Mr. Fillmore at Albany---A Noble Speech.

READ IT—READ IT.

If any reader has a lingering doubt that Mr. Fillmore entertains those sentiments which every patriot would like to see animating the chief magistrate of the republic, let him read the following speech by Millard Fillmore, at Albany, on his way through that city. The heart of the country will throb responsive to such sentiments. Let every patriot take his stand beside Mr. Fillmore on the ground here taken by that gentleman, and peace and prosperity will soon be restored to the Union:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a legislative body in session, (cheers,) but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State. (Cheers.)

You have been pleased, sir to allude to my former services and my probable course if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. (Applause.) It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I trust, that the occasion will justify me in briefly adducing to one or two events connected with my late Administration. [Cheers.] You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, the country was unfortunately agitated from one end of the country to the other upon the existing subject of slavery. It was then, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. [Applause.] I was compelled to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. [Great and prolonged applause.]

But in doing this, sir, I did no more than was done by many abler and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. (Applause.) There were at that time noble independent, high souled men, in both Houses of Congress belonging to both of the great political parties of the country.—Whigs and Democrats; who spurned the character of selfish party leaders, (cheers,) and rallied around my Administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country.—(Cheers.) By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success (cheers); and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind (cheers.) The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace the causes of the change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present Administration I have nothing to say. I can appreciate the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope God will forgive them as I too (loud and prolonged applause.) But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon our country for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850, was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been reckless and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good. (Cheers.)

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. Thus, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity and glory of this great Republic, and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. Upon some they are all honorable men. But sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir. We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole U. States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason's and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office?

These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would have only slaveholders for President and Vice President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North.—Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on the subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.)—If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that this sectional party can only, it looks most fatally to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared to our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you no Greeks, that I speak warningly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a great effort to avert it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano that is ready at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm us in ruin. I implore all words fail me to express my fervent hopes and fervent prayers that this exclusive sectional party may be dissolved, and that the Democratic party, which has been in every State and in every section of the Union, a true conservative national party, may be rallied in its strength, and save the country from the dangers which threaten it. Let us look at the consequences which must follow the success of a sectional party. It is not enough to say that the Constitution and laws are sufficient to prevent the consummation of these consequences. Unfortunately for us all, the Constitution is a dead letter. The Executive power is entirely powerless to prevent the execution of the laws. Mobs, riots, combinations, conventions, and the like, usurp the powers of government, and the worst passions of our nature are let loose upon society. Thus we see in a large portion of the country, the Constitution and laws disregarded, and the officers of the law resisted in the performance of their duties. Is not this the commencement of revolution? Is not this civil war? Is not this the breaking up of the social compact? Is not this the dissolution of the government? Is not this anarchy? Is not this the precursor of despotism? These are questions which come home to the fireside of every citizen, and which solemnly appeal to him to save his country from the evils which impend over it.

Sir, I have detained you and this vast assemblage too long already. I thank you, sir, for the kind manner in which you have alluded to my public conduct, and for the generous hospitality which you have tendered to me and my friends. I thank this vast assemblage for the kindness with which they have received me. I shall bear with me the most grateful recollections of this day, and of the whole of my visit to the capital of my native State. I bid you all a kind farewell.

Mr. Fillmore's Feeling Towards Foreigners.

During Mr. Fillmore's late triumphal progress from New York to his home in Buffalo he was compelled to address immense assemblages of the people at several points along the line of the route—among others, at Newburg, on the Hudson, where he used the following language concerning persons of foreign birth who have sought the shelter of our institutions.

Mark what American—what Foreigner, of honest purposes, can object to in these sentiments:

"I have no hostility to foreigners; I have with pleasure their deplorable condition in the old countries, and shall forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum in this. I would throw the gates wide open, and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our laws and country; I would only exclude from this emigration the pauper and the criminal. I would give free toleration to every creed; but while I did this, I would, for their sakes as well as ours, declare that Americans should rule America. They should have the benefit of equal laws,—but neither their education nor knowledge of our institutions qualify them to govern America. The failure of every attempt to establish a free government in Europe is demonstrative of this fact. But if we value the blessings which Providence has so bountifully showered upon us, it becomes every American to stand by the Constitution of this country, and to resolve, that independent of all foreign influence, Americans shall and will rule America."

The Grand Reception of Mr. Fillmore.

