,

THOMAS E. BROWN. Jan. 29, 1852



HE undersigned informs his friends and customers generally, that he still occupies his old stand, on Main street, where they will find at all times a splendid

Saddles and Harness. of the latest style, and made by the best workmen in the State, and no mistake. He feels certain, as to beauty and durability, of giving the utmost satisfaction. As competition is the life of trade, he would inform his friends and customers that no pains will be spared to please the public. All kinds of country produce taken or Saddlery; even chickens, butter, and eggs. All kinds of repairs done with neatness and despatch

Salisbury, March, 11th, 1852.

Office Salisbury & Taylorsville Plank Road Company.

HE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, will be held in the Court House at Salisbury, on Wednesday the 5th day of May, 1852. A punctual attendance is requested.

WM. MURPHY, Pres't. Salisbury, April 9, 1952.

ate European news bring sad accounts VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

FITHE subscriber offers for sale Seven Tracts of Land, lying in a healthy section of country, surrounded with very desirable neighbors, who stand high, -they are people now that are improving, and about to improve as much as heart could wish. This land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, Oats, Rye and Clover, and also Stock raising. Some good Orchards with a little improvement, and a good Mill Site for any kind of machinery. There are two Tobacco Factories close by Some good Meadows and more to clear. One Mill Site, 56 Acres; one of 30 Acres with 12 acres of bottom ; one tract of 95 Acres, Orchard and Tobacco Land; one Pract of 100 Acres, with good buildings, orchard and meadow, &c.,; 100 Acres mostly Tobacco wood land; 100 Acres suitable for Tobacco, word land mostly, and nearly 100 Acres, all wood land, suitable for Tobacco, &c., &c. I will sell was known. This was felt more (says a about 400 Acres in one tract, or divide it to sair purletter from Trieste) on account of the fa- chasers. Those wishing to buy good land, cheap, now is the time-come and judge for yourselves. Any one desiring information respecting the above property, can get it by applying either to the subscriber at Adrews Mill, near John Dalton's, Esq., or to A B. F. Gaither, Esq , Col. F. Young and Capt. P. Houston. ANDREW BAGGARLY. Iredell county, Dec. 18, 1851.

A PROCLAMATION,

ants are said to be living on a soup of By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor

of the State of North Carolina. WHEREAS, three fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act : AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Car-

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty: Therefore SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words " possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as tollows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, due attention. which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certifi-State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the which I proelection of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths o the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.

W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State. I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851 WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the flouse of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate:

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by the two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provision of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. REID, Governor o the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-L s. first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence

By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

S. R. FORD, WILMINGTON, N. C. DEALER IN MARBLE MONUMENTS; HEAD AND Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do,, and in

short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble : and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Orders for any of the above enumerated articles left with the Editors of the Watchman, will be attended to Nov. 9, 1849-29tf

Cotton Yarns, Cotton Yarns. HE subscriber would inform those persons who have been waiting, and others desirous of purchasing, Buena Vista Factory Cotton Yarns, that he is now prepared to supply them, either at wholesale or

Persons unnequainted with the above Manufactory, who wish to see a superior article of Yarn, are invited to give him a call. E. MYERS. Salisbury, Sept. 1851.

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP. AT MT. ULLA.



all kind of work in his line of business, in the very best manner, and on the r commodating terms. He proposes to make a permanent establishment at the above stand, believing the public wants of that section of country require it. He hopes the citizens in the surrounding country who may need work, will give him a call before going elsewhere. He will possess some advantages over Carriage builders in the surrounding villages, and begs the country public will avail themselves of the benefits of the same. JAMES BROWN.

Jan. 8, 1852

DR. DAN'L F. MORRIS, AVING permamently located in the Town of Salisbury, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various branches of his profession. Office, West's brick building, near the Rowan House, and one door above the Watchman Office.

Feb. 19, 1852.

. Jus. Received a Fresh Supply of TOMB STONES.

HE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Marble Establishment in Salisbury, which may be found at his residence, on Market street, where he is prepared to furnish Grave Stones of Marble Slabs-fancy upright stone on pedestals, tombs, monuments, &c., at a very small profit.-Engraving done heatly at Northern prices. Having made the necessary arrangement, the subscriber can, at a short notice, fill any order from five dollars to \$500. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. GEORGE VOGLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1852.

350.000 LBS. RAGS. LD ROPE, BAGGING, &c. wanted, at 31 cents per lb. cash, delivered to us. H. BRANSON & SON. Payetteville, March 11, 1852.

to be found in A call is resp Salisbury U(0)EH

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HERE Eagle or So Land in the off in small lo

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> Office-In Je Salisbury Ju Forwardin

January 30, 18 WATCH

BOGER JEWELER Z EEP consta Watches, Cl.

MUSICAL INSTR Perfamer of every descri ine their fine s nanner, and Lepine and nd warranted

Salisbury.

CASH

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other Line can o A. D. CAZAUN Fayetteville, D. Wanted a

THE subscr Feathers. Marca I

50.000 LBS WILL pay 3 ton and lin in Fayetteville. a Paper Mill in getting my raga

not be forced to arranged with M rags delivered to March 4, 185

THE Co-parts this day dissoved All persons inde come forward and

Salisbury, Feb.