The N. Y. Express gives some six columns of detail of the formal reception on Tuesday last. It consisted of a Procession through the principal streets, with banners, &c., addresses, speeches, introductions, dinner, &c. Besides the city population, vast numbers of people from the country, and the adjacent States, were present to participate in rendering the highest honor to the faithful patriot and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Fillmore delivered several speeches in reply to addresses. To a Philadelphia Committee he said,—

"You have, sir, in your remarks, seen fit to allude to my travels and receptions in foreign countries. It is true that, from the crowned head to the peasant, I have received marked courtesy and attention; but I do not attribute this to any merit of my own, but to that power which elevated me to the office of Chief Magistrate of a great and free Republic. But often, sir, while I have received such kindness abroad, I must own that I have heard, with the most painful solicitude, of events and scenes which have been transpiring at home. Not often, in many parts of Europe, have I been able to see an American paper, but extracts from them I have seen everywhere copied into foreign journals, which showed that alarming dissensions and turmoil existed in my own country—such as excited in my mind the greatest solicitude, and which have given me the greatest pain. And when it is known that foreign monarchists are watching, with deep feelings of satisfaction, every new cause of internal discord, and expecting therefrom a speedy dissolution of this great and free Republic, is it to be wondered at, that such should be my feelings?

"But, Sir, it was some consolation to see, to-day, a real consolation to know, that in all parts of Europe, many hopeful hearts were beating with anxious solicitude for our welfare, and were trusting and believing, that a free people would continue in persevering to rule and govern themselves. They trusted, and I trusted with them, that the day is far distant when we shall be called upon to witness so calamitous an event as general discord, or civil war, on these States.—For G—'s sake, let us all remember that our present freedom and greatness is the gift of our forefathers, and of their concord and unity in your own city of Philadelphia."

To Mayor Wood's address he replied:

"Mr. Mayor:—This unexpected and cordial welcome to the great commercial emporium of the United States leaves me without language to express the effusions of my heart. I had hoped to have arranged my ideas, but not only you, sir, but all within the sound of my voice, are aware that since my landing on the shores of my native soil, I have not had a single moment to myself. Preparations, however, as not necessary,—when one may turn from one's mind before one's friends. Until I left home for Europe, I must confess I was not aware of the great improvements that had been made in my own land, how much in material prosperity even, we have been indebted to the enterprise, industry, and noble principles of trade, and concord, and union and harmony our fathers left us as their legacy. It was on my arrival in Europe, to be reminded and constrained to appreciate these principles, and to feel that I was becoming, my self not as much prized as a material, as to our moral principles. To a great people I owe my position at every step of my life, and the Constitution our fathers left us as not only above all price, as a request for law and liberty and union and harmony, but as the independently head of our material prosperity. (Great applause.) When you, sir, became the Chief Magistrate of this great city, I received with pleasure on your attempts at [illegible] was far as to be interfered with [illegible] without obedience to the laws, and [illegible] a government that depends for [illegible] upon standing armies, or [illegible] is no good government. [illegible] was I indebted for the order, peace, contentment and prosperity I was then, under providence, enabled to give to our common country. But I have said more than I had intended, sir. I only wished to thank you, and those old Whigs whom I see around me, for thus extending to me their confidence and respect. (Loud and prolonged applause, followed by three hearty cheers for Millard Fillmore.)"

Platform of the American Party

ADOPTED AT THE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, Feb. 21st., 1856.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end *native*-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with the questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in the gross partiality and favoritism, and, in some instances, the notorious incompetency displayed in the appointments to office; as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. That the Naturalization laws, and provisions of existing treaties with foreign powers touching the rights of citizens, should be so revised as to place the native citizens of the country on a perfect equality with naturalized citizens, in the exercise of all their political rights, at home and abroad.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above Establishment, begs leave to inform the public generally, that the House is now open for the reception of Boarders, Travellers, &c. He promises that this

ACCOMMODATIONS

shall be equal to any in the State. Persons stopping at his House, always have a room in readiness for the arrival and departure of the Cars. Attentive and obliging servants always in attendance. Call and give me a trial.

Salisbury, May 24, 1855. W. B. GRANT.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD

IS published daily and weekly at $6 and $2 per annum respectively. It is offered to the merchants of Salisbury and other western towns, as a good advertising medium. Terms moderate.

Address, T. BURR, Jr.

Feb 26, 1856. 37tf

Mackerel! Mackerel!!

A large lot of Mackerel in bbls half bbls quarter bbls and kits, of all Nos just received and for sale low.

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

May 12, 1856. 37tf

To Farmers.

THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of farmers and others, to their large and elegant stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Their assortment is extensive, and of great variety of style and quality. Call at No. 3, Granite Row.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, March 25, 1856. 43tf

Snow Creek Academy.

THIS school is situated in Iredell county N. C., in a very moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhood as much so as any in Western North Carolina.

The next session will open on Monday the 21st of July and continue 20 weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary Studies, $5 00
Higher English, 8 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, 12 50

July 8, 1856. 8—5w J. M. SHUFORD.

Music.

A large assortment of Piano Forte Music for sale at J. H. ENNISS' BOOKSTORE.

NEW FIRMS AND NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the Brick House formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills their stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected stock of Groceries ever offered in this market all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please.

P. S. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid at all times for Flax, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, and all kinds of country produce.

January 9th, 1856. 37tf

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY,

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we can still see a little opening on the surface of our brains. Through these this ointment when rubbed on the system, effects are organ or inward part. Diseases of the kidneys, Complaints of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every household knows that evil matters freely through hours or most of any think mens. Their coming with medicines, are readily penetrates through are here or fleshy part of the living body, curing the worst gangrenous wounds and complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and Scorbutic Humors.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases the Skin whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas can resist the healing influence. The ointment has travelled over many parts of the globe, reaching the principal hospitals. Supported by this statement, giving advice as to its application and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical staff in the worst cases of wounds. It will have, everywhere, the effect of restoration of the people, even after 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured by the ointment, if well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by observing strictly the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Bites of Insects, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Coco Bay Sores, Contracted Cords, Corns, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Fluxes, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworms, Scalds, Sore Throats, Sore Heads, Sore Legs, Skin Diseases, Stubborn Ulcers, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the Civilized World, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

JAMES HORAH.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

One door below R. A. A. Murphy's Store.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms.

February 19, 1856. 1y38

G. A. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT-LAW,

ROCKSVILLE, N. C.

April 8, 1856. 42 3m

ROWAN HOUSE,

H. L. ROBARDS,

SALISBURY, N.C.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

consisting of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Boots & Shoes Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;

Groceries & Dye Stuffs,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 46tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual supply, embracing a great variety of STAPLE & FANCY Goods, well adapted to the Season—all of which have been bought at the lowest figures, and which we are determined to offer at wholesale and retail at prices that must give satisfaction.

Call and examine our stock before you purchase as we are determined to sell.

MURPHY, McRORIE & CO.

Salisbury, April 1, 1856. Nos. 1 & 2, Granite Row. 44tf

DIBBLE & BUNCE.

Calvin B. Dibble, Late of Wilmington, N. C.
Jonathan B. Bunce, Late of Kinston, N. C.

Commission Merchants

In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval Stores, and

Southern Produce Generally.

No. 180 Front Street, NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Raleigh, N. C.
Hon. John M. Morehead, Greensboro', N. C.
H. L. Marrow, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
John D. Williams, Esq., Register of Charleston.
M. Stevenson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Wilmington.

Marriage License for Sale at this Office.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Wood & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 1855. 1f1

Tremendous Excitement ABOUT THE Western Extension!

THE Subscribers being desirous of extending their business in the West, as well as all other directions, take this method of informing their numerous friends and patrons that they are now receiving a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

a general; all of which will be sold most shocking low. Also, a splendid stock of HATS and CAPS, latest style. Don't take our word, but call and satisfy yourselves.

JNO. A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept 18, 1856. 1f46

ANDERSON & REYNOLDS,

GROCERS, AND Commission Merchants,

NO. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Pay strict attention to the sale of Flour and other kinds of Produce, avoiding unnecessary charges and rendering prompt returns. 1f41

J. B. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON, COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to selling Flour, Corn, Cotton, and all kinds produce.

Feb., 1856. 1y39

PETER W. HINTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, TOWN POINT, Norfolk, Va.

Special attention paid to Selling

Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

REFER TO

H. L. Robards, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Charles L. Hinton, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Kimbrough, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
George Whitewood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. W. Pleasants, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

1y372

COWAN'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC OR FRIEND OF THE HUMAN FAMILY

IN CURING

DISEASED KIDNEYS,

Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys, Brick dust deposit, Pain in the Loins, &c.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Drug Stores of Mackey, Lee & Co., at Dr. R. Campbell's, in Troy, at the Drug Store in Charlotte, at Beverly's Hotel in Salem, and at the Carolina Watchman Office, in Salisbury.

The subscriber having entered into copartnership with John F. Cowan, original patentee, for the manufacture and sale of the above Medicine, is prepared to furnish a supply to addressing him at Salisbury, N. C., or residing at his residence, 10 miles west of this place.

June 21, 1855. E. D. AUSTIN. 1f3

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING [illegible] Salisbury, adjoining the lands of [illegible] Esq., and others, containing [illegible] acres, more or less. The land is [illegible] and is well adapted to the growth of [illegible] and Tobacco. The improvements are [illegible] and in good repair. The dwelling house is [illegible] and convenient, and has [illegible] attached to it. There is a good [illegible] on the premises, and [illegible] convenient to the dwelling house. [illegible] will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves. Mr. W. L. Steele, can have access to the land.

JOHN W. STEELE.

March 11th, 1856. 42tf

WE wish to hire FIFTY NEGRO FELLOWS to work on the Western Extension N. C. Rail Road, for which liberal prices will be paid.

O. G. & J. F. FOARD. Address—Rowan Mills, N. C.

March 14, 1856.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Salisbury, March 25, 1856.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring & Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Ladies Dress Goods

of almost every description. His stock of NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock by all who wish to purchase Goods of the newest and latest styles. Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not.

E. MYERS.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Charlotte, N. C.,

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat, and all COUNTRY PRODUCE

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; Geo. W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Souther, Esq., New York.

February 19, 1856. 1y38

Dr. CHARLES T. POWE

Has [illegible] permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick Row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f14

Greensborough MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen'l Agent.

Nov. 10, 1855. 1f36:9

Southern Industry.

WHY should Southern men go North to buy their ploughs and machinery when they can get as good and more substantial articles at home at Northern prices, thereby saving the price of transportation. That the public may not be deceived, and to save many inquiries that I have to answer, I herewith append a list of prices of the principal articles that I manufacture.

Circular Saw mills with 48 to 50 inch saws, 24 feet carriages, 40 feet ways, all complete, $375 to $400; Cilendrical Straw Cutters, 12 inch box, $30 15 inch do. $40; Folding Harrows, $13; Cultivators, $5 to $6; Threshing Machines with 4 or 6 horse power, $175 to $200; a very superior article. Ploughs from $5 to $10, according to size and workmanship. All kinds of repairing of machinery done at short notice, such as Engine work &c. Send in your orders for threshing machines and horse-powers early, as I only intend making them to order. All work warranted. My furnace is still in successful operation and can furnish castings of any description, and where the patterns are found at short notice.

☞ Terms cash, or negotiable notes at Bank.

J. H. THOMPSON.

Davidson co., N. C., Feb. 5, 156. 6m36

JUST COMPLETED AND FOR SALE,

ONE of those celebrated THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS, known as the Perry Machine, of Baltimore; which will do as much work with four horses as any other machine made in the State will do with six or eight. Made of the best material and warranted for 12 months.

J. H. THOMPSON.

May 5, 1856. 49tf

375 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

ON the waters of Third Creek, 14 miles west of Salisbury. At least one Depot on the Western Rail Road must inevitably be located in a short distance of this tract.

Apply to John A. Boyden of Salisbury.

October 30, 1855. 1f23

STEADY PROGRESSION AT

EAGLE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure to announce to the world, to whom he sends greeting and kind wishes for their prosperity and peace, that he is making steady progress in the improvement of Eagle City, destined, he believes, to become the greatest manufacturing city in the country. He is now erecting a new custom mill at this place, to be called the "Troy Mills," and hopes to have it in full operation by the latter part of the summer of 1856. It will be one of the best, if not the very best, mills in the country. The machinery was selected by himself, and the latest and most approved patterns were chosen. It will work like a lever watch—smooth and steady—and he doubts not will excel, in its products, the most celebrated establishments of the enamored Eagle Mills, whose studious attention to enveloping in the rare lighting proportions. Eagle Mills long gained for it a fame as far east as wide spread both for the excellence of its corn, and the superiority of its chilled bar iron. Troy Mills shine likewise in the east; and hence the world may look out for a contest involving a result not less interesting in itself, than it must be desirable to every Southern patriot.

The dreamer, speculating on coming events might well step in here, and easing forward his lens beyond the boundary of present time, portray the aspect Eagle City a few years hence. Let him sketch it. We see a mile of beautiful proportion, with its towering steeples pointing heavenwards, close ranged blocks of granite buildings with glittering metal roofs, reflecting the cheerful beams of a vertical sun, the outspread leaves of a delightful climate, stir the leaves of key forest; the streets are environed with a sheet of heat, during the song of half a million of spindles is mingled with the roar of looms and engender. Eagle the summit rises above all things else, bearing on its top an immense eagle wings extended, looking down with pleasure on all below. Eagle City Bank is built now, and by its liberal policy invites all energetic business men to locate its encouragement. Cotton presses is in full [illegible] the centre of the North Western Railroad receives them, together with those [illegible] other things the products of the City. [illegible] a basin [illegible] and the ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]